"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Friday; slight temperature change; northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,936. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1918.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. TWO CENTS In Greater New York and Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

SUSPENDS ORDER FOR IDLE MONDAYS; EMBARGOES TO STAY

Garfield Announces Action Follows Reports of "Vast Improvement" in Conditions.

McADOO UPHOLDS HIM

Preference List for Coal Shipments Is Retained—Theatre Ban Lifted.

FREIGHT CONDITIONS BETTER

"No Ground for Pessimism," Asserts Railroad Director, Predicting End of Difficulties.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—An official announcement that the order providing for heatless and workless Mondays until March 25 had been suspended was made today by Dr. H. A. Garfield, the Fuel Administrator. This action was concurred in by Director General of Railroads McAdoo.

Dr. Garfield's decision also lifts the ban placed on theatres, cabarets, and other places of amusement on Tuesdays of each week. The only drastic regulation remaining effective is that which provides for a preference list to which coal will first be shipped, other industries and interests being forced to depend upon their supply from surplus coal.

Reports from the various State Fuel Administrators, Dr. Garfield said, showed that with the single exception of J. J. Storrow of New England there was a unanimity of opinion that the closing restrictions could safely be withdrawn. It was intimated strongly that New England might hope for little relief at present.

State Fuel Administrators were vested with authority to keep the closing order in force in their individual communities if conditions warranted such action. Such decisions, however, will be reported to and passed on by Dr. Garfield before becoming effective.

Railroad Embargoes Remain.

Emphasis was laid on the fact that the action today did not constitute a rescinding of the order, but simply a suspension. Should weather conditions again cause a transportation and coal crisis it is possible that the order will again become generally effective. In the meantime railroad embargoes ordered by the Director General of Railroads will remain in force until there is further improvement in the whole situation.

In a statement announcing his action Dr. Garfield said tonight:

"State Fuel Administrators will retain the full authority heretofore conferred upon them to establish and enforce such restrictions and regulations as may be made necessary by coal conditions in their respective communities.

"Reports to the Fuel Administration as to coal and transportation conditions indicate a vast improvement as a result of the fuel restrictions, the railway embargoes, and the weather conditions. The change in the weather has been gradual enough to seem to insure the country against any immediate interference with the coal supply by flood conditions.

"The reports to the Fuel Administration show that both transportation and coal production are feeling the relieving effects of the coal restrictions imposed by the regulation of Jan. 17 and continued improvement is indicated. The co-operation of the Director General of Railroads through the authorization of embargoes has had the effect of aiding in meeting the necessities which prompted the order of Jan. 17.

"The order contemplated fuel restrictions on fourteen days during January, February, and March. The restrictions have been in effect eight days. Conditions today warrant the conclusion that with the continued enforcement of the preferential delivery of coal under Section 1 of the order of Jan. 17, and continued transportation improvement, further restrictions on the consumption of fuel will not be necessary."

McAdoo Discusses Conditions.

Mr. McAdoo, after consultation with Dr. Garfield, made this statement:

"I concur very heartily in Dr. Garfield's suspension of the Monday closing order, but it should not be assumed that there is no further necessity for economy in the use of coal. There are still six weeks of Winter weather ahead of us with the possibilities of snows and blizzards to interfere with railroad operations. Every pound of unnecessary traffic, therefore, that we can keep off the railroads during this period, and while the accummulated congestion of the past several months exists, will help to restore normal conditions that much more quickly. The general industrial activity of the country should be carried forward to the utmost limit that conditions will permit in order that production may not be unnecessarily disturbed and that labor may not unnecessarily be deprived of employment.

"The railroads are, of course, a fundamentally important factor in the situation, and the public may rest assured that they will be operated to the limit of their capacity and that every conceivable effort will be made to furnish the amount of transportation required to sustain the country's life and prosperity. With a few weeks of favorable weather I am sure that the railroads will be able to take care of their responsibility.

"I believe that there is every reason for encouragement and confidence about the future and that the resources of the country will prove sufficient to meet the great industrial and financial demands of the war. The prompt enactment by Congress of the necessary railroad legis-

Continued on Page Two.

CHU CHIN CHOW—CENTURY THEATRE
Next Mat. Sat. Biggest Success in N.Y.—Advt.

19 British Ships Sunk; Increase of 4 in Week's Total

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Nineteen British merchantmen were sunk by mine or submarine in the last week, according to the Admiralty statement issued tonight.

Of these, thirteen were vessels of 1,600 tons or more, and six were under that tonnage. Three fishing craft were also sunk.

The arrivals during the week were 2,401 and the departures 2,274.

The loss to British shipping in the last week shows an increase of four over that of the previous week, which totaled fifteen vessels, ten over 1,600 tons.

ROME, Feb. 13.—Four Italian steamers of more than 1,600 tons were sunk by mine or submarine during the week ended Feb. 9, according to an official announcement today. During the previous week only one Italian steamer of less than 1,600 tons was lost.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—One French vessel of more than 1,600 tons and one of less than that tonnage were sunk by mine or submarine during the week ended Feb. 9.

URGE GOVERNMENT TO RUN SHIPYARDS

Officials Increase Agitation as Labor Troubles Continue To Delay Building.

INVESTIGATIONS UNDER WAY

Test with "Inefficient" Plants Proposed—Unions Asked to Modify Rules.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Government operation of shipyards soon may follow Government control of railroads as a step necessary to speed up the war program and supply a solution of the problems involving capital and labor which have hampered construction to the point where a serious menace to the nation's plans admittedly has developed.

Agitation for action in that direction made itself heard soon after the Senate Commerce Committee began the investigation of the chaotic conditions at Hog Island. It gained in force today as a result of revelations concerning continued demands for wage increases and apparent indifference on the part of many employes.

It was reported in some quarters that certain shipyards classified as "inefficient," which are now operated under private ownership, although engaged on none but Government contracts, might be first commandeered by the Government to test the effectiveness of Federal control. Apparently the Administration is concerned, and may adopt drastic methods.

It is frankly and almost universally admitted that some action along definite lines must be taken unless there is an immediate improvement in conditions. The Shipping Board has the power to commandeer the shipyards and assume absolute control of the industry, thus making it possible to deal directly with the workingmen and handle all phases of the shipbuilding program from the Government standpoint alope.

Advocates of the commandeering program have urged that the Government, with private capital practically eliminated from participation around the council tables, would be in a much stronger position to handle the problem of wage adjustment, tell the workingmen what was expected of them, and see to it that slackers were punished and the desired results accomplished. They feel that the attitude of labor would undergo a decided and wholesome change under such circumstances.

Investigations Under Way.

Developments within the next week or ten days probably will largely decide the policy which will be adopted. Thorough investigations are being made to determine definitely just how far employers and employes are co-operating in a patriotic endeavor to build ships and to what extent shirkers are to be found.

The fact that 5,000 men employed in Gloucester and Wilmington shipyards refused to work yesterday because double pay was not assured them has been taken by some as evidence of the necessity of using a firm hand in correcting conditions which made possible such a situation at a time when the Government's greatest and most vital need was the rapid construction of ships.

The charge that many employes have failed to respond to the nation's call and especially that riveters have not worked to capacity because other less efficient men received equal pay is being made the subject of inquiry.

In this connection labor unions which have placed restrictions on the amount of work its members may do each day have been asked to withdraw them. That such rules are in effect, even in the present emergency, has been admitted. It has been estimated that skilled riveters are capable of driving an average of 350 rivets a day and there is a general belief that no such record has been kept up. Such a situation is looked upon as deplorable, under the existing circumstances, by some of the men who are trying to force a change of conditions.

The question of wages is involved in this phase of the problem and the advocates of Government operation of the yards feel that the Shipping Board would be in a much better position to deal with the labor element if it were in full charge of the work.

It has been stated that most of the recognized leaders of organized labor

Continued on Page Two.

OVERMAN BILL PUT INTO SHAPE FOR COMPROMISE

Sub-committee at First Meeting Makes Several Changes in Wilson Measure.

PUTS LIMIT ON ITS SCOPE

Still Gives to President Power to Reorganize War Department.

GAINS FAVOR IN CONGRESS

Amended Measure Now Regarded as Likely to Pass—See End to War Cabinet Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—As an outcome of the recent conferences between President Wilson and Senate leaders of both parties, Senator Overman's bill to give the President power in co-ordinating and reconstructing the Governmental war machinery is being toned down, and there is every prospect of a workable compromise between the President and leaders in Congress that will evolve a bill acceptable to all.

This was admitted today by Senator Overman, who is Chairman of the sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee engaged in recasting the measure.

Mr. Overman conferred today with his associates on the sub-committee, and changes were discussed to make the bill much less radical than it was when offered in the Senate last week. In the form offered by Senator Overman the measure, it was conceded, had no chance of being passed. The conferees expect, before they are through with it, to whip it into shape that will meet the approval of the majority in both houses.

A rough draft of the revised measure has already been made. One of the chief changes is to eliminate the power intended to be conferred upon the President to create any new bureaus or departments at will, or to substitute these for existing ones.

In its revised shape the bill has lost much of its phraseology. This, one member of the committee explained, was done to simplify it and make it easily understood.

To Reconstruct War Department.

The bill is to be framed so as to give the President power to reconstruct the War Department. The whole idea in the President's mind, it was said today by a Senator who had conferred with him, is to concentrate upon the readjustment of the machinery of the War Department. President Wilson, according to this Senator, is not opposed to the general scheme of a War Munitions Department, as embodied in the Munitions Directorship bill now before Congress, but he wants to work it out himself. The President believes he can evolve a system, the Senator said, that will be acceptable to the most ardent advocates of a change in the War Department.

The amended Overman measure is aimed to confer power upon the President to make any necessary changes toward coordinating War Department functions. But the Judiciary Committee will make the definition of these powers specific, instead of general, as they were in the original bill.

"We want to simplify the working of the bill," said Senator Overman. "When that is done, there will, I am confident, be little apposition to it. As a matter of fact the President has not intended to ask Congress for autocratic powers; he has only wanted to carry out ideas of reconstruction of the War Department. We intend reframing the bill so that he can proceed along that line.

"The President's idea, I believe, is not to disturb the navy in its sphere of purchases, and there are other departments that would not be touched. Critics of the War Department feel that a more centralized system ought to prevail. This bill will meet these suggestions.

"When we are through with it, I am quite sure we shall have a measure that can be supported by all the advocates of more efficiency in handling our war machinery. That is what we are working on now."

Drop War Cabinet Scheme.

A Republican member of the committee agreed with Senator Overman that the measure would be toned down so as to eliminate its features of general authority to the President to make drastic changes wherever he sees fit. This Senator agreed also with Senator Overman that there was every likelihood of the bill's being amended so as to win over a large majority in both houses.

As the result of the sub-committee's work on the Overman bill, based upon the conferences of leaders with the President in the last few days, sentiment has shifted in Congress in relation to the War Cabinet and Munitions measures. Both of these, it is now conceded, will be abandoned if the Overman bill is found to come up to the requirements. Senators who loudly insisted a week ago that the War Cabinet and Munitions bills must come to a vote were willing today to wait and see what character of measure the Overman committee brings out. While an effort may be made to force the War Cabinet and Munitions measures to a vote, there is every indication that their backers will not be averse to accepting the amended Overman bill as a compromise.

Senator Overman expects to have the bill ready for the Judiciary Committee early next week. In its new form, he said, it will be more comprehensive and appreciably shorter.

PERFECT GOLF IN A PERFECT CLIMATE at the Manor, Asheville, North Carolina, in America—an English Inn.—Advt.

Vorwaerts Advises Berlin to Meet the Wilson Address

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 13.—The Socialist newspaper Vorwärts, commenting on President Wilson's address, says:

"The difficulties of concluding peace will never be overcome so long as each side does not perceive that it cannot overpower the other, and that each, inconsequence, must come to an understanding with the other. It must, therefore, be ascertained by a suitable attitude on Germany's part whether President Wilson's remark about there being no obstacle to an immediate discussion of peace is only a diplomatic move or really a redeeming word for mankind.

"The German answer ought to be no other than that we also are ready for a peace discussion forthwith."

The Cologne Gazette says:

"President Wilson shows that he is no longer willing to toe the line of the Entente policy of a stark negative. Also he has considerably watered his wine, although he is still unable to conquer a desire to saddle the military gentlemen in Germany with the blame for the sufferings of humanity. His present formula for the solution of peace questions is as vague as ever."

NEW TONNAGE LESS THAN HALF OF LOSS

Allied Ship Construction Total Estimated from Bonar Law's Figures.

TELLS OF ARMY'S BIG GAIN

Added 820,645 Men in Year—Supply of Wheat Greater Than a Year Ago.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer and Government leader in the House of Commons, replying in the House today to criticisms of the Government with respect to its home policy, said that in 1917 the National Service Department had put into the army 820,645 additional men and had placed in employment at home 731,000 men and 804,000 women.

Referring to the food production, he said that the cereals produced in England in 1917 amounted to 850,000 tons, and, in addition, the country had produced an extra 3,000,000 tons of potatoes.

England, said the Chancellor, was the only country involved in the war where there had not been a diminution in food production. A million additional acres were being put under the plow. During the year 800,000 acres more had been cultivated in England and 400,000 more in Scotland and Ireland. The total stocks of wheat in Great Britain at the end of December, 1917, exceeded those at the end of December, 1916, by one million quarters.

In 1917 there were built in Great Britain 1,163,474 tons of shipping, and 170,000 tons were obtained from abroad. The Chancellor explained that the Premier's estimate of ship construction was not realized because the Government had arranged to have a large quantity of tonnage built in America, but when America came into the war she preferred, as the British would have preferred, to take the tonnage herself, but the tonnage, he remarked, was there.

Emphasizing the value of the Shipping Controller's work, Mr. Bonar Law said that, in spite of the diminution in ships and in spite of the fact that Great Britain had lent 1,500,000 gross tons for the use of her allies, in September, October, and November the nation had actually imported the same amount as had been imported from February to April.

It had been suggested, said the Chancellor, that because America had entered the war Great Britain ought to spend less. America, he said, had given great help not only to Great Britain's allies, but also to Britain herself, for which Britain could not be too grateful. The pressure on the Allies, owing to the long continuance of the war, had made the burden very great, and he was glad to say that this country had been able to give not less assistance to some of her allies because of the assistance of America.

Bonar Law defended the present system of the Government, saying that the War Cabinet idea had been adopted by all the European belligerents. He repeated Premier Lloyd George's challenge that if the House of Commons did not have confidence in the Government it ought to get a Government which would carry on the work better than the present one. Until the House did this, he said, it was the duty of the members to avoid any criticism which would only be damaging.

"I have no more interest in this Prime Minister than I had in the last," said Mr. Bonar Law, "and I wish to see fair play for both. But I would rather see at the head of the Government a man who makes the mistake of being

Continued on Page Four.

2,100,000 GERMANS ARE NOW MASSED ON WESTERN FRONT

Paris Figures This Force Is About 250,000 More Than Last Spring's Total.

NO FEAR OF THE OUTCOME

But Frenchmen Now Look for a Prolonging of the Conflict Into the Next Year.

BRITISH FORCES ARE ALERT

But Apparently the Germans on Their Front Hope to Surprise Haig.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 12, (Delayed.)—The hope, freely expressed in well-informed circles here a few months ago, that the coming Spring and early Summer would be a decisive period, and that peace was probable before Autumn, or at least the end of the year, is gradually giving way to a more serious, but nowise pessimistic point of view. Unprejudiced Frenchmen admit that Germany's position is much improved by recent events in Russia and realize that it is unwise to pin hopes overmuch on the effects of the infiltration of Bolshevist theories into the Kaiser's Empire.

The latest news from inspired sources at the French front tends to modify considerably earlier sensational stories of a gigantic "hit or miss" German drive, whose failure—for the idea of success was scouted—would bring about the end of the war. A writer in the Petit Parisien today emphasizes in a detailed article the fact that, while a German offensive is almost certain, allied observations show that the enemy has spent infinite trouble on the organization of barbed wire and other defenses in view of possible counterattacks, thus indicating that the Germans have little hope of a possible rupture of the allied front, or even a big advance, such as they attempted at Verdun.

Opposing Forces Nearly Equal.

The truth is, the opposing forces are too nearly equal in France at this moment, and the defense systems are too thorough for either side to expect any material progress. Doubtless the Germans have been able to bring artillery from Russia, but certainly not enough to give them an appreciable preponderance, especially in view of their difficulties in the transport of munitions. As regards men, it is stated from an authorized military source in the Echo de Paris that reports of an immense increase in the number of Germans on the western front have been greatly exaggerated, and that in reality they have at the outside a total of 174 divisions (2,088,000 men, estimating the strength of a division at 12,000)—only twenty-one more (about 252,000 men) than at the time of the allied onslaught last Spring, when the enemy was frankly on the defensive—while against that the British numbers have increased, the French have been reorganized, and the Americans are already beginning to take their place in the line.

Thus, on the German side, the intention appears to be an aggressive, but not over-risky action, the Kaiser now building his hopes on the economical and commercial advantages to be drawn from the Russian peace, and on the effects of war weariness in the allied countries. For the Allies an offensive on a wide scale is for the moment out of the question, but they feel that things are likely to get easier, both from a military and economic point of view, as American help makes itself more felt, and are willing to play a waiting game until the American armies are fully in line.

Heartened by American Aid.

In France it can be strongly asserted that there is no danger of weakening. The reorganization of the army by General Pétain has had an effect no less happy than the improvement of the civilian morale under Premier Clemenceau. The realization that the Americans are really in the war wholeheartedly, and the continuous arrival of such masses of American troops, have given the people something to hope for, and the improved arrangement of food distribution has put beyond doubt the possibility of their holding on as long as may be necessary. The

Continued on Page Three.

2,000 Aviators Without Quarters at Mineola Are to be Lodged at Long Beach Until May 1

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BEACH, L. I., Feb. 13.—Officers of the Aviation Corps are arranging to take over most of the hotels, garages, and bathing houses to provide sleeping quarters for approximately 2,000 men who cannot be accommodated at the aviation field and camp at Mineola, L. I. Nearly all the places it is proposed to use are now closed, and it is understood that the War Department will have the use of them until May 1. The Nassau Hotel, at which some of the officers will have their headquarters as guests, will not be included in the arrangement. While it is the intention to quarter the men in these various places they are to have a central dining hall, under the direction of the corps.

The owners of Castles-by-the-Sea, where 1,000 men may be fed at one time, have offered the use of the kitchens for this purpose. Today Colonel L. C. Brown and other officers of the Aviation Corps made an inspection of the facilities that it is possible to obtain, after which he departed for Washington to make his report. Among the larger of the hotels and the number of soldiers who can be provided with sleeping quarters are: Hotel Abell, 150; A. J. K. Building, 150; Essex, 75, and Trouville, 200. It was said tonight that contracts with the owners of these and other places would probably be signed on Friday.

GO TO PINEHURST, N. C.—Lv. N. Y. 1:05 P. M. or 12:30 Night. Reservations 1184 B'way. Phone 56th Mad. Sq.—Advt.

BRITISH PACIFISTS DEFEATED 159 TO 28 ON AMENDMENT OFFERED IN COMMONS; HERBERT SAMUEL JOINS GEORGE CRITICS

To Prosecute Repington and Morning Post Editor for Defying Censor by Publishing Banned Article

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced today in the House of Commons that action would be taken under the Defense of the Realm Act against Colonel Repington, the military correspondent of The Morning Post, for an article which appeared in The Post on Monday, dealing with the deliberations of the Versailles Council.

The article was submitted to the censor, who refused permission for publication. The article was afterward published in a different form without being submitted to the censor.

Mr. Bonar Law announced that action would also be taken against the editor of The Morning Post.

Asked if he was aware that Colonel Repington had written for three and a half years for The Times with "perfect impunity" and without action being taken against him, Mr. Bonar Law said:

"Assuming that this is criminal, every criminal lives a long time before he is convicted."

Lieut. Col. Repington resigned from The London Times on Jan. 21, after fifteen years' service as military correspondent, and joined The Morning Post. In an interview cabled to THE NEW YORK TIMES on Jan. 28 he said:

"I have to thank Lady Bathurst, proprietor, and Mr. H. A. Gwynne, editor, of The Morning Post, for the fact that I am no longer muzzled, and that I can now tell the British public and the American public the truth about our armies in France. They have done a public service in enabling me to tell the truth, and I may say that Mr. Gwynne risked his personal liberty in so doing. Under the Defense of the Realm Act you can lock a man up for nearly anything, and if our War Cabinet did not know that the case which I presented on Thursday (Jan. 24) was fairly stated I make no doubt that both Mr. Gwynne and myself would be in jail already."

CECIL SPRING-RICE DIES IN OTTAWA

Former Ambassador to the United States Expires Suddenly of Heart Attack.

SERVICE HERE JUST ENDED

He Had Been the Envoy to Washington Government More Than Four Years.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Thursday, Feb. 14.—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, former British Ambassador to the United States, died this morning at 1 o'clock of heart failure at Government House.

Lady Spring-Rice and his son and daughter, Betty and Anthony, aged 11 and 9, respectively, were with him.

The Right Hon. Sir Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice had just been relieved as Ambassador to the United States, which post he had held since 1912. He succeeded Viscount Bryce. He had taken part in much of the work of diplomacy between the two Governments before and after the United States entered the war, and the heavy work had worn down his physical energies.

With the coming here of Lord Northcliffe as a special War Commissioner these duties were considerably lightened, although perhaps hardly as the Ambassador would have desired. There were denials from both sides of friction between himself and the new War Commissioner.

After Lord Northcliffe returned to England Sir Cecil's transfer home was announced. Soon afterward came the announcement that Earl Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England, would leave the Bench temporarily and come here as a Special Commissioner and Ambassador Extraordinary. Lord Reading arrived here only last Sunday.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice had been in the diplomatic service for more than twenty years and first came to the United States as a Secretary of Legation in 1889. He returned to the country again during the administration of Theodore Roosevelt, but his mission was special, and he returned to England. It was said that his mission then concerned the relations between Japan and Russia.

In the course of his diplomatic career he had been assistant private secretary to Earl Granville, Secretary at Brussels, Washington, Tokio, Berlin, and Constantinople, and during those years of experience he had become one of the most trusted envoys of England. In 1900 he became Chargé d'Affaires, and later became the British Commissioner of Public Debt in Cairo. From 1903 to 1905 he was the First Secretary of the British Embassy in Petrograd, and was Minister and Consul General in Persia for the next two years. In 1908 he was Minister to Sweden, and he remained there for four years.

Spring-Rice was born in England Feb. 27, 1859, and was graduated from Balliol College, Oxford. He was a clerk in the War Department in Pall Mall before he entered the diplomatic service.

He leaves a widow and one son and one daughter.

ELATED BY KAISER'S WORDS.

Reichstag Resolution Now Shattered, Says Weser Zeitung.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 13.—The annexationist Weser Zeitung comments on the Kaiser's recent utterances with marked approval, saying that they must have reached Brest-Litovsk rapidly and frightened Trotsky. The paper concludes that the July 19 resolutions have now been shattered and that Germany is victorious in the east, as the eastern enemy has laid down his arms unconditionally.

The Zeitung says that Germany must face the enemy in the west with the idea of "victory and a German peace."

David Lawrence sheds an interesting light on Washington Policies in tonight's N. Y. Evening Post. His daily dispatch is the latest authentic word from the Capital. Was 3c, now 2c.—Advt.

REPORT ATTEMPT TO OUST ROBERTSON

Sensational Story That Lloyd George Sought to Drop Chief of Staff.

COMMONS FULL OF RUMORS

Significance Seen in the Premier's References to Possible Changes.

Hears Robertson May Take a New and High Position

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The Central News says that although General Sir William Robertson, Chief of the Imperial Staff at Army Headquarters, has neither been dismissed nor has resigned, he may vacate his post at an early date and take a position of high influence, if he cares to do so.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Rumors of a sensational character circulated in the lobbies of Parliament last evening in connection with the debate in Commons.

The lobby correspondent of The Daily News says:

"Whatever the facts may be, those in high place in the House of Commons believe that on Monday night the Government put pressure on General Robertson to induce him to resign, and that this was done in order that eventually General Wilson might take his place; that General Robertson as Chief of the Imperial Staff held it to be his duty to continue in his post unless removed from it, and that the Government in the early part of yesterday were considering whether they should of their own act remove him from his post.

"If it was really the intention of the Government to remove Robertson, Lloyd George's speech has now made the matter more difficult; for there is no question of giving information to the enemy, since if such a change took place it would be officially announced in due course to all the world, just as was the retirement of Admiral Jellicoe."

The Daily News editorial says:

"The House of Commons, awake at last to the heavy responsibility resting upon it, will insist on knowing the truth. It will insist on knowing to whose hands the fate of the British Army is committed. There can be no faltering with a subect of such overshadowing concern. It it is suggested that, in view of the fait accompli, any alteration will embarrash us with our allies, we reply that there will be much graver embarrassments if Parliament does not act with promptitude and decision; and if it is suggested, as Mr. Lloyd George suggested, that insistence on the elementary functions of Parliament means a change of Government, we are bound to say that, much as we desire to avoid another Ministerial crisis, there are interests that transcend all questions of machinery. This is one of them, and it is for Parliament to make it clear, come what may, that this country is governed from Westminster and not from Versailles."

The Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent writes:

"Tonight the political atmosphere is decidedly agitated. There are rumors of military resignations. The announcement is made of a Ministerial crisis. I cannot find that there is a solid foundation for them. It is, however, significant that the Prime Minister twice in his speech made reference to a possible change of administration. After arguing that some grave secret decisions must be left to the Government of the day he went on to say that if the House

Continued on Page Two.

WAR COUNCIL A TARGET

Defeated Resolution Regretted It Monopolized Government Energies.

BALFOUR BACKS PREMIER

Supports Versailles Action and Says Teuton Speeches Offer No Peace Hope.

LEAGUE OF PEACE IN MIND

Lord Hugh Cecil Says It Is Being Considered—Samuel Charges Failures at Home.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The House of Commons today rejected an amendment to the address in response to the speech from the Throne, proposed by Richard Holt, Radical, and expressing regret that "in accordance with the decisions of the Supreme War Council at Versailles, prosecution of the military effort is to be the only immediate task of the Government." The amendment was rejected by a vote of 159 to 28. The minority was composed mainly of pacifists.

Lord Hugh Cecil had declared in the course of the debate that the adoption of the amendment would involve the resignation of the Government.

Mr. Holt, in moving his amendment, asked the Government whether Mr. Wilson's four propositions as a basis of reconstruction represented the policy of the British Government and its European Allies.

If the answer to this question was in the affirmative, he asserted, it was the duty of the Government to reassemble the conference at Versailles or elsewhere and to make a clear and specific announcement jointly and separately to that effect. That would go a long way toward shortening the terrible trials confronting Europe.

Several members spoke in support of Mr. Holt's views, and then Arthur J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, rose.

Balfour Supports Premier's Views.

Mr. Balfour said that he felt bound to say that the conclusion the Premier and the Versailles Council had reached was a correct one, and that no glimmer of peace dawning on the horizon was to be derived from the Hertling and Czernin speeches. Had anybody, he asked, succeeded in extracting from the more pacific of the two speeches anything that might be regarded as satisfaction of the allied war aims?

A Member—President Wilson did.

Mr. Balfour, continuing, admitted that President Wilson noted a more tender tone and a softer atmosphere in Count Czernin's statements.

"President Wilson was amply justified," Mr. Balfour said, "in dwelling on the difference in tone, but when you leave the tone and come to formulated definite propositions you will not find them in Count Czernin's speech, and, so far as I am aware, President Wilson did not profess to find them."

It was a misunderstanding, Mr. Balfour said, to assume that the Versailles council had to deal with diplomatic and political issues; its real business was military.

Mr. Balfour argued that three definite speeches by President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George early this year made clear the aims of the Allies, but that even Count Czernin was not prepared to accept any of President Wilson's important aims.

Says Teutons Banged the Door.

"It is not the Government's view," Mr. Balfour continued, "that because the Versailles conference referred only to the prosecution of the war that no efforts have been made by belligerent countries to come to terms. The view of the Government is that the attitude of the Central Powers shows that for the moment diplomacy is entirely out of court.

"It was the Central Powers who banged the door, and by the mouth of the Chancellor and the Kaiser proved that they are as far removed as three years ago from accepting the ideals to which President Wilson has given classical expression, and which represent the common view of America and Great Britain and their allies.

"The Central Powers have abundantly shown that they do not mean to come to terms. At any rate Germany has shown it. The difference in tone of von Hertling and Czernin might show that Austria is more nearly in a reasonable frame of mind than her all-powerful ally, but the most microscopic and friendly investigation of von Hertling's speech shows not the least symptoms that the end of militarism in Germany is near. Their successes, so little due to fighting on the eastern front, have at once shown what has been throughout the true German militaristic spirit.

"Add to our territory, secure our military extension by acquiring a controlling influence over this or that great area, make our borders secure by get-

You will be warm and well at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C. Finest Resort Hotel in the World. No invalids. No children under ten years.—Advt.

ting this or that alien population under our control—that was the German military policy three years ago and it is the German policy, so far as I understand von Hertling and the Kaiser, at the present hour.

"How much that policy has behind it the true spirit of the German nation I cannot say, but so far as outward marks and the declarations of responsible statesmen go, I see not a hair's breadth of variation from their old ambitions of getting a German peace, and every one knows that a German peace has one meaning alone, namely, a peace that would make every other nation subservient to Germany."

Herbert Samuel Criticises.

Discussion of foreign and military affairs had been dropped temporarily in the House for consideration of the administration of the Government at home. Herbert Samuel, formerly Secretary of State for Home Affairs, made the opening speech on this subject.

Regarding man power he said that Great Britain stood in virtually the same position as in December, 1910. With respect to food the Government had a somewhat better record, but, he asserted, the increased production of food was only 4 per cent. net, of which 3 per cent. related to Ireland.

The situation as to food control, he said, was very far from satisfactory, and everyone knew of the extreme shortage of meat, butter, margarine and other products. Further, he charged that the promises of the Premier as to shipbuilding in 1917 did not square with the results. There was only half of the increase estimated by the Shipping Controller, and only one-third of that estimated by the Premier.

Similarly the production of ironstone, on which the steel supplies depended, had increased in the first four weeks of this year by only 84,000 tons, which would be equivalent to 1,600,000 tons for the year, instead of the 4,000,000 tons promised by the Premier.

Another complaint voiced by Mr. Samuel had to do with the production of beer. The actual production, he said, had been 15,500,000 barrels, whereas the Premier had said it would be reduced to 10,000,000 barrels.

The last subject on which he wished to criticize the policy of the Government, he said, was finance. In the last fourteen months there had been an increase in the daily national expenditure of £2,000,000, or an increase of 40 per cent.

Wants a Smaller War Council.

Mr. Samuel said it was clear that the present system of the Government was not working to the best advantage. Parliament, he said, had before it the spectacle of six weary men exhausted with labor endeavoring every day to catch up with the ever-accumulating arrears of work. After fourteen months it could not be said that the War Cabinet had proved successful. He suggested a small council, consisting of the heads of the departments concerned with the conduct of the war, and a Home Council, consisting of the heads of the departments concerned with home administration.

He gave the fullest support to the war aims as stated by the Premier to the Labor Conference, and said it was because he cared intensely about winning the war that he had spoken today.

Lord Robert Cecil announced that the Government was giving great attention to a "League of Nations." He added that he himself had prepared a scheme for it.

VERSAILLES STATEMENT DUE?

Belief That Light Will Be Thrown on War Council's Decisions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—When the House of Commons met this afternoon the prevalent opinion in the lobbies was that last night's proceedings presented many deplorable aspects from a national point of view. It was also thought that the attitude which some papers had taken this morning was far from improving matters. Moderate opinion had been almost equally antagonized by the extremist sections of the press on both sides. The Daily News denunciations of Lloyd George and The Daily Mail's efforts to pillory Asquith as a pacifist were alike deplored as injurious to national unity, more than ever essential at a critical time like the present.

What are called "demonstrations" in the House of Commons are as a rule manifestations which admit of variable description. Just as beauty is in the eye of the beholder, so the "cheers" which the House permits itself can frequently be colored by an observer according to his fancy.

Among independent spectators there is no question that in the incident between Lloyd George and Asquith the sympathy of the House was with the latter, and that on the whole the Prime Minister's speech did not exercise the customary effect of his oratory. Many members expressed the feeling that in these days descriptive reports of Parliamentary proceedings, which were introduced by Lord Northcliffe, (then Alfred Harmsworth,) should be prohibited when advantage was taken of them to convey to the public an impression directly at discord with the facts.

Suspicions of a too close understanding between members of the Government or their secretaries and newspapers which were voiced by several speakers last night tended to be strengthened by the attitude taken by a part of the press today.

These considerations played no important part in creating the atmosphere of the House on its meeting today, but the main question was, of course, what would be the outcome of the continued debate on the address. There is no general desire among those who may be classed as Lloyd George's opponents—unless it be among the out-and-out militarists—to find themselves arrayed with the Asquith Liberals and the peace-by-negotiations group to turn the Government out of office; and late in the afternoon the preponderant opinion was that, skillfully handled, tonight's debate might turn out to the advantage of the Government.

Pacifists Aid Premier to Score.

Two amendments to the address, drawn up on more or less pacifist lines, can be made good Government capital, and there is some expectation that the militarists will be appeased by a statement regarding the status of soldiers. In fact, an official announcement of high importance from this point of view is looked for in some well informed quarters.

From what is known of the Versailles decisions, the limits to which the Government could go in the way of enlarging the functions of the War Council with the full approval of Parliament have not been exceeded, and, in regard to the question of personalities, arrangements which would admit of an entirely satisfactory solution of all the problems involved are and were yesterday in process of development.

It was largely because these arrangements were not complete yesterday that the Prime Minister was unable to give to Mr. Asquith's questions an answer which, in the opinion of people with the best information, would have been regarded as satisfactory.

BRITISH POLITICAL ROW AS SEEN FROM PARIS

Journalistic Entanglements Involved in the Attacks on Lloyd George.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—President Wilson's latest statement has been splendidly received everywhere in Europe for its firm spirit and tone and its inspiring promise of American steadfastness. It is timed to rally the European Allies to present a solid front to Germany, both military and political. Its effect would be even more stimulating but for the depressing factional quarrel going on in England.

Alleged interference with the military leaders is the ostensible basis of the attack on the Lloyd George Government at the moment when it is beset by the unrest of the Labor Party. All those with inside information know that there is not the slightest substance in the charge of pernicious political interference with the military. Unfortunately, however, the effort to secure the nearest possible approach to unity of control, so that the allied resources may be used effectively against an enemy thoroughly organized and unified, has been susceptible of distortion. It is natural in wartime for people to make heroes of military leaders, and the great popularity of Haig and Robertson in England has been availed of by the anti-George conspirators.

Self constituted champions have used these names to create suspicion and distrust of the civil government, and the latter's exercise of its proper functions and paramount authority has been made to appear as scheming against the army heads. Agents were sent to Paris to pick flaws in the work of the Versailles Council, and their mischief making reports have been used for the utter misconstruction, in Parliament and a portion of the press, of the work done and the conclusions arrived at by that body.

It is pointed out that these attempts would have no standing but for the unwisdom of the Premier himself in officially associating journalistic supporters, first Northcliffe and recently Beaverbrook, with his Government. In order to valuable these men must preserve their integrity and independence as editors, for their active political association destroys their journalistic usefulness and leads to such exhibitions as the country is now being treated to.

Many here think that the best thing that could happen, now that matters have gone so far, would be for Lloyd George to lay the whole situation frankly before the country from the beginning, including the proceedings of the last Versailles council. Perhaps only such radical action will restore in England the confidence which the sinister journalistic propaganda has undermined. It would be fortunate if the result were equally to strengthen the Premier's hold and put journalism back in its place.

In England official activities are directly controlled by public opinion, which in turn draws its information and inspiration from the press. Its newspaper equilibrium could be re-established by the return to Fleet Street of the editors officially identified with the Government. The confusion which has been prevailing would disappear and conditions would return to normal.

MORNING POST STILL WARS ON PREMIER

Warns Him to Get Rid of Sycophants and Listen to Voice of the Nation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 14.—The Morning Post in an editorial headed "Not Peace But a Sword," rejects the suggestion of the Northcliffe press that the demonstration in the House of Commons on Tuesday was "a pacifist demonstration." It says:

"The House of Commons showed its displeasure with the Prime Minister because the Prime Minister had been using methods which were neither British nor well calculated to win the war. Lloyd George has made a mistake. He thought he could calculate upon personal fidelity in whatever course he took.

"Not once but many times he has flouted public opinion and all right principles of government. When the question of man power was urgent last Autumn he neglected it. There he showed the lack of British courage. Then he allowed himself to attack the chiefs of the army and he allowed them to be attacked by his supporters in the press. There he showed lack of British fairness.

"If the army chiefs were at fault he had a simple course. He could replace them by better men. He preferred to undermine their power and their authority. He surrounded himself with sycophants and mistook their interested applause for the voice of the nation. He mistook the press for the public and Walton Heath for England.

"That is why, and not from any desire for peace, there was a demonstration in the House of Commons. It was a warning and a rebuke.

"Lloyd George may take it in two ways. He may go on trying to silence honest criticism and seeking to turn disinterested candor into interested adulation. He may banish Kent and Cordelia and advance Regan and Goneril to place and power. Such policy may delay but will not avert retribution. He may take the better course and reconcile himself with the nation by getting rid of his evil counsellors and supporting his trusted servants.

"The Prime Minister has been given not one but many chances. The nation has been patient with him. Democracy practices an incorrigible belief against all experience that a silk purse may be manufactured out of the most unpromising material. But Lloyd George makes a mistake if he considers that patience to be without limit and if he regards himself as indispensable. That mistake was made before, and let him reflect that if the House of Commons has made this demonstration against him, it is not because it desires his fall. On the contrary, if there is one thing the House desires, it is a stable Government. It has supported him with a patience which we might fairly describe as magnificent and pathetic. It has supported him because it hoped much from his energy and from his determination."

COLLUSION, SAYS CURZON.

He Insists Joint Utterances Were Framed to Divide the Allies.

LONDON, Feb. 12, (Delayed.)—The recent speeches of Count von Hertling and Count Czernin were a collusive performance arranged by the two statesmen, intended to drive a wedge between the Allies rather than to bring about peace, said Earl Curzon, Government leader in the House of Lords, in a debate today on the address to the Throne. No attempt, he said, had been made to meet the minimum demands of the Allies. He added:

"The most critical times that have ever confronted this country are in front of us. But I do not think the position is at all dangerous, and our military advisers do not think it is. At the same time, we shall have to put every ounce of effort into the common cause. If we do that, I am confident we will win and thus save civilization."

PARIS SEES NO PEACE OPENING.

Kaiser Shuts Door to Wilson Efforts, Papers Say.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—In the opinion of the Paris press the situation has been cleared by President Wilson's address to Congress concerning the German military autocracy, taken in conjunction with the recent statement of Emperor William that Germany's enemies must recognize her as victorious. The Emperor's utterances are accepted as expressing the real sentiments of the dominant class in Germany, and the conclusion is drawn that there must be implacable warfare until German militarism is finally defeated.

"President Wilson's thesis implies war to the hilt and to an end that is still far from view," says the Figaro. "The war will be ended either according to the views of Emperor William, by unanimous submission to Germany, or by the wrecking of German militarism."

PERSHING REQUESTS MORE CHAPLAINS

Seeks to Surround the Fighters at the Front with Best Possible Influences.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—General Pershing has recommended to the War Department that the number of Chaplains in the army be increased for the war to an average of three for each regiment, with an additional number assigned in order to be available for such detached duty as may be required. His cablegram, made public tonight, reads:

"In the fulfillment of its duty to the nation much is expected of our army and nothing should be left undone that will help in keeping it in the highest state of efficiency. I believe the personnel of the army has never been equaled and the conduct has been excellent, but to overcome entirely the conditions found here requires fortitude born of great courage and lofty spiritual ideas. Counting myself responsible for the welfare of our men in every respect, it is my desire to surround them with the best influence possible. In the fulfillment of this solemn trust it seems wise to request the aid of the churches at home.

"To this end it is recommended that the number of chaplains in the army be increased for the war to an average of three per regiment, with assimilated rank of Major and Captain in due proportion, and that a number be assigned in order to be available for such detached duty as may be required. Men selected should be of the highest character, with reputations well established as sensible, practical, active ministers or workers accustomed to dealing with young men. They should be in vigorous health, as their services will be needed under most trying circumstances. Appointees should, of course, be subject to discharges for inefficiency like other officers of the National Army.

"It is my purpose to give the Chaplains' Corps throughout these forces a definite and responsible status and to outline, direct, and enlarge their work into co-operative and useful aid to the troops."

NEXT DRAFT LIKELY IN MAY OR JUNE

Prediction by Congressman Flood Heads Off 'Alien Slacker' Bill —Heed Lansing Request.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—While the House was debating the "Alien Slacker" bill today, Chairman Flood of the Foreign Affairs Committee, who opposed it as the Administration's representative, declared that the next draft was not likely to be operative before May or June.

His statement was made to reassure members who said they feared that, unless Congress took the matter in its own hands, action would lag until it would be too late to include the nationals of foreign countries in the next call.

Mr. Flood did not give the source of his information. It coincides, however, with other information which has come to the Capitol recently. Chairman Dent of the Military Affairs Committee was on the floor, aiding Mr. Flood in his fight. He did not deny the statement.

On this representation the House, which had manifested strongly its determination to pass the "Alien Slacker" bill, agreed to postpone it two weeks. Chairman Flood said it was his opinion that by that time the State Department would have completed its diplomatic negotiations looking to the same end. He also said that if diplomacy had not succeeded by that time he would cease his objection to the measure, which now has been postponed several times.

Unanimous consent was given by the House to take the bill up again two weeks from today and to hold it before the House to the exclusion of all other business until finally disposed of.

Secretary Lansing sent a letter to Representative Burnett of Alabama, author of the bill, protesting that action by Congress was embarrassing him in his diplomatic negotiations. Despite this, however, it seemed certain that, until Mr. Flood's assurance, the House would override the Secretary's wish.

To every argument against the measure, Representative Burnett replied that they all came to one result—that "some members of Congress were willing to have American boys go to war while foreigners stayed at home and took their jobs."

Mr. Flood said that the State Department's negotiations would take men up to 40 or 45 years of age, as the aliens are to be selected under the conditions which prevail in their home countries.

NEED $1,000,000,000 FROM UNITED STATES

Britain, France, and Italy Make Known Requirements for February and March.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The Interallied Council on War Purchases and Finance has concluded its session for February, it is announced officially. General Bliss, Chief of Staff of the American Army, attended the meetings.

Programs of requirements for February and March presented by the Governments of Great Britain, France, and Italy involved requests for credits from the United States Treasury of about one billion dollars.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—An additional $50,000,000 was placed to the credit of Italy today by Secretary McAdoo, bringing the total of American loans to that country to $550,000,000 and the total of American credits to the allied nations to $4,784,400,000.

BOLSHEVIST PEACE CHEERS AUSTRIANS

Vienna Again Decked with Flags and Thanksgiving Services Arranged For.

FOOD ANXIOUSLY AWAITED

Government Professes to Expect Now a Strong Reaction on War in the West.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 13.—Flags are flying everywhere in Austria, according to advices from Vienna, and thanksgiving services are being arranged to celebrate the news of Trotsky's declaration that the war between the Central Powers and Russia is ended.

The Vienna official news agency ascribes the reversal in the attitude of the Russian Government to the fact that peace was concluded between the Central Powers and Ukraine, and expresses the conviction that as a result of this peace there will be a strong reaction on the war in the west. The agency adds:

"The termination of the war is at last obtained by the diplomacy of the Central Powers, and there is no need to be discouraged by the form chosen by Russia for the announcement of peace."

Referring to the economic agreements, the Austrian papers indicate that, while exaggerated hopes are not justified, it may be expected that of a two years' harvest, at the least, which could not be exported from Ukraine, there are still considerable stocks, and that about one million tons will be available. In this connection, however, the papers point out the difficulties of transport, which must first be reckoned with.

GERMAN LEADERS DISCUSS NEW 'PEACE'

Press, Still at Sea Over Trotzky's Move, Doubts War Has Ended.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 13.—Political conferences are again the order of the day in Germany. At these gatherings Trotzky's latest move naturally has been the subject of discussion. Today Chancellor von Hertling and Foreign Minister Kühlmann are conferring with Hindenburg and Ludendorff at Imperial Headquarters, and an exchange of views is proceeding actively between Berlin and Vienna.

Berlin received the first news of Trotzky's declaration with even more flagwaving and rejoicing than welcomed the intimation of peace with Ukraine, but this mirth was soon seen to be premature and even yet the German press is not by any means clear as to the actual situation which has arisen.

The leading articles present a picture of great mental confusion. Some papers hold to their first enthusiasm and declare the war is over. Others are of the opinion that nothing has been altered. Die Post, a militarist organ, believes Trotzky has set German diplomacy a very difficult problem to solve, and the Dusseldorf Nachrichten pleads for clear thinking regarding the new situation. Trotzky's declaration, it proceeds, "must not be regarded as a declaration of peace. There is no reason to rejoice and talk of an end of war in the East."

Opinions differ on the point whether the Brest-Litovsk conference is at an end and whether the armistice still holds good. The Hamburger Nachrichten takes the extreme view and maintains that the Bolshevist policy is to break off the peace negotiations, dissolve the Russian army and "create a Socialist army of desperadoes to bring about a European revolution."

German Muddle Amuses Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The withdrawal of Russia from the war and the signing of a definite treaty of peace between Austria and those claiming to represent the Russian Province of Ukraine have not impressed the United States Government as causes for profound pessimism.

From their cart-before-the-horse diplomacy, the Bolsheviki have placed the German Government in a peculiar position, and the capital found cause for chuckling today in the head lines in THE NEW YORK TIMES reading, "Trotzky's Peace Leaves Germans Bewildered —Confess They Don't Know What to Do With It, Now They Have it—Papers Have Misgivings." These headlines exactly expressed the situation, according to close observers who gained amusement in contemplating the effect upon the ordered German mind of Russia's sudden abandonment of peace exchanges.

In the absence of a definitive peace treaty any forward move by the German troops in Russian territory or any effort on the part of the German Government to exploit Russia to obtain food and other needed supplies will be likely to turn the situation topsy-turvey again, with perhaps embarrassing results to the powers that be at Berlin. Then the continued occupation of Russian territory by German troops may bring cause for concern to the Prussian autocracy.

BULGARIAN IDEA OF PEACE WITH RUMANIA

Minister Says Teutons Will Gladly Let Her Exchange Dobrudja for Russian Bessarabia.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 13.—D. Rizow, Bulgarian Minister to Germany, in an interview published by the Lokal-Anzeiger of Berlin, a copy of which has been received here, is quoted as having said:

"If Rumania takes Bessarabia and leases the Dobrudja to Bulgaria, we shall be pleased. Our Government would accept the deal. This solution historically would be justified, and the Central Powers would raise no objection to it, as it would contribute to the restoration of tranquility in the Balkans."

Other Berlin papers received here announce that Dr. von Kühlmann, the German Foreign Minister, and M. Radoslavoff, the Bulgarian Premier, arrived in Berlin from Brest-Litovsk Tuesday, and that Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, was expected to reach Vienna today.

Field Marshal von Mackensen, says a Berlin semi-official telegram, is negotiating with the Rumanian Army command regarding the continuation of the armistice. It is necessary to clear up the armistice question, says the message, owing to the present relations between the Ukraine and Rumania. It denies that Germany has issued any ultimatum to Rumania.

The Berlin Tageblatt says an answer was requested by this evening to a demand on Rumania by the Central Powers to enter upon peace negotiations. The paper says the demand did not take the form of an ultimatum with an inherent threat.

Accuse Army Officer of Theft.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 13.—Lieutenant Robert H. Hall of the 48th United States Infantry was arrested today on charges of deserting and of embezzling $7,000 in express money orders. Hall denied the embezzlement charge, and the police said he refused to discuss the desertion accusation. His arrest followed advices from the Sheriff of Little Rock, where Hall had been stationed.

URGE GOVERNMENT TO RUN SHIPYARDS

Continued from Page One.

have shown a tendency to co-operate with the Government, as represented by the Shipping Board and its Labor Adjustment Commission, and that this dealing might be made much more effective if there were no other elements involved.

Various plans have been suggested to eradicate indifference on the part of workingmen and avoid further discontent while wage discussions were in progress, by the establishment of a definite Government policy from which there could be no turning.

One labor leader has suggested also that better results might be obtained by having organized labor turn out ships to be known as "union ships" in order to demonstrate to the world what organized labor could do in the face of a grave emergency. This plan has not reached more than the theory stage as wage disputes and periods of unrest and discontent have rendered it almost impossible to obtain concerted action.

Building at 132 Yards.

There are 132 shipyards in the country engaged on work for the United States Shipping Board, and there has been a tendency to shy from the task of Government operation on so large a scale, especially as the present management of many of the yards was considered efficient. In face of the present crisis, however, there is a distinct evidence of a growing belief that half way measures will not solve the problem in time unless there is the most radical reform in many directions.

It is known at least that the matter has received the most serious consideration at meetings of officials delegated to produce ships and transport men and supplies to Europe. Some have argued that the Government operation of shipyards was a natural sequence of Government control of railroads, inasmuch as transportation and shipping are closely affiliated and appear as the two greatest war problems.

The argument has been further put forward that inasmuch as the Government is paying a substantial part of the increases granted to workmen, despite the fact that the yards are operated as private enterprises handling Government contracts, the Shipping Board should take complete control, make provisions for reasonable profits to the yard owners on their investment, and handle the whole situation as a Government enterprise.

The decision as to the course which must be pursued will be made as a result of further conferences and will be based upon the facts brought out by investigations now in progress and the prospect for more effective co-operation in all directions.

URGES STRONG METHODS FOR SHIPYARD SPIES

Dr. Eaton Tells Port Newark Foremen to Turn Bombs on Those Who Use Them.

The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Eaton, pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, who has a year's leave of absence to conduct a campaign among shipyard workers to speed up shipbuilding, was cheered last night by 300 foremen at the Submarine Boat Corporation's yard at Port Newark when he told them what to do with spies they might find among their subordinates.

"You'll find them here," he said. "They'll wait till your back is turned, then they'll tell the men: 'Don't pay any attention to him. Don't do any more work than you have to.' They'll whisper behind your back and in a hundred ways impede the work. When you find such a man, don't wait, don't say to him, 'Come, let's talk this over.' Don't ask him to have tea; knock his block.

"And when he comes sneaking around with a bomb don't say, 'Let us pray,' but take him out there on the marsh and tie him down and place the bomb on his chest. Light it and stand off and watch him blow to his Kaiser—to hell. Be regular he-men. Work whether the boss is around or not. The destiny of the country is in your hands. Every man in a shipyard is a member of the army, every shipyard is a fortress of freedom, every rivet a nail in the Kaiser's coffin.

"I was born in a shipyard and the first smell I can remember is of hot tar and oakum. Our greatest weakness nowadays is our lack of a sense of moral obligation; the soul of man has gone astray. Men who apply for work ask 'Is the work hard?' 'How long will it last?'

"What is the matter with you? Do a day's work because you are men. There is no hope for democracy till the rich man and the poor man give all they have, their very best."

Dr. Eaton's talk was greeted with frequent applause and a great show of enthusiasm by the men. The meeting was arranged by the National Service Section, of the United States Shipping Board of which Dr. Eaton is Chairman. The foremen are expected to instill patriotism in the workmen in the words of Dr. Eaton, "to teach them, inspire them, be patient with them and show them their duty."

SAYS GOVERNMENT IGNORED WORKERS

Labor Leader Guerin Here to Tell Striking Shipyard Carpenters About Conditions.

T. M. Guerin, member of the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, whose office is in Indianapolis, has arrived in this city to tell the members of the union, including those now on strike at five of the Staten Island shipyards, of the efforts the brotherhood has made for what he terms at least "an even break" with the United States Shipping Board. His coming was not because of the present strike, but because the officials of the Union believe the workers should know just what the union has been doing to help the Government and how these offers were received.

The union men received word yesterday from their President, William L. Hutcheson, that Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board, through V. Everit Macy, Chairman of the Labor Adjustment Committee, had refused to deal with the strikers here unless the union officers signed an agreement to abide by whatever decisions the board might make. This, it was declared, the union would not do. It is said President Wilson is to be asked to give the matter personal consideration.

What has angered Mr. Guerin and other union officials is the insinuation from Washington that union labor members are industrial slackers. He says skilled workers cannot get work, while various boards are declaring there is a labor shortage. He complains that labor has not had proper representation in Government war activities.

"Early in the war," said Mr. Guerin, "this organization wired Washington, offering the services of 300,000 skilled workers. It also placed at the disposal of the country its 200 business agents and its 4,400 local secretaries. No official of the Government has asked us to furnish a single man.

"We offered our services to the Shipping Board. But the board got into a fight over steel or wooden ships, and nothing came of the offer."

In connection with the recent negotiations, Mr. Guerin said Mr. Blackman of the Labor Department of the Shipping Board quoted Chairman Hurley as saying with reference to the union men: "Let them do their worst."

"What we desire is a uniform wage," said Mr. Guerin, "so that workers will be paid the same in every yard. This will allow the shifting of skilled men to where they are most needed."

None of the men on strike went back to work yesterday. Many appeared in the vicinity of the shipyards, but they did not interfere with the workers. No attempt has been made to engage other men, as the companies are awaiting the outcome of negotiations in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, has not served an ultimatum, either directly or through V. Everitt Macy, on President Hutcheson of the Carpenters' Union. It was denied officially also that Mr. Hurley had used the words "Let them do their worst" in any message sent from Washington and that no one had been authorized to so picture his attitude.

The Labor Adjustment Committee has been in session here in an effort to settle the differences. The strikers are being urged to return to their work and the Adjustment Committee is endeavoring to arrive at an equitable solution. Labor union leaders have been asked to co-operate in order that there may not be a moment's delay in the shipbuilding program because of the grievances, supposed or real, of the men.

It is understood that a decision to grant demands, without consideration of the questions involved, has not been reached. As far as could be learned tonight, there has been no definite suspension of negotiations.

PLANS SHIPWORKERS' AID.

Jersey Body Will Take Up Transportation Problems.

Special to The New York Times.

KEARNY, N. J., Feb. 13.—Officials of the West Hudson towns interested in the housing of the 30,000 mechanics and others who will soon be employed at the various new plants on the Kearny Meadows, at a meeting here tonight, formed the West Hudson Housing Association, with Gabriel B. Reid as President and Sol Friedman, Secretary. R. F. Dalzell, representative of the United States Shipping Board, urged the association to make a drive for better transportation facilities so that the employes will be able to get to their places of work without inconvenience.

President Reid named a committee on ways and means to interest capitalists in a proposition to purchase land build homes and try to aid the transportation problem. It was suggested that a new roadway be constructed across the meadows connecting with the Lincoln Highway, over which tracks be laid and trolley cars operated.

Fifty Shipways at Hog Island.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—Rear Admiral Francis T. Bowles, "speeder up" of the Government shipbuilding plants, today authorized the construction of the full fifty ways at Hog Island, in accordance with the original plans. The last of these ways, he announced, would be ready for keels in ninety-three days, which would place the completion of the assembling section of the yard at May 17.

REPORT ATTEMPT TO OUST ROBERTSON

Continued from Page One.

is not satisfied, then, 'in God's name, change the Government.'"

The Times in its political notes says:

"It is generally recognized that yesterday's debates in Parliament marked a definite change in the relation of the Government and the Opposition. The temper of Mr. Asqurth's speech was a better indication than its careful phrasing. So was the attempt to embarrass the Government by refusing notice of questions to be raised. So, above all, was the round of cheering from the little "pacifist" group which greeted Mr. Asquith's interventions.

"Rightly or wrongly, the leader of the Opposition was hailed in the House as the rising hope of a peace party which apparently hopes to reinforce its numbers under cover of the cry to 'support the soldiers.'"

The Daily Mail editorial says:

"Asquith's wabbling speech was the occasion of an elaborately organized demonstration by its little clique of supporters and by the pacifists, who gave him one of those worked-up ovations which used to delight their souls in time of peace. Their enthusiasm was doubtless aroused by the statement made last Saturday in the leading pacifist journal that the time has come for a change of Government, and that Lord Lansdowne, Asquith, and Henderson are ready to form a new Ministry. Every one knows the meaning of this suggestion, coming from such a quarter."

To Re-establish War Secretary's Position.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 14.—The Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent writes this morning:

"Rumor has been busy this week with the names of Sir William Robertson and Sir Henry Wilson. The idea prevailed that an exchange of offices might be effected between them, Sir William to be the principal representative of this country on the Supreme War Council at Versailles and Sir Henry to succeed himself as Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

"If any idea of that kind was at any time seriously entertained, it has now been abandoned. Robertson remains chief of the General Staff, with the full approval and confidence of the War Cabinet. Wilson is to continue to be principal representative at Versailles—a position for which he is peculiarly well qualified.

"It is understood that certain changes in the Order in Council which recreated the office of Chief of the Imperial General Staff in October, 1915, are impending. These changes in no way reflect on Robertson. They have become necessary in order to re-establish the old constitutional position of the supremacy of the Secretary of State for War as representative of the civil power."

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Plain End or Cork Tip
People of culture and refinement invariably PREFER Deities to any other cigarette
Twenty Five Cents
Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World

SUSPENDS ORDER FOR IDLE MONDAYS

Contined from Page One.

lation and the war finance legislation will be extremely helpful. There is no ground for pessimism. We have only to clench our teeth, stand together, and ultimate victory is certain."

Lessened Railroad Congestion.

Figures made public today showed that from Jan. 22 to Feb. 12 the number of eastbound loads held up by congested conditions on four railroads, the New York Central, Erie, Baltimore & Ohio, and Pennsylvania was reduced from 26,853 to 13,768, or practically cut in half.

These cars represent the loads above normal for the days given, or, in other words, the number of cars on the lines in addition to the cars which were being moved. The following table shows the results attained by individual lines:

	Jan. 22.	Feb. 12.
New York Central	7,375	1,134
Erie	5,582	4,800
Baltimore & Ohio	8,450	5,250
Pennsylvania, East	5,576	2,627
Total	26,853	13,768

One emergency measure of the railroad administration contributing to the faster movement of coal in the last few days is the speeding up of repairs on locomotives. The output of many repair shops and roundhouses in the East, it is estimated, has been doubled.

WILL FREE NEW YORK FROM CLOSING RULES

Administrators Have Discretionary Power, but Expect to Make No Further Restrictions.

The National Fuel Administration in suspending yesterday the Monday closing order gave State Administrators power to restore the order in their several jurisdictions if circumstances seemed to require it. In this city it is probable that no further restrictions will be placed on industries, and that New York has seen the last of the workless Mondays.

The milder weather has expedited the movement of coal from the mines to tidewater and has increased the amount of anthracite coming to New York so that both A. H. Wiggin, the State Administrator, and Reeve Schley, County Administrator, believe that no further restrictions are necessary. Lightless nights, however, are to be continued.

"I have not received the order from Dr. Garfield," said Mr. Wiggin last night. "No unusual restrictions on business are contemplated, and I see no reason for expecting any. The shortage still exists, and will continue for some time to come, but with favorable weather conditions the situation has greatly improved."

"The whole matter was discussed last week in Washington," Mr. Schley said. "We went into the matter thoroughly, and there will be no further restrictions on business of any kind unless weather conditions call for it. As the outlook is favorable I can see no reason at this time for placing of added restrictions. New York may be assured that no step will be taken that is not imperative."

Mr. Wiggin received a letter from Dr. Garfield on Tuesday giving him discretionary power to enforce further restrictions if necessary. The letter said in part:

"As you know, it is our desire that local conservation restrictions shall, as far as possible, be uniform. At the same time we recognize the fact that local conditions differ materially, and consequently require different treatment. Accordingly, the conservation department has prepared the accompanying list of restrictions as the maximum which may be put into effect without further consultation with Washington.

"Please understand that you are not required to put these into effect, but only such part of them, if any, as you may deem necessary in the present acute shortage of coal. Furthermore, in each instance your regulations need not be as drastic as stated below unless you deem it necessary. For example, the closing hour for theatres may be set for 10:30 or later, as you think best, but not earlier than 10 P. M. The point is that you are at liberty to put into force any regulation to the point indicated, but anything more drastic must be submitted to Washington.

"It may be that you will not consider it necessary to make any further regulations other than those already promulgated by Washington. In general, we do not believe in needless irritation of the public, and you should consider whether the advantage to be gained will be more than offset by the damage and inconvenience."

Among the suggested restrictions were these: Business of the day to end at 5 P. M.; evening activities to end at 10 P. M.; many public institutions, desirable under ordinary conditions, might be closed and others curtailed; schools may be put on a one-session basis, if practicable; churches to be kept closed, except on Sunday, and churches, clubs, and other religious, educational or social organizations to consolidate their activities; all inside and outside lighting and all heating not covered by specific order to be reduced to the minimum so that more drastic orders may not be necessary; factories should arrange their hours to save daylight and to relieve the peak load.

Good weather and improved harbor conditions aided in the movement of coal to this city yesterday and last night Mr. Schley said that 28,000 tons of anthracite had arrived.

The report of the coal carrying railroads showed that for 24 hours up to 8 o'clock yesterday morning 25,513 tons of anthracite and 31,902 tons of bituminous had been towed from the coal ports. There were at that time 42 barges with 18,422 tons of anthracite and 28 barges with 11,719 tons of bituminous in barges and ready to be moved.

There were fewer standing cars at tidewater yesterday waiting to be dumped than at any time in the last few weeks. There were yesterday morning within twenty-four hours of tidewater 900 cars of anthracite and 380 cars of bituminous; within seventy-four hours of tidewater, 875 cars of anthracite and 988 cars of bituminous.

The railroads report a general clear-up of congestion in the Eastern district. Spring temperatures prevailed everywhere except in Northern New England. The only delay now is caused by floods.

SHIP SANK A SUBARMINE.

American Vessel Fought Off Two Others in Mediterranean.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Feb. 13.—An American steamship arriving here today reported having sunk a German submarine in the Mediterranean on Jan. 18 last, after a running fight. The steamer was not hit.

On the outward voyage the same craft was attacked in the Mediterranean by two submarines. One was sighted off the bow and when the captain attempted to ram the undersea boat it submerged and made off. At the same time the gun crew fought off another submarine from the stern.

The crew of the vessel reported that British patrol boats captured two submarines off the Canary Islands on Jan. 7.

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ADAMS DROPS OUT; HAYS ELECTED

Pro-German Letter Prevents Iowa Man Becoming Republican Chairman.

REMAINS VICE CHAIRMAN

Exacts from Penrose as Price of Peace the Casting Out of Progressives.

LOYALTY THE WATCHWORD

New Chairman Says Republican Campaign Will Be Conducted on High Plane.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13.—Will H. Hays of Indiana was elected Chairman of the Republican National Committee this afternoon after John T. Adams of Iowa had withdrawn.

Mr. Adams refused to withdraw until he had received a promise from Senator Boise Penrose and other members of the Old Guard that George W. Perkins and his fellow-Progressives would be eliminated from active participation in the councils of the Republican Party.

This promise was kept by the Old Guard, for the committee tabled the resolution to continue the existing Campaign Committee, which consisted of the Executive Committee, and Progressives George W. Perkins, Harold I. Ickes of Illinois, Everett Colby of New Jersey, James Garfield of Ohio, and Chester A. Howell of California.

Chairman Willcox, who presided at the conference, ruled that the Campaign Committee automatically went out of business at the close of the last campaign. To make doubly sure of the elimination of the Progressives, the committee adopted a rule providing for the election of the Executive Committee by the National Committee, taking all appointive power away from the Chairman.

Despite the charges of pro-Germanism made against Mr. Adams, which, it was agreed here, cost him the Chairmanship, Mr. Adams was allowed to remain Vice Chairman of the committee. No effort was made to depose him. His friends served notice on the Hays contingent that if any attempt were made to remove him from the Vice Chairmanship a fight would be precipitated that would split the Republican Party. Senator Penrose, in behalf of the Hays faction, agreed to allow Mr. Adams to retain his post.

Women's Help Not Asked.

The National Committee ignored the recommendation of the Executive Committee to provide for the appointment of a Women's National Advisory Committee to assist the National Committee. This motion was laid on the table after Senator Penrose had passed the word around that he did not seek its adoption.

The Eastern States were ignored in the selection of officers. Fred U. Upham of Chicago defeated George R. Sheldon of New York for Treasurer, 34 to 9. Mr. Upham succeeds Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., who resigned. H. P. Thayer of Indianapolis was chosen Sergeant-at-Arms and Guy P. Howard Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms. The Western Committeemen contended they were entitled to the plums, as their section of the country would constitute the political trenches in the future.

Senator Penrose dominated the meeting of the National Committee. It was he who led the Hays forces to victory, forcing Adams to withdraw. The Pennsylvania Senator would not have been able to bring about the election of Hays but for the assistance of Frank H. Hitchcock, ex-Postmaster General and ex-Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Mr. Hitchcock lined up twelve of the committeemen who were unpledged and who favored a compromise candidate. He held them together during all of the turbulent hours of the conference here in the last few days. He knew that neither Hays nor Adams was sure of victory.

Until yesterday morning Mr. Hitchcock was insisting upon a third man as the only way to prevent a bitter fight on the floor of the meeting. When Senator Penrose and the other Hays leaders submitted their plan for the withdrawal of Mr. Adams to Mr. Hitchcock, the latter readily agreed to it and promised Hays the support of the twelve committeemen who were under his wing.

After receiving Hitchcock's promise, a conference was arranged by Penrose by which Adams and his managers met Penrose and the Hays managers. The question of party harmony and party success was placed squarely before Adams. At the same time he was promised that George W. Perkins and the other Progressives would be eliminated from active participation in the Republican Party. After much wrangling the Adams men capitulated, the Iowa committeemen agreeing to place Hays in nomination.

Thompson Resolution Ignored.

The resolution presented by Mayor William Hale Thompson of Chicago upholding the right of free speech and attacking the Search and Seizure act under which the Government is dealing with the I. W. W. and other alleged menaces, was not reported out by the committee. Mayor Thompson did not inquire as to its fate in the meeting, nor was the subject mentioned publicly.

The committee seated committeemen as follows, where there were contests or vacancies:

Mississippi—M. J. Mulvihill.
Tennessee—Jesse M. Littleton.
Florida—George W. Bean.
Minnesota—Senator Frank D. Kellogg.
Porto Rico—R. H. Todd, Mayor of Ponce.

The committee voted that it should hold meetings at least once a year.

Senator Boies Penrose before departing for Washington issued the following statement:

"Republicans throughout the country will be sincerely gratified to learn that the National Committee adourned with complete harmony prevailing on every side. The discussion relating to the various matters coming before the committee and particularly to the question of the Chairmanship was conducted in an amicable spirit, without any factional division and with the single view to party unity and party success.

"Mr. Hays has been Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Indiana in several hard-fought battles resulting in Republican success and he has the reputation of being one of the best political organizers in the country. He seems to have the peculiar qualifications required at this time, and he will have the full co-operation of the National Committee."

Chairman Hays's Platform.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 13.—Will H. Hays, newly elected Chairman of the Republican National Committee, said tonight that he had made no plans, but expected several members of the National Committee here tomorrow on their way East. He said the same general plan used in the campaign in Indiana would be carried out on a larger scale in the next national campaign.

"My telegram of acceptance," said the new Chairman, "will be my guide, especially the three main points of it. First, that politics should be on a plan that needs no subterfuge; second, that there is but one side to the question of war, and third, equality in party management. Those points will constitute my program."

Mr. Hays's telegram to the committee follows:

"I accept the Chairmanship with a full knowledge of the responsibilities—responsibilities multiplied many times by reason of the national situation and the reconstruction that is to come.

"Every one knows that there will be political activity. The Democratic Party has been busy for months. This political activity should be open and acknowledged and of a character and on a plane that needs no subterfuge.

"There is but one side to the question of war. On that side, supporting the country's cause, shall stand every political party and every member of every political party entitled to any consideration whatsoever. The loyalty of the Republican Party always has been and always will be measured only by the possibilities.

"There is but one possible rule for a party organization. The rights of the individuals within the party to participate in the management of the party's affairs shall be and remain equally sacred and sacredly equal.

"I fully appreciate the honor, and thank you. I shall undertake the task with an absolute conviction that every one of you, and those whom you represent, will co-operate completely, as I most earnestly urge all to do.

"I especially appreciate the magnanimous spirit in which Mr. Adams and all others have acted in behalf of party unity."

ITALY IN WAR TO END, ORLANDO ASSERTS

America's Help Is Being Felt, He Tells the Parliament at Rome.

ROME, Feb. 12.—Enthusiastic applause and cheers for America met the declaration of Premier Orlando at the opening of Parliament today that the war situation was growing better, due to help from the United States replacing Russia.

Premier Orlando reviewed the Versailles conference, and pointed out that so far as Italy was concerned the continuation of the war was no longer a matter of choice, but necessity. This fact, he said, is understood by all patriotic Italians, who are now willing to wage war to the bitter end.

Regarding Italy's aims, the Premier said that they were unimperialistic.

"All she wants," he asserted, "and no less, and she can wish for no more, is the security of her national boundaries by land and sea and also the fulfillment of her national unity.

"It is materially seen how Italy's citizens view the war question by the fact that the unfinished national loan has already brought in three and a half billion lire, and it will within a fortnight be double any previous loan—all this money despite our defeat last Fall. Italians are determined to fight until victory."

ITALIANS BREAK UP AN ASIAGO ATTACK

Their Guns Co-operate with Infantry Against Offensive Near Col Caprile.

ROME, Feb. 13.—Italians frustrated an attempt by Austrian infantry to break through the Asiago front, the artillery co-operating effectively with the men in the trenches.

The text of today's official report is as follows:

"In the Val Lagrina enemy patrols on the march were dispersed by our batteries. Near Monte Pasubio we exploded a mine, causing considerable damage to enemy positions. In the valley of the Astico and in the western part of the Asiago Plateau both artilleries were more active.

"In the zone of Col Caprile an attempt by the enemy infantry to break through, which was preceded by violent artillery preparation, was immediately checked by the energetic work of our troops and effective intervention on the part of our artillery. We captured some prisoners.

"East of Conegliano (Piave sector) two enemy captive balloons were set on fire by English aviators.

COUNTS ON OUR RESOURCES

Italian Paper Says They Will Be Overwhelming in the War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Feb. 13.—The Tribuna answers the questions now universally asked as to whether the defection of Russia will leave the Entente military inferior to the Central Empires and whether the American forces will arrive in time to counteract the elimination of the eastern front.

Speaking of America it says that although England, France, and Italy are superior to the Central Empires in resources and reserves of all kinds, they become secondary factors almost negligible when compared to the immense resources and reserves brought to their assistance by the entrance of the United States into the conflict. If these contributions were at hand their importance would be so evicently decisive as to render any discussion superfluous, it says; but, even taking into account distance and preparations that must be gone through to transport them where needed, their weight will be enormous.

"We cannot yet say how many men the United States are able to put into the field by Spring," the Tribuna goes on. "We know, however, that their transportation will be effected with characteristic rapidity and great efforts, and that the young, ardent, proud, religious civilization will not fail. The Americans alone will be able to send to the battlefields of Europe a number of human reserves greatly superior to those which the enemy can dispose of from year to year and from month to month.

"There is no need to demonstrate the power of the American military effort, nor its technical capacity. The United States stands above all other countries for the greatness of its technical industries and alone produces more steel than the rest of the world put together."

The Tribuna warns all the nations of the Entente to be watchful and avoid grave occurrences such as those which have happened from the time of the Dardanelles to Caporetto, and which with greater foresight might have been avoided and even turned in our favor.

PILLAGE ITALIAN TOWNS.

Rome Reports That Invaders Rob Women and Children of Clothing.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—The Austro-German invaders in Northern Italy daily are resorting to increasing acts of vandalism, violence, pillage, and brutality, according to the statements of prisoners captured by the Italians, a Havas dispatch from Rome says. Officers as well as soldiers are participating.

Udine has been pillaged, and stores and buildings have been destroyed wantonly by intoxicated troops. The rivalry in stealing, it is said, has been so great that fights have broken out between the various groups of the Central Powers. In Udine these fights resulted in the death of fourteen Germans and three Bosnians. There were also bloody conflicts at Pola and Cattaro between the Germans and Austrians.

Women and children, it is added, have been stripped of their clothing, which has been sent to Germany, while foodstuffs, wherever found, also are sent away by officers. The city of Trigesimo has been pillaged of leather and copper, and the church bells there have been taken away. Italian prisoners working on roads for the Austro-Germans are reported to be underfed and forced to subsist on the carcasses of horses.

TEUTONS ARE HOPING TO SURPRISE HAIG

But the British Troops Are on the Alert and Calmly Confident.

RIVALRY IN TRENCH RAIDS

Each Side Is Eager to Glean Intelligence from the Statements of Prisoners.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Feb. 12, (Delayed)—In this time, when we are waiting for the enemy to reveal his purpose and power, I find it difficult to write of the small episodes and scenes of life along the lines; nor is it wise to tell how much is known of the enemy's plans, although others with less knowledge are writing more.

The enemy wants to know what we know. For that reason he is making raids up and down the line in order to capture prisoners who may be indiscreet and chatty under the influence of German intelligence officers, who are ever so friendly and hospitable until they find there is "nothing doing" with a young British officer, captured after a fierce struggle, but cool and silent in the enemy's dugout.

I think more may be learned sometimes from the enemy's prisoners than he learns from the British—not because German officers are lacking in pride and honor—most of them are very taciturn under examination—but because so many of the German soldiers are sick in their souls of the war, and many of them have a smoldering hatred of Prussian militarist domination.

The British raids lately have been successful in bringing back good types of prisoners. From some of these intimations are obtained of what is in progress behind the German lines. This body-grabbing business is keeping the troops on both sides on the alert all through the day and night; for it is impossible to foretell where the next dash may be made, and the enemy is especially nervous, as may be seen by his lavish use of night rockets and his sudden spasms of machine gun fire whenever one of his sentries sees visions in No Man's Land.

Germans Hope to Surprise Foes.

I believe the enemy is preparing a surprise attack and is hoping at least to surprise the British as to the time and place. In spite of his advertising the coming offensive for demoralising propaganda, he presumes on our ignorance. He believes he will catch us napping and roll up our lines by the rapidity and force of his blows. I do not think he will carry out this surprise. In spite of all his secret preparations away back in his training centres and his movements of troops by night and the things hidden in his woods, the British know more than he thinks they know, and, although they do not underestimate the forces he is massing against them, the serious increase of his gun power, and the ability of his generalship, their preparations have been made to meet the shock of battles which may decide the fate of Europe.

There is one thing I do not fully know: I do not know precisely the moral strength or fighting quality of those German soldiers who are now being put through hard training far behind their lines, and of those who, having been trained, are moving nearer to the battlefields in which they will be put to the test of fire. Do they believe in a decisive victory? Are they eager for this supreme and bloody sacrifice of their youth in the last desperate effort to break the western front? Are they untouched by that spirit of revolt which stirred the German people a week or two ago—their fathers and their brothers—because they saw no end to all this blood and agony under the rule of their tyrants?

Sure They Can Stop Germans.

Unless the enemy's best hopes are fulfilled and out of the first storms of the assault he wins a great and striking advantage, I believe in my soul that large numbers of his men will refuse to be driven forward into the shambles of prolonged and indecisive fighting such as that which characterized the battles of Verdun, nor do I doubt that even the German high command itself will be scared at the rage of the people if its first assaults fail and the bull rush of all their legions is stopped by impenetrable lines, as in September of the first year of the war, along the banks of the Marne.

I know the British lines, and I know the British soldier. In the last week or two I have been moving about the front, talking to officers and men in their messes and in their dugouts, and among them all I found absolute faith that, whatever happens, the enemy will fail in his supreme effort. He may have local successes here and there; the British may have to give up small portions of ground to him. When sufficient masses of guns are concentrated on a line of trench that line must be obliterated. It would be a lying thing to pretend that this threatened German offensive is not to be taken seriously; but throughout the British armies there is a certain belief that the enemy will be shattered against their defensive systems and will not achieve a decisive success.

CORPORAL HITCHCOCK GETS $100 AS PRIZE

Long Island Youth and W. A. Wellman Receive Money and Decoration for Aviation Feats.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—Corporal Thomas Hitchcock of Long Island, New York, and W. A. Wellman of Cambridge, Mass., American aviators in French escadrilles, have received $100 prize money each from the Lafayette Flying Corps Committee in recognition of their brilliant exploits in bringing down three German machines in the last six weeks. Hitchcock accounted for two and Wellman for one. These aviators have won also the French War Cross with palms and a special ten days' leave in Paris.

Corporal Hitchcock, who celebrated his nineteenth birthday this week, has just made application for a commission in the Aviation Corps of the American Army, for which he had been previously ineligible because he was under age.

Wellman, who is 26 years old, had been rejected by the American forces on physical grounds, although he is now regarded as one of the best American flyers at the front.

ITALIANS BREAK INTO BAY OF BUCCARI

Raiding Destroyers Torpedo Largest of the Austrian Steamers.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—The Italian Naval General Staff, according to a Havas dispatch from Rome, announces that Italian torpedo boats forced their way on the night of Feb. 11 west of Dalmatia, into the Bay of Buccari, near Fiume, and torpedoed the largest of the steamers anchored there.

On the night of Dec. 9-10, 1917, Italian torpedo craft, after successfully penetrating the enemy's mine obstructions and mine fields, entered the Harbor of Trieste, where they discharged four torpedoes against the Austrian battleships Wien and Monarch. The Austrians acknowledged the sinking of the former two days later.

LONDONERS SEE BASEBALL.

American Soldiers and Sailors Already Practice in Vacant Lot.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The extraordinary Spring-like weather has given the American jackies and soldiers an opportunity to introduce Londoners to the national sport. Between Marconi House, where are the NEW YORK TIMES London offices, and Eagle Hut, headquarters of the American Y. M. C. A., is a small vacant lot. There yesterday forenoon a half-dozen Americans, aided by British "Tommies," some in hospital blue, gathered a crowd by baseball fielding practice, just as in any American town.

Their fielders' gloves were a novelty to the Britishers. The quick return of the balls delighted the critics, well used to seeing smart fielding in cricket matches. Even when a ball was missed and dashed into the crowd, it only made the spectators laugh, as they scurried away to avoid it.

FREES 324 ALLIED CAPTIVES.

Austria Makes Her First Exchange of War Prisoners.

GENEVA, Feb. 13.—The first exchange of prisoners of war between Austria and the Allies has taken place near the Austrian frontier at Buchs.

Three hundred and twenty-four of these exchanged prisoners have arrived at Geneva. They included two American volunteers, one English officer, and seventy British colonials, all of whom were captured on the Turkish and Bulgarian fronts. The other were largely English and Scotch.

Seventeen aof the exchanged men were carried from the train on stretchers.

PROMINENT GREEKS EXILED.

Three Ex-Ministers Among 83 More Persons Expelled the Country.

ATHENS, Feb. 13.—The military authorities have banished eighty-three additional persons.

Among them are Alexander Tselos, former Minister of the Interior; M. Argiropoulis, former Minister of Communication, and Rear Admiral Damianos, former Minister of Marine; nine former members of the Chamber of Deputies, several retired officials, and two newspaper men.

2,100,000 GERMANS ON WESTERN FRONT

Continued from Page One.

whole nation desires peace, but it must be our peace.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent this morning questioned several Deputies of the Socialist group in the Chamber lobby regarding the attitude of their party in relation to President Wilson's declaration. One and all affirmed their adherence to the main lines of the President's program, and contrasted it forcibly with the German Emperor's grandiloquent and bellicose utterance at Hamburg. They urged that it was quite erroneous to suppose that the minority or extremist section of the Socialists had won control from the official leaders. In comparing the President's attitude with that of Trotzky, it is most apparent that the Socialists do not entertain the idea of abandoning considerations of honor and justice in face of the German menace.

Socialists Stand by Wilson.

"What the President tells us is that America will fight with every ounce of her gigantic strength for his just peace program, which is identical with ours," said one of the Socialist leaders. "As for Trotzky, his is a weak policy of renunciation. He prefers a rotten peace to a continuance of effort. French workers sympathize with Russian ideals, but there is no danger of their following the Russian lead. Our message to President Wilson is: 'We thank you. We know we can count on you and on America, and you, too, can count on us to the death.'"

On the verge of the 1918 campaign this is not an unworthy attitude on the part of what has been regarded in some quarters as the least solid section of the population of France.

New German Defenses Are Formidable.

GRAND HEADQUARTERS OF THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Feb. 13, (Associated Press.)—German preparations for the announced offensive on the allied front have not brought with them any relaxation of German vigilance or efforts to meet any possible attack by the Allies. New concentrations of German forces are gathering in the rear of their lines simultaneously with the hard work which continues on the front line positions, where a most formidable system of defenses has been erected during the Winter months.

Various authorities make widely different estimates of the number of German divisions which may eventually be brought into the line on this front, should the Germans decide to engage in battle on a large and decisive scale. The exact total of the German forces in the front line and in the immediate reserve is known to a unit.

One hundred and twelve divisions occupy the German front line facing the French, British, American, and Belgian troops, while their immediate reserves total sixty-three divisions. (On the basis of 12,000 men in a German division, this would be 2,100,000 troops.)

Possibly several additional divisions have reached various points behind the lines, but the fact has not been established with certainty. At any rate, it is agreed by authorities here that the greatest possible number the Germans could add to their forces on the western front does not exceed twenty divisions, which would bring the total to 135 divisions, (2,340,000 men.)

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FRENCH RAIDING IN CHAMPAGNE

Penetrate to the Third Line in Sudden Dash and Take 100 Germans.

DESTROY FOE'S DEFENSES

Canadians and Germans Engage in Hand-to-Hand Combats Near Passchendaele.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—A big raid was carried out today by the French southwest of Butte Mesnil. The German positions were entered up to the third line, and many defenses and shelters were destroyed.

This announcement was made by the War Office in its regular communication tonight, the text of which says:

In the Champagne, after brief artillery preparation, we carried out a big raid in the region south of Butte Mesnil, on a front of about 1,200 meters. Our detachments penetrated the German position as far as the third line, overthrew the enemy defenses, and destroyed numerous shelters. We captured more than 100 prisoners.

In the period from Feb. 1 to 10 our pilots brought down twenty-eight German airplanes, fourteen of which were entirely destroyed and the other fourteen seriously damaged.

The text of the afternoon statement read:

There was heavy artillery fighting in the region of Pinon and northwest of Rheims. The French carried out several successful raids east of Auberive and in the Vosges, and brought back prisoners.

East of Embermenil a German attempt against a small French post was without success. Everywhere else the night was calm.

German aviators last night threw down several bombs on Nancy. Three civilians were killed and five wounded.

Canadians Score in Two Raids.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Canadian troops have carried out two successful raids, in which they captured prisoners and inflicted losses on the enemy, the official statement from British headquarters in France and Belgium tonight says. In an attack this morning northwest of Passchendaele, in the Ypres sector, German troops temporarily occupied two British posts. The British later drove the Germans out in a counter-attack. The statement reads:

In a successful raid southeast of Hargicourt reported this morning, carried out by the Canadians, in addition to thirteen prisoners, two machine guns were brought back to our lines. Many Germans were killed in fighting above ground and four trench mortars were destroyed. Seventeen dugouts in the enemy's first line and others in his support line, whose occupants refused to come out when summoned, were bombed. The casualties incurred by the raiding party were slight and all were brought in. Another successful raid was carried out last night by Canadians in the neighborhood of Hill 70, north of Lens. Considerable opposition was encountered, in spite of which six prisoners and a machine gun were captured. Our casualties again were light.

Local fighting took place at dawn this morning northwest of Passchendaele, where a hostile party attacked and temporarily occupied two of our posts. The enemy subsequently was ejected by a counter-attack and both posts were regained. The enemy's artillery showed increased activity this morning south and southwest of Lens.

BERLIN, via London, Feb. 13.—Fierce hand-to-hand fighting has occurred north of Lens and around Peronne, according to the official statement from General Headquarters issued this afternoon, the British undertaking strong reconnoitring expeditions, which are reported to have been repulsed.

The text of the statement follows:

Fronts of Crown Prince Rupprecht and the German Crown Prince.—Strong enemy reconnoitring detachments north of Lens and north of Omignon Brook (near Peronne) were repulsed in hand-to-hand fighting. Otherwise the activity was limited to minor reconnoitring engagements. There was artillery action on isolated sectors.

Front of Grand Duke Albrecht.—After a violent increase of the firing between Flirey and the Moselle, Several French companies attacked our lines near Remenauville and in the western part of the Bois Le Prêtre. After a short fight the enemy was repulsed with heavy losses; some prisoners remained in our hands.

There have been artillery and mine firing duels at Sudelkopf and Hartmanns-Weilerkopf. (Alsace.)

In reprisal for an enemy raid on Saarbrücken our aviators yesterday evening dropped bombs on the Fortress of Nancy with good effect.

CANADIANS AT TOP STRENGTH.

Have More Men, Guns, and Material at the Front Than Ever.

CANADIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Feb. 13, (By Canadian Press Limited.)—After three years and a half of war Canada is entering upon the Spring campaign stronger in men and material and guns than at any previous time since the mobilization at Valcartier marked the creation of the Dominion's first division. The Canadians are holding a longer front than ever before.

While military regulations prevent any extensive statement from the field as to developments, it may be said that one effect of the recent increase in forces has been to add materially to the rifle strength in the line.

FOUND ALLIES' FRONT FIRM.

Can Withstand Any Attack, General Hodges Asserts.

AYER, Mass., Feb. 13.—Full confidence in the ability of the Allies to withstand any attack that may be brought against them was expressed tonight by Major Gen. Harry F. Hodges, who resumed command of the 76th Division, national army, at Camp Devens, today, after a visit to the battle front in France and Belgium. General Hodges said:

"I spent ten days at the British front and a like period at the French front, in two very important sectors, where every facility was given me to study everything. While I do not feel at liberty to speak in detail of what I saw, I will say that, as a result of my observation, I have the utmost confidence in the ability of our allies to withstand any attack that may be brought against them. From association with both British and French officers I know that they share the same confidence.

"I also made a short visit to the American Headquarters and training area, where those of our troops whom I saw appeared to be in excellent condition in every respect."

General Hodges at 8:30 o'clock Monday morning will review for the first time the entire division here.

WOULD TAX FRENCH MORE.

Finance Minister Proposes Increases to Meet Threatened Deficit.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—Faced with a probable deficit of 239,000,000 francs (about $47,800,000) for the first three months of 1918, including interest on the public debt, Finance Minister Klotz has addressed a proposal to the Budget Commission, urging the following tax increases: Income tax from twelve and one-half to fourteen per cent; stamp tax on marriage contracts, legal documents and so forth, from 25 centimes to fifty centimes; wine, beer and cider two francs per hectolitre; hygienic drinks, 90 centimes; wine, 50 centimes; cider, 100 per cent. increase; sugar, 50 per cent., and vinegar an increase of 10 centimes per litre.

Minister Klotz estimates that the increased taxes will net the State an additional 361,800,000 francs, or enough to cover the difference between the 7,769,000,000 francs already granted by the Budget Committee, and the 7,530,000,000 francs now in sight.

ADMIT FRAUD IN UNIFORMS.

Four Sentenced for Misuse of ernment's O. K.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 13.—"Either you did this at the instance of some one higher up or you did not, but in taking the blame upon yourselves you relieve your employers' of responsibility," Judge John C. Rose said today in the United States District Court, when he imposed sentence upon four employes of Henry Sonneborn & Sons, Inc., for using a Government stamp to O. K. some sixteen thousand uniforms that had not been inspected.

Otto Hauschaultz, foreman in the factory, who was looked upon as the leader, was sentenced to thirteen months in the Federal Prison at Atlanta. Paul Liersch was sentenced to thirty days in jail, and Frederick Hockenheimer and Herman Schenman each to six days in jail.

F. R. TRIPLER & Co.

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with

Collars to Match

$2.50

Neat hairline stripes in a fine quality madras. A shirt style that is not extreme with one of our popular collars.

Blue, Tan, Green, Helio, Pink

STETSON HATS — MANHATTAN SHIRTS — ENGLISH TOPCOATS

42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

269

Q. Are Wills often broken?

A. Very infrequently. Of the thousands of Wills offered for probate in New York City each year, fewer than one in every 200 are denied probate in the Surrogate's Court.

Other surprising and interesting facts are clearly set forth in our new booklet, *"What Every Foresighted Business Man Should Know."*

You can secure a copy for the asking at any of our offices.

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Member of Federal Reserve System

SIX ARTILLERYMEN WOUNDED IN ACTION

Pershing Also Reports Four Deaths from Natural Causes and Three Due to Accident.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—General Pershing today reported Sergeant Samuel B. Roper, 446 Harrison Street, Passaic, N. J., and Private Schuyler M. League of Jefferson, Texas, field artillerymen, severely wounded on Feb. 11. Corporal William F. Taylor, field artillery, of Allo, Scotland, was slightly wounded on the same date. First Lieutenant John H. MacVeagh, field artillery, of Bernardsville, N. J., was slightly wounded in action on Feb. 3.

Private Arthur C. F. Schoenfeldt, field artillery, of Larsen, Wis., was slightly wounded on Feb. 8. Private Joseph Baggs, field artillery, who was wounded on Feb. 9, was also wounded in action on Feb. 11. Both wounds were slight. Bagge's home is at Roxbury, Mass. Second Lieutenant John J. McGuire, infantry, of 115 Broadway, New York, was slightly wounded on Feb. 6.

The following deaths from natural causes were reported:

EDWARDS, GEORGE E., private, thrombosis; Torrington, Wyo.

LEONARD, HOWARD E., Sergeant, pneumonia; 227 East Seventy-fifth Street, New York.

LOGAN, WILLIAM, private, pneumonia; Arcadia, S. C.

PERRERIA, JOHN F., private, rheumatism; Mission, San Jose, Cal.

Two deaths from railroad accidents and one from gunshot wound were reported today by General Pershing. In a railroad accident Private Bert Howard of Clare, Mich., was killed. Sergeant Kent S. Ritchie died of gunshot wound. His home was 2,001 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis.

AMERICAN GUNNERS THIN GERMAN LINES

Their Artillery Fire So Accurate That Fewer Than Usual Occupy Foe's Front Trenches.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Feb. 12, (Associated Press.)—Aside from increased aerial activity, the American sector has been normal for the last twenty-four hours. Harassing artillery fire and patrolling operations have been kept up, but there have been no clashes.

The American gunners are said to be growing more accurate daily. They have been especially effective in registering on the roads and light railways back of the enemy's lines. So accurate has been the shrapnel fire against the first lines of the enemy that they are now nearly abandoned, the Germans keeping only a few men in them. In a sector such as this the Germans seldom man their first lines fully, but opposite the American positions they are reported to be keeping considerably less than the usual number in the trenches.

The number of enemy snipers and sniping posts has been reduced still further by the American sharpshooters, machine gunners, and artillerymen.

Airplanes were overhead everywhere today. The enemy late in the day sent over a considerable number of machines in battle formation. They were met and driven back by a French squadron.

The wounding of three men in an accident was reported today, constituting the only new casualties.

Buck Up! Spruce Up! Stein-Bloch Spring Suits, $25 To $45

WINTER'S and Wilhelm's back will soon be broken. It is jigs, not jeremiads, that will carry us from Broadway to Berlin. We stay-at-homes can best help our go-aways by keeping up assurance and appearances.

Spruce-Up Spring Suits, from Stein-Bloch, in Grays, Browns, Blues, Greenish Blendings. Pure wool; top-quality tailoring; smart style; superior service.

Business Men's Suits, Regular, Short and Stout Sizes, which embody all the excellences of fashion, whilst shunning extremes.

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Liberty Bonds

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ANOTHER DOWER CLAIM

We closed a title where the seller described himself in the deed as a widower and made an affidavit to that effect at the closing.

After his death, a woman appears claiming that he married her shortly before this title closed and that she is entitled to dower in his property.

She has commenced an action in Court to recover this and we are defending it. The purchaser is very glad that we examined and guaranteed the title for him.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO

Capital $ 5,000,000
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Smart Innovations $10 to $25

Individual Fitting Rooms

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Spring Sweaters

—are in lovely bright shades. Some are sleeveless. All are reasonably priced.

As pictured, $4.75, of camel's hair, purled below waist.

Slipover on lines of sailor's middy is of wool, imitating hand knitting! $8.75. Very smart.

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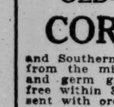

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and Southern White Corn Meal—fresh from the mill—with all of the heart and germ ground in it. Delivered free within 300 miles. Recipe booklet sent with order.

Also Millers of Old-Fashioned Water-Ground Whole Wheat, Rye, Buckwheat, Oatmeal, Barley, Natural Brown Rice.

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LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

It's a daily assistant.

SLOAN'S DOES IT! KILLS THOSE PAINS

Penetrates without rubbing and puts you in fine fettle again

Most external pains give way before a clean, refreshing application of Sloan's Liniment like a juicy beefsteak before a hungry man.

You just apply it to the sore, aching, throbbing, sprained, strained part or spot and it does the rest—leaving no muss, no skin-stain.

Any druggist will give you a mighty generous sized bottle.

Sloan's Liniment

TUSCANIA BURIED NOW TOTAL 171

List from Scottish Seaport Includes 36 Victims Who Were Not Identified.

ALL IN NUMBERED GRAVES

Seven More Survivors Reported, Leaving About 260 Men Not Accounted For.

NATIONAL ANTHEMS SUNG

Villagers in Rain Pay Tribute to the Dead—Plan Monument in Their Memory.

A SCOTCH SEAPORT, Feb. 12, (Associated Press.)—Up to Tuesday night, a week after the disaster, 171 victims of the torpedoed Tuscania had been buried at different points on the Scottish coast. These were divided as follows: Americans, 181 identified and 33 unidentified; crew, 4 identified and 3 unidentified.

The Associated Press correspondent co-operated with the American Army officers in obtaining these figures, which go forward to Washington as the most accurate and complete list obtainable. The last seventeen of these bodies recovered—all Americans—were buried this afternoon, villagers again coming many miles in a downpour of rain to pay their simple tribute to the American dead. The bodies were transported to the burial place on one big motor truck, which was followed along the route, several miles long, by the squad of twenty-five khaki-clad American survivors and the village mourners. One of the villagers carried the Union Jack, while an American soldier held aloft the Stars and Stripes.

Sang National Anthems.

At the graveside the American soldiers sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," followed by the natives singing "God Save the King." The usual military salute was then fired, ending the ceremony.

Temporary fences have been built around the graves, to be replaced by a permanent enclosure as soon as the materials can be brought to these desolate shores. A British Colonel who has worked day and night since the disaster helping the Americans bury their dead announced today that the people of the nearby countryside had started a public subscription to erect a permanent monument to the Americans.

There are eight Americans still here too ill to leave, several of them still dazed by their experiences. They are quartered in nearby farmhouses and village hotels. These men are F. I. Benefiel, E. L. Lyscrom, Wilbur C. Nutt, Lloyd E. Hancock, E. L. Harphan, Henry Schurting, James J. Colwell, and F. A. Gocher.

One American officer and fourteen men are still in a hospital at Glasgow.

All Bodies Numbered.

The following is the first complete list of Americans now buried on the Scottish coast. To each body, whether identified or not, was given a number. Thus, at a point where seventy-eight victims were buried side by side in a long trench, the numbers run from 1 to 78 in the following order:

1—T. W. Herman.
2—L. B. Reeder.
3—Wm. C. Keown.
4—L. Roberts.
5—Orville Casper.
6—L. H. Duffy.
7—Paul J. C. Wood.
8—W. R. Johnson.
9—H. E. Page.
10—C. J. West.
11—T. Tuttle.
12—Walter Brown.
13—Clarence W. Short.
14—H. Stewart, fireman, member crew.
15—Raymond Butler, Wisconsin.
16—James Logan, member crew.
17—G. V. Zimmerman.
18—J. E. Buttemont.
19—Geo. H. Reinhardt.
20—Walter Crelline.
21—Wm. E. Bennett.
22—G. E. Swanson.
23—Unidentified pvt.
24—Wm. P. Moran.
25—G. J. Jenkins.
26—Charles McMillan, crew.
27—Raymond T. Hurst
28—T. E. Lawton.
29—T. E. Davison.
30—W. Hardey.
31—C. H. Besner.
32—B. L. Weeks.
33—Henry F. Spidel.
34—David G. Renton.
35—Julius D. Wagner.
36—Wm. J. Tragesser.
37—Alfio Licari.
38—Percy A. Stevens.
39—W. W. Wright.
40—Marcus B. Cook.
42—G. N. Bjork.
42—John C. Johnson.
43—T. E. St. Clair.
44—Arthur W. Collins.
45—G. Laukenan.
46—J. U. Cheshire.
47—Gerald K. Grover.
48—Frank Burns.
49—Milton Tully.
50—Edwin R. Berkey.
51—Unidentified soldier.
52—Philip E. Leigand.
53—C. W. Wilson.
54—Unidentified member crew.
55—Frederick Allen.
56—W. Raines.
57—H. L. Anderson.
58—Fred M. Linton.
59—J. B. Guerney.
60—J. L. Pearce.
61—E. R. L. Cowan.
62—W. T. McMurray.
63—S. A. Pentecost.
64—R. F. Bennett.
65—R. F. Warren.
66—L. W. Clement.
67—William I. Gregg.
68—I. Sims.
69—J. P. Hawley.
70—W. Matthews.
71—Unidentified soldier.
72—Samuel P. Riggle.
73—N. C. Crucker.
74—P. A. Agrien.
75—J. J. Byrge.
76—Fred W. Rudolph, Milwaukee, Wis.
77—Unidentified pvt.
78—Herman Rupp.

Forty-nine in Long Grave.

At another point in a long grave are forty-nine bodies. They are all in coffins and are numbered from 1 to 49 in the following order:

1—Unidentified pvt.
2—Jesse M. Rholles.
3—Capt. L.P. Lebron.
4—John Jenkins, wireless operator.
5—J. A. Price, Boise.
6—Unidentified pvt.
7—Unidentified pvt.
8—Claud W. Walker, Los Angeles.
9—E. O. Peca.
10—G. W. Tomlins.
11—Ethan A. White.
12—Unidentified pvt.
13—O. L. S. Winters.
14—Edgar E. Burns.
15—Unidentified member crew.
16—George Mems.
17—Unidentified pvt.
18—Tula B. Thompson
19—D. W. Leonard.
20—W. Sherman.
21—Lieut. E. P. Lightall.
22—W. E. Wilson.
23—Unidentified pvt.
24—D. T. Bryant.
25—Unidentified pvt.
26—W. O. Williams.
27—F. O. Riedeger.
28—Unidentified pvt.
29—Unidentified pvt.
30—Unidentified pvt.
31—W. E. Bickers.
32—Unidentified pvt.
33—J. J. Buckley.
34—J. B. Bishop.
35—Unidentified pvt.
36—Unidentified pvt.
37—E. F. Young.
38—G. E. Percy.
39—Unidentified pvt.
40—Unidentified pvt.
41—Unidentified pvt.
42—Capt. Philip V. Sherman.
43—Unidentified pvt.
44—Unidentified member crew.
45—Unidentified pvt.
46—Unidentified pvt.
47—Unidentified pvt.
48—W. A. Moore.
49—Oris E. Hutchine.

At a third place forty-four victims are buried in three trenches. The largest holds eighteen bodies, another sixteen, and a third ten. In the first named the bodies have been numbered from 1 to 18 in this order:

1—H. Carpenter.
2—Unidentified pvt.
3—Unidentified pvt.
4—John A. Laakko.
5—Roco Calarese.
6—Ade McCoy.
7—Unidentified pvt.
8—Unidentified pvt.
9—S. A. Anspurger.
10—E. A. Houston.
11—S. L. Collins.
12—J. G. Maxstruck.
13—Otto R. Martin.
14—Columbus Hill.
15—Clare Metzenbaumer.
16—W. C. Jackson.
17—John Eichammer.
18—Ben Barker.

Bodies Not Identified.

Those in the next grave are numbered from 19 to 34, as follows:

19—Unidentified pvt.
20—Wesley W. Hyatt.
21—Anstad Gunder.
22—Van S. Peters.
23—W. H. Raisner.
24—Fred N. Unger.
25—Frank Drahota.
26—John C. Robinson.
27—Edgar Cullen.
28—J. P. Wasson.
29—R. E. F. Church.
30—H. A. Stemmer.
31—N. B. Short.
32—Unidentified pvt.
33½—Unidentified pvt.
34—Unidentified pvt.

In the third grave only ten men were buried, tagged from 1 to 10, as follows:

1—John Sloss.
2—Riley F. Murray.
3—G. H. Bates.
4—Anthony Elboni.
5—W. A. Harsock.
6—N. L. Collins.
7—Claud Bradley.
8—J. B. Crow.
9—D. E. Inglehart.
10—A. S. Gillespie.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, spent today at a military camp where a number of the survivors of the Tuscania are living. He talked with a number of the officers and soldiers and expressed his satisfaction that there were no evidences of any shaken nerves among them as a result of their experience.

Figure Our Lost at About 170.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—War Department advices indicate that very few American soldiers lost their lives in the destruction of the liner Tuscania in addition to the 164 reported today as buried on the Scottish Coast. The latest reports place the American loss at not more than 170 of the 2,179 who were on board the ship, although the list of rescued still is far from complete.

Seven additional survivors were officially reported tonight, reducing the department's list of those not recorded as saved to about 260. The Associated Press list of the unreported, made up by checking both official and unofficial advices against the Tuscania's passenger list, was reduced to 171.

The War Department is daily exchanging long cablegrams with the Embassy at London in an effort to complete the survivors' roll and untangle names garbled in transmission. In spite of the fact that only some 260 of those on the passenger list are officially unaccounted for, the department has more than 260 names of survivors which it has been unable to decipher. About forty of these are supposed to be duplications, and as many more are names of men of whom there is no record.

Corrected List of Dead.

The home addresses of the American soldiers buried on the Scottish coast (taken from The Associated Press list of those unaccounted for, as checked up with the Tuscania's passenger list) follow: The spelling from the Scotch seaport does not agree in some instances with the official passenger list:

HERMAN, T. W., (probably Fred W.,) Lincoln, Neb.
REEDER, LUTHER B., Brandus, Texas.
KEOWN, WILLIAM, Sand Spring, Texas.
ROBERTS, LEWIS, Nachidoches, Texas.
CASPER, ORVEL N., Milwaukee, Wis.
DUFFY, EVERETT H., Silam Springs, Mo.
JOHNSON, WILLIAM R., Metamora, Mich.
PAGE, HENRY H., Saratoga, Texas.
WEST, CLAYTON E., Saxier Spring, Texas.
TUTTLE, TERRY, Elgin, Ore.
BROWN, WALTER L., Peru, Va.
SHORT, CLARENCE W., Willsboro, Pa.
BUTLER, RAYMOND, New Richmond, Wis.
ZIMMERMAN, GEORGE V., New Rochelle, N. Y.
EDWARDS, JOHN, Butte, Mont.
REINHARDT, GEORGE A., Jefferson, Wis.
CRELLINE, WALTER, Virginia, Minn.
BENNETT, WILLIAM E., Rogers, Ark.
SWANSON, CHARLES E., Rothschilds, Wis.
MORIN, WILLIAM P., Portland, Ore.
JENKINS, CLYDE G., Coalinga, Cal.
HURST, RAYMOND T., Pocasset, Okla.
LEWTON, THEODORE E., Forest Grove, Ore.
BESNER, HERBERT C. J., Saginaw, Mich.
WEEKS, BERT O., Modesto, Cal.
SPEIDEL, HENRY S., 239 East Ninety-fourth Street, New York.
RENTON, DAVID G., North Bend, Wash.
WAGNER, JULIUS, Stamford, Conn.
TRAGESER, WILLIAM L., Cottonwood, Minn.
LICARI, ALFIO, Eureka, Cal.
STEVENS, PERCY A., (list spelled name Stephens,) Bend, Ore.
WRIGHT, WILLIAM W., Bismark, Okla.
COOK, MARCUS B., Como, Mont.
BJORK, GEORGE NELSON, St. Helena, Ore.
JOHNSON, JOHN C., Big Falls, Minn.
ST. CLAIR, THOMAS E., Junction, Texas.
COLLINS, ARTHUR W., Appleby, Texas.
LANKENAU, THEODORE E., San Francisco, Cal.
CHESHIER, JOHN W., Lucas, Wash.
CLOVER, (not Grover,) GERALD K., Hopewell, Va.
BRUNO, (not Burns,) FRANK, New York City.
TALLEY, (not Tully,) MILTON, Union City, Tenn.
BURKEY, EDWIN R., Bermidji, Minn.
WEIGAND, (not Leigand,) PHILIP E., Baltimore, Md.
WILLSON, CURTIS W., Salem, Ore.
ALLEN, FRED K., Ada, Minn.
RAMES, (Not Raines,) MANUEL, (not W.,) Paia Maui, Hawaii.
ANDERSON, HOMER LLEWELLYN, Cumberland, Wis.
LINTOW, (not Linthon,) FRED M., Lamoyne, Cal.
GURNEY, (not Guerney,) JAMES B., Glide, Ore.
PIERCE, (not Pearce,) JAMES L., Creswell, Ore.
COWAN, ELMER L., Victor, Mon.
McMURRY, WILLIAM F., Royse City, Texas.
PENTECOST, SAMUEL H., Doucette, Texas.
BENNETT, RUSSEL F., Plainfield, Wis.
WARDEN, ROBERT P., Seattle, Wash.
DZOMBY, LUTHER W., Broken Bow, Okla.
DROGGS, (not Gregs,) WILLIAM I., Mount Idaho, Idaho.
SIMS, IRWIN, Alto, Texas.
HAWLEY, JAMES P., Neenah, Wis.
MATTHEWS, WILLIAM, Bellingham, Wash.
RIGGS, (not Riggls,) SAMUEL P., San Francisco, Cal.
CROCKER, (not Crucker,) NORMAN G., Center, Texas.
AGREN, (not Agrien,) PETER A., Jewell, Ore.
BYRNE, (not Byrne,) JACK J., Butte, Mon.
RUDOLPH, FRED A., Milwaukee, Wis.
RUPP, HERMAN, New York City.
RHOADES, (not Rholles,) JESSE M., Halbert, Okla.
LEBRON, Capt. LEO P., Guthrie, Okla.
PRICE, JAMES A., Boise City, Okla.
TOMLINS, GEORGE W., El Reno, Okla.
WHITE, EPHAN, Arnett, Okla.
SMITH, OSCAR L., Winters, Texas.
BARNES, (not Burna,) EDGAR C., Ranger, Texas.
MORENO, (not Merns,) GEORGE, Pearsall, Texas.
THOMPSON, TULLA B., Madill, Okla.
WHITTINGTON, WALTER L., (Leonard,) Sherman, Texas.
LIGHTALL, PHILIP KILBURN, Capt., Syracuse, N. Y.
WILSON, WILLIAM R., (not W. E.,) Canton, Texas.
TROBRIDGE, DANIEL W., Straun, Texas.
PLEDGER, FLETCHER D., Norman, Okla.
VICKERS, (not Bickers,) WILLIAM E., Southwest City, Mo.
BUCKLEY, JAMES J., Minneapolis, Minn.
BISHOP, JOHN B., Foster, Okla.
YOUNG, EDWARD F., Gilmer, Texas.
PEREZ, ANGEL, (not Engel Percy,) San Antonio, Texas.
SHERMAN, Captain PHILIP VINCENT, Northfield, Vt.
MOORE, WILLIAM A., San Francisco, Cal.
HUTCHINS, OTIS E., Whitehall, Wis.
CARPENTER, HARRY, Potomac, Ill.
LAAKKO, JOHN A., Astoria, Ore.
CALABRESE, ROCCO, Mount Solo, Wash.
McCOY, ORA L., El Monte, Cal.
AUGSPURGER, STANLEY R., Dayton, Ohio.
HOUSTON, ELMER A., Held, Ore.
COLLINS, STANLEY L., Knightsferry, Cal.
MAYSTRICK, (not Maxstruck,) JOSEPH G., Astoria, N. Y.
HILL, MARTIN C., (Columbus,) Wimberley, Texas.
MOWREY, OTTO, (not Otto Ray,) Kenosha, Wis.
METZENBAUER, CLAIRE, Chippewa Falls, Wis.
CLARK, WILBUR W., Lansing, Mich.
EICHHAMMER, JOHN A., East Grand Forks, Minn.
BARKER, BEN, Foulsburg, Texas.
HYATT, WESLEY W., Lebam, Wash.
AUSTAD, GUNDER G., (not Anstad Gunder,) Oklee, Minn.
SMITHPETER, WILLIAM V., (not Van Smith Peters,) Fort Cobb, Okla.
RAISNER, WILLIAM H., Corning, Cal.
UNGER, FRED M., Parstown, S. D.
DRAHOTA, FRANK, Jackson, Minn.
ROBINSON, JOHN C., Potlatch, Idaho.
SKINNER, Major HENRY A., (not Henry A. Stemmer,) Rockford, Ill.
SHORT, NATHAN B., Stephens, Ark.
SLOSS, JOHN, Lochwinnoch, Scotland.
MURRAY, RILEY F., Eugene, Ore.
BATES, HENRY G., Baker, Ore.
ABRONI, ANTHONY, (not Elbino,) Detroit, Mich.
HARTSOCK, WINSTON A., (not Harsock,) Rapidan, Va.
COLLINS, ALVIN N., (not L. N. Collins,) Markesan, Wis.
BRADLEY, CLAUD, Swaty, Ark.
CROW, JENNINGS B., Appleby, Texas.
INGLEHART, DELBERT E., Santa Monica, Cal.
GILLESPIE, ALEXANDER S., Los Angeles, Cal.

The list of those buried, sent by cable to The Associated Press, contains a number of confusing errors and a number of names which cannot be transcribed with certainty. Among them are the following:

CHURCH, E. F. May be Franklin A. Church, Providence, R. I.
WASSON, J. P. May be Thomas S. Wasson, Kosciusko, Miss.
CULLEN, EDGAR. Passenger list shows Sterling E. Collonn, St. James, Ark., and Connor A. Collins, Battle Creek, Mich., not yet reported as survivors.
DAVISON, T. E. May be Chauncey J. Davidson, Anaconda, Mon.
WOOD, PAUL JOHN C. May be Private James C. Wood, Yantis, Texas.
WILLIAMS, WILLIAM O. Passenger list shows Bell M. Williams, Glenwood, Ark., and Paul A. Williams, Pueblo, Col.

In the cabled list also are W. Hardey, E. O. Peca and Claud W. Walker. These names are not on the list which remains after removing from the passenger list all those reported as survivors and those lost.

Seven More Survivors.

The following additional survivors were announced tonight:

ALLEN, JOSEPH A., Shakopee, Minn.
HAMILTON, EVERETT L., 920 Gilson Street, Scranton, Penn.
JENSON, HERBERT CLARENCE, Barron, Wis.
MOYER, ALFRED V., Lewiston, Penn.
TUMLINSON, EUGENE, Bishop, Texas.
WEIRICH, HUGO, Fredericksburg, Texas.
ZALKIND, JACOB, 62 Covel Street, Fall River, Mass.

Praise for efficient co-operation by the British War Office in the rescue of survivors of the Tuscania is given by General Pershing in a cablegram received today at the War Department. The Y. M. C. A. and the Red Cross also are cited for valuable assistance.

NEW YORK MEN LOST.

News of the death of the New York men on the Tuscania was given to their relatives last night for the first time by reporters. The information in each case was received as only confirming what had been suspected.

Henry F. Speidel of the 213th Aero Squadron, was a drafted man who went to Camp Upton last Fall. He was transferred from there to Texas and assigned to the aviation corps. Speidel was a chauffeur employed by Stern Brothers, before he joined the army. His brother, Julius, is at Camp Upton, a private in the 306th Field Artillery. Speidel was 22 years old and unmarried.

Herman Rupp, born in Switzerland, enlisted in the army last November. He was assigned to the 158th Aero Squadron, and was sent abroad after a brief training in Texas. He was a chauffeur employed by W. E. Benjamin. He was 28 years old and unmarried.

Joseph G. Maystrick of Long Island City, a member of the 213th Aero Squadron, was 35 years old when he enlisted in the army last December. Maystrick was prominent in politics in Long Island City and was instrumental in persuading a dozen or more young men to join the army. He himself tried to enlist when the war started, but was rejected. Later he tried again and was accepted for the aviation corps. Maystrick was unmarried and lived with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Maystrick, of 30 Clark Street. He has a brother on the police force in New York City, and another in the Fire Department.

FOUR MICHIGAN MEN DEAD.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 13.—Four Michigan men are known to have been lost on the Tuscania and six others are still missing. Those dead are Antonio Abboni, Detroit; William R. Johnson, Metamora; Herbert C. J. Bresner, Saginaw, and Wilbur Clark of Jackson.

Abboni, 26 years old, boarded at the home of S. J. Arditto, 20 Blaine Avenue. He was the last of his family, having no surviving relatives either in America or in Italy. He was employed in a local automobile factory when he enlisted in the Michigan National Guard on America's declaration of war.

Wilbur Clark of Jackson, 19 years old, was a student in a local high school when the United States declared war on Germany. He promptly gave up his studies and entered the Culver Military Academy to fit himself for Government service. He enlisted last August and was sent to Columbus Barracks and thence to Kelly Field, San Antonio, and later to Mineola. He was a member of the One Hundredth Aero Squadron. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Clark. His grandfather fought in the Civil War.

Efforts to find the relatives of Herbert C. J. Bresner of Saginaw and William R. Johnson of Metamora have been unsuccessful so far.

The six Michigan men still missing are: Theodore Montgomery, Manistique; Fred Wilkening, Charlotte; L. W. Wright, Hillsdale; Connor A. Collins, Battle Creek, and Clarence W. Allen, Traverse City.

SEVEN VICTIMS FROM OREGON.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 13.—William P. Morin, one of Oregon's victims on the Tuscania, was 28 yers old, and until the time of joining the Twentieth Engineers was employed as a carriageman by the Inman Poulsen Lumber Company. Three years ago he married Miss Evelyn Smith. In addition to the widow he is survived by his parents and a brother.

Riley F. Murray, reported dead, left a wife and children in this city. At present the wife is ill, and her condition has become worse because of worry over her husband.

James Pierce is the son of James L. Pierce of Creswell, Ore. He enlisted early in the war, was about 25 years old and had been a resident of Creswell practically all his life.

Theodore Eugene Lewton of Forest Grove, Ore., was 25 years old. He enlisted about three months ago.

Terry Tuttle of Elgin, aged 22, was a nephew of Mrs. W. Starbird of this city, whose husband, Captain Starbird, is in France.

George Nelson Bjork, aged 24, who enlisted at Helena, Ore., had been stationed at Camp American University, Washington, D. C., for two or three months. He leaves his mother in Rainier.

James B. Gurney of Glide, Ore., was a freshman in the State University last Fall, when he decided to enlist in the 20th Engineers. His brother, who also was on the Tuscania, was saved.

MONTANA MEN MISSING.

Special to The New York Times.

BUTTE, Mon., Feb. 13.—Three Butte men—John Edwards, Clifford Wellington Walter, and Jack J. Byrne—are listed among the Tuscania's missing, and two former residents of this city are in the list of victims.

"If a torpedo ever hits a ship that I am on when they send me across, I'm done for. I can't swim a lick in cold water."

This is what John Edwards said to friends in this city the day before he left Butte for Camp Lewis. Edwards knew that once he was plunged into cold water he would be seized with cramps, although when a resident of England he took part in long-distance swimming races.

Jack J. Byrne was a member of Company I, 20th Engineers, and was a native of Butte. His parents are dead, and for a number of years Byrne had made his home here with an aunt, Mrs. A. Byrne. He was an enthusiastic athlete and a member of a local football eleven. He was also an ardent follower of the indoor sports.

Clifford Wellington Walter is well known here. He came to Butte about three years ago from Flint, Mich. When the trouble with Mexico started he enlisted in Utah and served on the border with the Utah artillery. He went to the Presidio last Summer and was commissioned First Lieutenant.

Chauncey Davidson, of Anaconda, Montana, is among the missing. He was born 22 years ago in the Deer Lodge Valley and was graduated from the Anaconda High School two years ago. He married Miss Martha Harrison, of this city, four days before he enlisted, Dec. 6, in Company F, of the Twentieth Engineers, Forestry Department. He was sent for training to the American Institute near Washington, D. C.

SKINNER BORN IN ENGLAND.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Sergeant H. A. Skinner, who was lost on the Tuscania, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Skinner of 316 North Independence Avenue, Rockford, Ill. He was born Nov. 22, 1894, in London, England, and came to the United States with his parents July 8, 1912. He took out his first naturalization papers a year ago last Saturday.

Skinner enlisted in Chicago Nov. 22, 1917, and was sent to Jefferson Barracks for preliminary training and equipment. Thence he went to Kelley Field, San Antonio, Texas, then to Gresner Field. Later he accompanied the 158th Aero Squadron to New York. Besides his parents there are two brothers and six sisters.

STAMFORD MAN AMONG LOST.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 13.—Julius David Wagner, reported to be among the lost of the Tuscania, was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Wagner of 798 Main Street, Stamford. He was 22 years old. He went to Camp Devens in November and was placed in Co. F, 10th Engineers Forestry Division. About five weeks ago he was transferred to Washington.

Wagner studied architecture in the Cooper Institute, New York, after completing grammar school work here. Prior to the time he entered the service he was employed as a draftsman in a local rolling mill. His father is now in the Internal Revenue Service. There are two other sons and two daughters, one of the latter Mrs. Gertrude Romer of New York. The parents had no official notification of the identification of their son tonight.

BLOW TO AGED WOMAN.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 13.—Orvel N. Casper of Milwaukee, a Tuscania victim, enlisted on July 17, 1917, in the Wisconsin National Guard at Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas. Transferred to the Sanitary Squad, he was later made Camp Inspector. His parents here received a letter from him written Jan. 22.

Fred A. Rudolph, 20 years old, is a son of Mrs. John De Greene, who is aged and heartbroken and cannot realize her son will never return. Tonight she could give the information except that her son enlisted last Fall. She lost her husband in a train accident and another son died suddenly in a hospital before she could reach him.

Charles Swanson, 28 years old, of Rothschild, Wis., two years ago took up a homestead in Minnesota, and in spare time kept books. He enlisted last Fall. George A. Reinhard of Jefferson, Wis., 24 years old, enlisted Dec. 12, 1917.

Mr. and Mrs. Brick of Park Falls, Wis., have received an official dispatch saying that the body of their son, Leo Brick, 23 years old, had been washed ashore.

WELL-KNOWN ENGINEER LOST.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 13.—Captain Philip Vincent Sherman, listed as one of those victims of the Tuscania disaster buried on the Scottish shores, formerly lived in Kansas City. He was connected with the engineering department of the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

Captain Sherman was a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and widely known as a railroad construction engineer.

SEEKS TO AVENGE LOST SON.

JACKSON, Mich., Feb. 13.—When W. A. Clark of Jackson learned today that his son, Wilbur, 19 years old, was drowned on the Tuscania, he immediately went to a recruiting station and tried to enlist in the artillery service.

Mr. Clark, who is 47 years old, was not accepted because of his age.

THREE BROTHERS ON SHIP.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 13.—Corporal William A. Moore, 100th Aero Squadron, was the son of Mrs. W. A. Moore of this city. He was 20 years old, unmarried, and a pressman. He enlisted in August. His brother, Edward J. Moore, and brother by adoption, Frederick K. Burner, were also on the Tuscania.

Private Clyde G. Jenkins, Company B, 6th Battalion, 20th Engineers, was the son of Mrs. George W. Barber of Coalinga, Cal. He was 23 years old, unmarried, and up to his enlistment in September was employed as an oil field worker.

Corporal Stanley L. Collins, 100th Aero Squadron, was the son of E. S. Collins of Knight's Ferry, Cal.

NEW TONNAGE LESS THAN HALF OF LOSS

Continued from Page One.

over-sanguine and over-buoyant than a man who suffers from pessimism."

Ship Losses and Output Compared.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Ship tonnage sunk by submarines in 1917 was nearly three times as great as the total of production in the United States and Great Britain during that year.

This was disclosed today by the announcement of Andrew Bonar Law in the House of Commons that Great Britain produced only 1,163,474 tons of shipping last year. The output of the United States was 901,223 tons, making a total combined tonnage of 2,064,697, while sinkings by submarines last year are generally reckoned at 6,000,000 tons.

While complete figures on construction in Japan, Italy, France and other nations in 1917 are not yet available, officials here do not believe their aggregate equalled the total of the United States. If that is the case submarine sinkings more than doubled all new tonnage produced.

Both American and British officials expect a very different story in 1918. Naval officials in both countries have confidently predicted that the submarine will be curbed in the Summer of this year. Secretary Daniels believes that effectual results will be obtained in the early Summer. Admiral Sir John R. Jellicoe, former chief of the British Naval Staff, recently predicted that by next August it could be said that the "submarine menace is killed," although he predicted dark months before that time.

The output of ship tonnage in the United States in 1918 has been variously estimated at from 2,500,000 to 4,000,000. With Shipping Board officials confident that at least 3,500,000 tons will be completed. No estimate of Great Britain's output has been received, but that country is expected to increase materially its 1917 figures.

Japan's operations just now are hampered by lack of steel, but this handicap is expected soon to be overcome, and that country also is expected to increase its output this year. Other countries are building few ships.

LANDS 107 SURVIVORS OF STEAMER ANDANIA

No Lives Lost When Cunarder Was Sunk by U-Boat About Eleven Days Ago.

A British liner landed yesterday at an Atlantic port 107 survivors of the Cunard liner Andania, which was sunk by a U-boat about eleven days ago while under convoy and destined for this port.

The twenty-three passengers were preparing for religious services when the steamship was struck by the torpedo. The missile hit the Andania amidships. The vessel immediately began to list toward the damaged side an to settle. There was no panic. The sea was smooth, and it was believed the ship would remain afloat for hours. While some of the convoying war vessels searched for the submarine another vessel came near, and a line was passed to the damaged craft. The navy men tried to tow the Andania back to the coast, but after several hours she went down. Meanwhile the passengers and the 160 members of the crew were rescued in the lifeboats. Every one got away in safety.

"We were in the boats four hours," said one of the passengers. "Then a patrol boat came along and took us to Larne, near Belfast."

Some of the passengers said the vessel which brought them across picked up S O S calls from the Tuscania. This occasioned some excitement on board, but no one knew that the Tuscania carried American troops.

Among the passengers who arrived was the Rev. MacLean Watt, Chaplain of the Gordon Highlanders. Mr. Watt was two years at the front. He comes to America to stimulate interest in the personal side of the war.

714 NORWEGIAN SHIPS SUNK.

53 Others Posted as Missing Since the War Began.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The Norwegian Legation in London announces that from the outbreak of the war to the end of January, 1918, Norway has lost 714 vessels, of 1,069,588 gross tonnage. Seato the number of 883 lost their lives through the sinking of these vessels.

During the same period fifty-three Norwegian vessels, with more than 700 members of their crews, were posted as missing. About two-thirds of these are war losses.

The Dorisbrook Sinks; Crew Saved.

LIMA, Peru, Feb. 13.—The British steamship Dorisbrook, 3,431 tons gross, has gone down. The crew was saved.

ANOTHER SPANISH SHIP SUNK BY A SUBMARINE

The Ceferino, Attacked in the Canaries, Third Spanish Victim in Three Weeks.

MADRID, Feb. 13.—The Spanish steamer Ceferino has been sunk by a submarine near Ferro Island, one of the Canary group.

All the members of the crew were saved. They were towed by the submarine to the port of La Estaca, in the Canaries.

The Ceferino is the third Spanish steamer sunk by submarines in less than three weeks. The others were the Giralda and the Sebastian. Protests have been made by the Spanish Government against the sinking of these two vessels.

The Ceferino was a steamer of 3,647 tons. She was built in England in 1899, and her home port was Aviles.

MADRID, Feb. 12.—The Italian Ambassador to Spain called on Marquis de Alhucemas, the Spanish Premier, late yesterday, and gave him all available information which had been collected by Italy regarding the torpedoing of the Italian steamship Duca di Genova. The Ambassador requested that whatever details the Spanish authorities had been able to collect be given him and was informed that the investigation by the naval authorities at Valencia had not been completed.

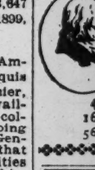
The Spanish Cabinet met today to consider the sinking of the Duca di Genova and of the Spanish steamship Giralda. The case of the Giralda is considered one of the most important matters the Cabinet has had to consider since the beginning of the war.

Benjamin Franklin says:
"Let those who serve you best serve you most."

The Growing Account

In looking over the history of some of our largest accounts, we find that they started years ago in a very modest way. Many of these accounts today represent large and thriving businesses. We take a personal interest in the growth of the small account and invite accounts of $200 and over.

Write for our booklet *"Small Accounts."*



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Established 1888
46 Wall Street, New York
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AMERICAN ARTILLERY.

Five thousand American men with their guns, assembled at an American training camp, in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial this week. On all news stands, 10 cents—$5 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
854 856 858 Fifth Avenue, at 49th St.

"Close-out Prices"
now prevail on remaining winter styles—

Owing to Clearance Sales being nearly over—sales groups are now very limited—but for those who secure suitable selections—VALUES are the most attractive of the season.

Gowns: $50 & $75
Formerly to $225. For day or evening.

Wraps: $65—$125—$165
Formerly to $350. Richly fur-trimmed.

Coats: $65—$95—$125
Formerly to $195. Fashionable fur-trimmed styles.

Furs—at lowest-of-the-season prices
COATS—Of Hudson Seal—Caracul—Mole and Broadtail.
Formerly $350—$450—$750 to $2,000
at $225—$350—$425 to $1,250

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Will Offer Today, Thursday

Women's

All-Wool Serge Frocks
Special at $18.50

¶ Five new and distinct models, suitable for all types of figures, in straight-line and tunic effects with surplice waists. Trimmed with buttons or cleverly embroidered on belt and pockets. Collars and cuffs are of White Satin or Figured Foulard. To be had in

Navy Blue or Black. Sizes 34 to 42.

¶ Only on rare occasions are frocks of this character offered as low as $18.50.

Stern Brothers

West 42nd Street *Between 5th and 6th Avenues* West 43rd Street

Final Clearance of our Entire Stock of Young Men's and Men's Suits and Overcoats

$19.50

This Sale is now in progress

EVERY Kirschbaum suit and overcoat in our cabinets . . . Garments worth up to $40 . . . . None worth less than $25 . . . . Offered at less than wholesale prices prevailing to-day.

In the Men's Section on the Third Floor

KITCHEN UTENSILS ◆ CUTLERY ◆ BRUSHES

KITCHEN CABINETS & TABLES ◆ OVENWARE ◆ POLISHES ◆ CARPET SWEEPERS ◆ WOODENWARE ◆ ASH CANS

ALLIED ADMIRAL JUSTIFIES JELLICOE

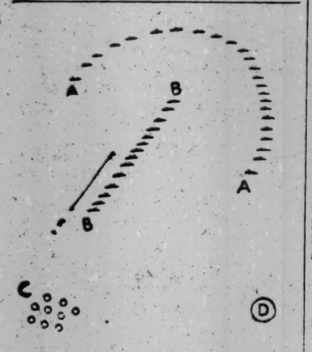
Draws Diagram for Times of Fleet Positions at Close of Jutland Battle.

RICH BRITONS ECONOMIZE

Lady Northcliffe Supports Hospital with Housekeeping Savings—"Rubber" Gun Shoots 23 Miles.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—Recently I had an opportunity to get the views of a high naval expert, belonging to another allied navy, on the much-discussed battle of Jutland. When I put the direct question to him as to whether Jellicoe's policy in that fight was the right one, he took his pencil and drew this rough diagram on a sheet of paper:



Situation When Visibility Failed.
A—Position of British fleet. B—German fleet. C—Probable minefield. D—German base at Heligoland.

The expert gave this explanation:

"When visibility failed, the German fleet, instead of heading south toward the base at Heligoland, headed southwest. I submit that there was enough ground for suspicion that the Germans were out for the express purpose of engaging the British and leading them into a minefield to justify Jellicoe's decision. Through that minefield the Germans could steer safely by chart, but the British fleet would be destroyed. Furthermore, in this desperate chase the pursuing fleet would use its torpedoes at an enormous disadvantage, owing to the shorter range at which the pursued ships could shoot. The difference in distance would have been more than 50 per cent. in favor of the Germans. Sir John Jellicoe, with his cautious temperament, could never have reached any other decision than to abandon the chase."

"Would you have done the like thing in the circumstances?" I asked the Admiral, for such was his rank.

"I am afraid I wouldn't," he replied, "but that is a matter of temperament."

The other day I had a chance for personal observation of the wave of domestic economy sweeping over England.

I went with Lord Northcliffe to see the Lord Chief Justice bid adieu to the English bench and bar. On the way we were to stop at the Northcliffe home, and instead of going to St. James's Place, as of old, the driver was told to go to 8 Buckingham Street. We went in front of Buckingham Palace and passed the Hotel Rubens, turning to the left and then left again into a street that was more alley than street. We drew up in front of a row of small tenement houses, and Lord Northcliffe got out, saying: "This is my home, and the one next door is Lord Lytton's." I was extremely interested, and went inside to see more of this change of state as compared with St. James's Place.

On the ground floor there was a room about eighteen feet square which was the dining room, furnished neatly and plainly; in the rear the "den," and then a large hall with a stairway. The house fronts about twenty-five feet and has three stories. I should say that $100 a month would be a pretty stiff rent for it.

"What did you do with the fine house in St. James's Place?" I asked.

"We let it to a man who spent five million dollars building a fine house. It was too expensive to maintain in war times, so the owner closed it up and came down to what he regarded as contraction and economy in St. James's Place. We, in turn, moved to this little house, displacing people who find a flat good enough, and their predecessors in the flat doubtless now content themselves in lodgings. We keep three servants here when we can get them. With the money saved by living in Buckingham Street instead of St. James's Place Lady Northcliffe is able to keep and support a hospital of her own. So far from finding it a deprivation, my wife and I like it. It is less trouble and there are fewer complications."

I passed through Boulogne several days ago. This old French town always strikes me as the maw of the monster of war. In no other place back of the lines does there seem to be such immense military movement and activity. It was a wet day, and there being no cabs at the landing stage, I had to find a man to carry my baggage, and we walked to the railway station. The checkroom was crowded with soldiers leaving parcels; I had to wait two hours for my turn. Meanwhile darkness came on, and the barn of a station was unlighted except for a few electric bulbs in the offices surrounding the public space.

Such inconvenience at the Pennsylvania or New York Central station, say, five years ago, would have produced a mood of impatience, but it had no such effect upon me the other night. I made the best of the two hours writing letters by the courtesy of the woman who kept the news stand and who sported two electric lights, and promenading up and down to keep myself warm. (of course there was not a spark of fire anywhere.)

In contrast with this picture of discomfort, the train from Charing Cross to Folkestone had two nice Pullman cars and an excellent, though not overabundant, luncheon was served consisting of chop, potatoes, cabbage, sugarless apple tart, cheese, and coffee.

I crossed the Channel the eleventh time this year without seeing a submarine, and what is even more gratifying, without encountering any characteristic Channel weather that is so upsetting.

I heard of a new kind of gun the other day. It is called, by the Canadians, at least, and perhaps by others, a "rubber" gun, the name doubtless owing its origin to American slang. This gun "rubbers" in any old direction and shoots twenty-three miles. It is used to make officers uncomfortable in their headquarters and render it necessary for them to move. That has never been "cricket" heretofore, but the boche is not much on cricket, anyway.

Among English officers there is universal recognition of the brilliant services rendered to General Plumer and his army by his aid, General Sir William Harrington, and General Mitchell, head of the Intelligence Department, the latter a Canadian. These two men have figured most actively in all the successful operations under Plumer, and when he went to Italy he took them both with him. The younger element in the army is watching Harrington and Mitchell, with the hope that they will come back to France and find exercise for their extraordinary abilities on a still larger scale.

In previous letters I have commented on the esteem in which Secretary of War Baker is held in Europe. The impression in the army is universally favorable to him. From the political point of view, his natural bias toward liberalism puts him in tune with the prevailing spirit of the time, and he may cut a good deal of figure in public affairs before the war and its varied consequences pass away. The Bolshevist storm now raging over Russia will take its course, like all other world movements, westward. Such men as Mr. Baker, whose convictions have their roots in temperament, and are, therefore, deeply sincere and unchangeable, and who, while sympathetic with the masses, have intellectual training and social stability, will be fit interpreters of popular instincts and aspirations if the movement referred to should sweep to America.

Having stated so much, I proceed to remark that his weekly reviews which, owing to his office, are cabled over here in full, impress nearly every one as taking the Secretary into a field not his own. I do not overstate current criticism when I say that there is an appearance in these effusions of pretense and artificiality, a certain amateurishness in professional pose, and, finally, downright lack of information, all of which makes Europe wonder a little bit. And it is a pity that a man personally so modest and possessing such sense of propriety should be doing something that strengthens an unfortunate impression long existent in Europe, though lacking real basis, that Americans are too self-assertive—in a word, that they are inclined to be boastful.

TO SPEAK AT AUTO SHOW.

Hugo Will Discuss Auto Problems at Bronx Exhibition.

Secretary of State Hugo will attend the Bronx Automobile Show this evening in the Second Field Artillery Armory, Franklin Avenue and 166th Street, and make an address on the increase in the use of motor vehicles in New York State, which exceeds all other States in the country. There were 400,000 automobiles in use in the State on Jan. 1.

Mr. Hugo will speak of the growing importance of motor trucks for transportation service, and it is expected that he will discuss the problem that has arisen in New Jersey in the insistence by that State that corporation-owned cars must take out a New Jersey license before they can operate there.

Yesterday was Navy Day at the Bronx show, and the attendance was the largest of the week.

Suarez Leads in Colombia.

BOGOTA, Colombia, Feb. 13.—The result of the election held on Sunday for a successor to Jose Concha, President of the Republic, is undecided and will not be known until June, when the official count will be held. Dr. Marco Suarez, candidate of the Conservative Party, apparently is in the lead over Guillermo Valencia.

South Africa Denies Vote to Women.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 13.—The House of Assembly by a vote of 54 to 39 today rejected a motion in favor of incorporating a paragraph in the Electoral Reform bill giving the franchise to women.

DEMANDS DEATH PENALTY FOR BOLO

Prosecutor Says His Taking Money from Bernstorff Justifies It.

DEFENSE SCORES A POINT

Premier Directs That Documents Hitherto Withheld Be Placed at Its Disposal.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—Captain Mornet, the prosecutor in the court-martial of Bolo Pacha on the charge of treason, today began the summing up of the Government's case.

He first defined "intelligence with the enemy" in the meaning of the code. He pointed out that the mere fact that Bolo received money from Count von Bernstorff, the former German Ambassador at Washington, through Adolph Pavenstedt, the former head of the Amsinck banking house of New York, was sufficient grounds for asking for a death sentence, even though the money was not used against France. Consequently, Captain Mornet said, he would ask for the death penalty.

The Government's counsel then referred to Bolo's relations with Fernand Menier, ex-President of the Paris Court of Appeals, and ex-Premier Joseph Caillaux. The prosecutor declared that the Bolo case was preliminary to other trials, in the course of which all the scandals now under investigation would be cleared up.

Captain Mornet spoke only a few words concerning Darius Porchère, a co-defendant with Bolo. He said he did not ask the death penalty for Porchère, since he played an entirely secondary rôle in the affair. The prosecutor seemed to attach little importance to Porchère's activities, although he asserted that the latter was perfectly aware of the nature of the business he had engaged in at the request of Bolo.

Captain Mornet dealt at length with the question of Bolo's use of German money he is alleged to have received. The prosecutor maintained that Germany did not expect any immediate results from the purchase of Le Journal, but had an eye to the far future, even perhaps after the war.

As the prosecutor developed his case this afternoon, he frequently punctuated his arguments with the emphatic statement: "I demand a sentence of death."

Bolo's personality paled into insignificance as Captain Mornet unraveled the German intrigue involving prominent personages in many countries and extending over two worlds.

"This is only one instance of treason in France," said the prosecutor. "This is merely the first chapter. Other chapters will follow."

The evidence from the United States appeared to be the strongest card of the prosecutor, and on it he dwelt at length. He rebuked Mgr. Bolo, brother of the accused man, for suggesting that the American evidence was manufactured and false. Count von Bernstorff, Adolph Pavenstedt, Gottlieb von Jagow, former German Foreign Secretary; Hugo Schmidt, former agent in New York of the Deutsche Bank, who is interned in the United States; Senator Charles Humbert, and William Randolph Hearst were mentioned by name by the prosecutor in his address, but he avoided any mention of ex-Premier Joseph Caillaux.

After saying that France had escaped the gravest danger since the Marne, Captain Mornet closed with these words:

"The eyes of our allies are on us. In the eyes of France we are judging a man who attempted to do in France what has been accomplished in Russia. We must show no weakness. The world is fighting for its liberty and is in expectancy.

"In times of peace I have stood here many times asking the death penalty for a miserable individual guilty of murder, and it was not without a twinge of regret. But today, without pity or mercy, but with a sense of stern duty to my country and our allies, I ask for death."

Before the closing of Captain Mornet's address word was brought in that the civil court had refused Bolo's request for an annulment of his first marriage, thereby convicting him of bigamy.

The crowd which swamped the courtroom to hear Captain Mornet sum up the State's case against Bolo broke all previous records at the trial. The proceedings were re-opened belatedly with the people massed to suffocation. The spectators were perched on chairs, desks, and radiators, or seated on the floor, famous Parisian actresses sharing the benches with society leaders.

The crowd at the outset, however, was doomed to disappointment, for the prosecutor, instead of beginning his summing up, read a letter from Premier Clemenceau announcing that two documents sent in August and September, 1917, by Prosecutor Mornet to the Minister of War, then Paul Painlevé, referred to in the proceedings yesterday, would be placed at the disposal of the defense. This was considered to be a point for the latter, as the State had utterly opposed the publication of the papers.

ABDUL HAMID BURIED.

High Honors Paid to Ex-Sultan at Funeral in Constantinople.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 13.—Advices received here from Constantinople say that the body of Abdul Hamid, former Sultan of Turkey, who died recently in exile, was conveyed by sea from the Begler Bey Palace to the old Seraglio Palace.

Prayers for the dead were offered in the Sophia Mosque. Troops lined the route of the funeral procession, and the heir to the throne, the Imperial Princes, Abdul Hamid's son, all the members of the Cabinet, the Presidents and deputations from both houses of Parliament, and the Foreign Ambassadors followed the coffin.

The interment of the former Sultan was in the mausoleum built by his grandfather, Sultan Mahad.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Announce, Beginning Today, a Special

Sale of 3,400 Silk and Silk Fibre Shirts, At $3.95

¶ We began to assemble these fine shirts quite some time ago, with but one thought in mind: That our selections at $3.95 should excel in every particular any shirts to be seen in New York at this price. We have succeeded beyond expectations.

¶ The silks have plenty of body to them and are both soft and lustrous. The fibre silks are all from Gayley & Lord—the finest woven in America. The patterns and colorings are brighter and more original than any we have before had the opportunity of presenting.

Smart Stripings, Rich Jacquard Figures, Novelty Patterns, and a Host of Plain Colors

are included, affording almost unlimited latitude for selection. All sizes in both neckbands and sleeve lengths.

The Annual Sale of

ORIENTAL RUGS

Continues to Offer Savings from One-Fifth to One-Third

(And in Some Cases Even More)

News of this great event spread rapidly—for early buyers were many. Some came to choose from the extensive collection of Eastern Rugs, richly woven floor coverings for their own homes—some were dealers, attracted by the fact that many of the rugs were priced below the market prices of today.

This assortment of Chinese, Persian, Turkish and other Oriental Rugs is still varied enough to offer a wide selection. We buy and sell Oriental Rugs for cash as we do other merchandise. Therefore you need not pay a higher price for Oriental "travel," "sentiment" or "mystery."

This Feature of Our Anniversary Sales

demonstrates in one way how sixty years of service has developed this organization of merchandising experts.

Included in This Event Are

Chinese Embossed Rugs, Sarouk, Kirmanshah, Mahal, Herez and Siestan Rugs—also some Antique Rugs from Persia and the Caucasus.

Every Rug in This Sale Bears Two Tags—the Original White Price Tag and a Blue Tag with the Reduced Sale Price.

Notice to the many dealers who patronize this sale: We reserve the right to limit the purchase of room size rugs, one to a dealer.

Fourth Floor, Centre.

Herald Square **R. H. Macy & Co.** New York

When the guest grins appreciation and looks hopeful for another round—

Club Cocktails

have made good again. Try any one of the ten varieties and learn the reason.

R. H. Macy & Co.

Herald Square New York

News About New Things for Spring

In the stir of the Anniversary Sales now in progress in this Store don't forget that new things are coming daily into every section of the Store. Here are just a few words about some of the new Fashions which give Spring brightness to the Apparel Sections.

New Styles in SPRING HATS

With the Smartness of the Moment

Yet with the good taste that is appropriate at all times. The impressive feature of all the hats in the Millinery Salon is that while they do evolve themselves about all that is new, smart and fashionable, they always preserve the refinement of touch—sometimes just an atmosphere—that is always sought by discriminating women.

About 200 Hats in Modes to Wear Right Now are Being Shown in the Millinery Salon.

There are hats of rough straws and of shiny straws, some combined with ribbons, others with flowers or feathers.

The hat on the stand is of rough straw with gracefully draped veil of shaded matine. The other is of soda straw with crown of faille silk forming smart little points.

New Hats, $14.50 to $29.50

Macy's—Second Floor, 34th Street, Broadway.

An Eton Suit
of Navy Blue Tricotine

The short jacket, tailored to perfection, is bound with black silk braid. Two small tabs turn up in back, actually buttoned with black bone buttons. The sleeves button to the elbows. The long, shawl collar has an overcollar of white silk faille. Bone buttons fasten the tunic of the skirt. $44.75

New Suits, $23.74 to $89.75

Macy's Third Floor, Broadway.

A Tailored Dress
of Fibre Silk Jersey

It's a dress of wide usefulness, as the material is practical. It is highly lustrous and shimmering—in walnut color it shines as if veneered. Half of the skirt shows a drop-stitch running horizontally, the upper half vertically. Square neck. A sash with ball ends ties at the waistline. $64.75

New Serge & Silk Dresses, $14.74 to $94.75

Macy's Third Floor, Broadway.

A Shimmer-Satin Skirt
Embroidered With Dull Blue Wool

The skirt is made of that lustrous white sport satin. It is shirred into a wide belt. At the bottom a wide border of conventionalized roses and leaf sprays is embroidered in dull blue wool. $21.74

New Skirts, $4.89 to $26.75

Macy's Third Floor, Centre.

It's a Sweater—
This Little Silk Slip-over With Angora Collar.

Everything about it stands for newness—the block weave, the tightness at the waistline, the deep V neck, the sleevelessness, the bias silk bindings, and the hand knitted, white angora collar. $21.74

New Sweaters, $7.49 to $48.75

Macy's Third Floor, 34th Street.

A Wee Little Sweater
The Kind the Soldiers Wear

A sleeveless sweater that slips over the head—it has purling round the bottom. Pink, blue or white. Sizes 2 to 6 years. $1.89

New Sweaters for Infants, $1.89 to $7.94

Macy's Third Floor, 35th Street, Rear.

A Lovely Guimpe
With An Unusual Collar

Soft, shimmery white satin forms the vest and collar of this new and springlike guimpe. The back is of cool net. The feature of the collar is that it stands erect in back—just like a stock, but rolls gracefully low in front. The vestee is laid in pleats and has a long, becoming line. A black satin bow, small and flat, adds a touch of pleasing contrast. $3.39

New Neckwear, 47c to $24.89

Macy's Main Floor, Front.

A Bib Blouse
That Is New

No longer are bibs confined to the wee members of the family. A skillful modiste has commandeered the idea and used it for this newest of new blouses.

Georgette of wonderful quality with hand embroidery at the four corners of the bib. Tassels of steel beads add weight as well as charm. Small pearl buttons fasten this simple blouse at the shoulder. White, flesh, and high shades. $17.49

New Blouses, $1.89 to $39.50

Macy's Third Floor, 34th Street.

On a Misses' Frock—
Uneven Tunic Spells Smartness

Navy gabardine (you might have guessed that) made with a bolero blouse and a gracefully uneven tunic. White silk bengaline collar and cuffs are a bit unusual and decidedly good looking. Black bone buttons slip through hand made buttonholes. $53.75

New Misses' Dresses, $14.74 to $69.50

Macy's Third Floor, 35th Street.

Eton Suits for Misses
To Emphasize Their Youth and Charm

The short straight lines of the tricotine coat and the long straight lines of the skirt lend a delightfully slender silhouette. The Peter Pan collar of white batiste and the dotted foulard tie are bright touches. The gay lining of the coat resembles a glimpse of a futuristic garden. All of these charming features embodied in one suit for $64.75

New Suits, $23.74 to $74.75

Macy's Third Floor, B'way, 35th Street.

First Showing of New Footwear

At the left is a laced shoe of battleship gray kid with long, slender vamp. The Louis XV. heel is covered with the gray leather. For dress or tailored wear. $8.89

At the right is a laced shoe with dark brown kid vamps and uppers of brown suede. The straight tip and leather Cuban heel give this boot smartness. $10.89

Macy's Second Floor, 35th Street, Rear.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

HOOVER PROTESTS RISE IN BREAD COST

Opposes Any Attempt of Bakers to Increase the Price of "Victory" Loaf.

URGES WHEAT SALE LIMIT

Wants Farmers and Retailers to Retain 30% of Their Normal Supply —New Restaurant Order.

A telegram received by the Federal Food Board yesterday from United States Food Administrator Hoover announced that he was opposed to any attempt on the part of the bakers to increase the price of bread because of the higher cost of the wheat substitutes which are required in the making of the prescribed "victory" loaf. The telegram was as follows:

Rumors have reached our baking section that bakeries purpose raising bread prices on account of the price of wheat flour substitutes. As one barrel of flour produces on the average 276 one-pound loaves and these substitutes will comprise only one-fifth the flour contents of victory bread, the cost of bread will be increased less than one-tenth of a cent per loaf for each dollar per barrel that substitutes cost more than flour.

Present prices of substitutes are due to resales within trade, and in some sections due also to transportation difficulties. We earnestly believe that freer movement of grains to mills will result in lower prices. It would be most unfortunate for the wheat-saving campaign if the introduction of victory bread were to be signalized by an advance in prices. Please inform the baker of your State that you do not think an advance in price due to a temporary condition like this is justified. The matter of resales within trade should likewise have earnest consideration.

Two other telegrams were received from Food Administrator Hoover yesterday. One notified the Food Board that all hotels, restaurants, club boarding houses, and other public eating places would be requested to purchase a pound of wheat flour substitutes for every four pounds of wheat flour bought for the baking of bread and rolls. The other telegram urged the Food Board to obtain the co-operative assurance of farmers and retailers that they would not engage in the purchasing or selling of more than 70 per cent. of their normal supply of wheat.

Discussing the revocation of the license of the poultry firm of B. Baff & Co., Federal Food Administrator Arthur Williams, said:

"The firm had a hearing, and, after a careful review of the testimony, the board felt that the license of the firm should be revoked for the period of the war because of their profiteering in eggs. I do not care to discuss Baff's statement that big interests were responsible for the action taken by the Food Administration, because what we are after is the protection of the consumer. We felt that the license should be discontinued, but we stipulated in our recommendation to Washington that, after three months of the revocation of the license, the firm have an opportunity to apply for reissuance of the license. However, the stipulation did not appeal to Mr. Hoover and the members of the legal department in Washington, and the license was revoked."

Officials of the People's Institute who are conducting the Food Scout Lunch for twenty-five boys of Public School 40 have found that the boys can do without white bread entirely. The officials say the boys never complain of war bread and have got so that they prefer it. One of the most popular meals offered to the boys is one without any meat—composed of potatoes, milk and cheese, and war bread.

Albert Manning on behalf of the Dairymen's League announced yesterday that steps had been taken to insure New York City's milk supply for next year through an option on 12,000 bushels of ensilage seed corn owned by the members of the Suffolk Seed Corn Association of Suffolk County. Through an agreement signed last week, the Dairymen's League, according to Mr. Manning, will be able to obtain the best proven variety of silage corn.

EXTOLS AMERICANS FOR FOOD ECONOMY

British Officer Says Few People Grasp Situation—'Amazing' Self-Sacrifice Here.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Sir William Goode, who since the entry of the United States into the war has occupied the important post of liaison officer between the British Food Ministry and the United State Food Administration, discussed the present food situation in an address today to the London Rotary Club.

"Few people," said Sir William, "have yet grasped the fundamental fact that Great Britain still relies on the United States and Canada for 65 per cent. of her essential foodstuffs. Unless we can get this food, or nearly all of it, we shall peter out. As to how we get it, the popular idea seems to be that the United States is an up-to-date combination of miracle loaves and fishes and widow's cruse.

"What I want you to realize is the amazing way in which the energies and sentiments of the American people have been harnessed to a great national movement of organized self-sacrifice, so that the Allies can have food enough to carry on."

Sir William proceeded to give a detailed account of the steps taken by the United States toward food production and conservation.

"The cynic will tell you," he said, "that it is ridiculous to imagine that the American people, living in the midst of plenty, will make such sacrifices as these for the sake of their allies thousands of miles away. The cynic will relegate President Wilson and Herbert C. Hoover to the category of well-meaning idealists. But these voluntary measures can be tested by results.

"Early last month we received from Mr. Hoover a cablegram saying he found that as a result of the American conservation campaign he had 150,000,000 pounds of bacon and 25,000,000 pounds of frozen meat more than the British representatives in the United States had estimated as likely to be available. His offer was so unexpected that we had to hustle to get the finance and shipping for this windfall. Later on it turned out that the amount of frozen meat available was thousands of tons above the Hoover estimate.

"Except for the holdup of shipping in American ports due to congestion on the railways and blizzards, our bacon and meat shortage would long since have been eased by these shipments, which represent only a small percentage of the total sacrifices of the American people.

"It is lucky for us that a man like Mr. Hoover is at the helm of the allied food supply, and that behind him is a people willing to deny themselves so we may live to fight."

HUNGER IN HOLLAND MAY CAUSE REVOLT

Miss van der Flier Says Other Neutral Countries Face the Same Problem.

HERE TO HELP BELGIANS

Model Garden Village for Widows and Orphans Is to be Built Near Antwerp After the War.

Fear of a revolution, inspired principally by the food shortage, is growing in Holland, according to Miss Hendricka A. C. van der Flier, daughter of the late Court Chaplain of the royal family of the Netherlands, who is in New York on a mission to raise funds for the Holland-American Homes for Belgian Widows and Orphans, of which she is Vice President.

"The food shortage has reached a very serious point," she said, "and processions of poor people demanding food and carrying the red flag are a common sight. The only bread now obtainable in the Netherlands is of such a quality as to be almost inedible, and with many comforts cut off and necessaries reduced, with the refugees from the various belligerent countries, mostly Belgians, crowding into Holland, until in many places the housing is far from sufficient for the population, the sufferings of all classes are very great.

"Talk of the prospect of revolution is to be heard very frequently, and so far as I can learn from connections in the other neutral countries of Europe the same thing is regarded as a possibility there, and for the same reasons. Apparently there is at present no revolutionary party with a revolutionary program; the manifestations of discontent are unconnected demonstrations, inspired by hunger. But there is much fear that if the war continues much longer this discontent may be organized by revolutionary elements, perhaps in concert with similar groups in other countries, and a general rising against Governments may take place.

Miss van der Flier said that the Dutch were at a loss to understand the American attitude toward shipments of wheat, as the quantity of food which Holland is able to export to Germany was very small. This export was necessary, she said, in order to get coal from Germany, which the Germans refused to send to Holland except in exchange for food, "and it is not very good coal at that," she said.

The Holland-American Homes for Belgian Widows and Orphans in whose interest Miss van der Flier visited America once before plans to erect at Deurne, near Antwerp, after the conclusion of the war and the restoration of the Belgians to their native land, a model garden village of brick cottages surrounded by individual flower and vegetable gardens, with a church, hospital, schools, playgrounds, public baths, &c., which is to provide homes and shelter for 300 Belgian widows, and 2,100 orphans. These mothers and children, to be chosen from among the refugees who are now being cared for in the Netherlands, are to be kept together, so that the children may have the benefit of the home training, and at the same time be educated in trades at the expense of the fund. It is estimated that the cost of the buildings and the necessary weekly allowances for about twenty years will be about $1,000,000.

A beginning of the fund has already been made in the Netherlands, but the increasing economic distress, unemployment, and rise in prices in that country has made it impossible to go much further there, and so the committee, which is authorized by King Albert of Belgium and organized under the patronage of Baron Fallon, the Belgian Minister to the Netherlands, has dispatched Miss van der Flier to this country. August Belmont, at 43 Exchange Place, is Treasurer of the American Committee.

After visiting the Belgian and Dutch Legations in Washington, Miss van der Flier will return to New York and establish permanent offices for the committee. She has also brought with her a considerable number of articles made from such materials as were available by interned Belgian soldiers or civilians, many of which possess a high degree of artistic merit. These will be placed on display in an exhibition later on and sold for the benefit of the fund. Dutch subscriptions have covered the entire expense of the work of organization and propaganda in this country, so that every cent contributed by Americans will go direct to relief work. The President of the Dutch Committee is Jonkheer Ruys de Beerenbrouck, Vice Chairman of the upper house of the Dutch Parliament, and among the members are J. H. Kann, Jonkheer J. O. de Jong van Beek en Donk, and Count O. van Bylandt of The Hague, and Jonkheer W. A. J. M. van Waterschoot van der Gracht of New York.

$2.75 WHEAT PROPOSED.

Senators Also to Discuss Increased Meat Production.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Inquiry will be begun tomorrow by the Senate Committee on Agriculture into the wheat situation, together with the problem of the advisability of enacting legislation to raise the minimum price of wheat from $2 a bushel, fixed in the food law of last Summer.

A resolution was offered today by Senator Gore, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, to increase the minimum price to $2.50 a bushel. Another was offered by Senator McCumber to raise it to $2.75 a bushel. Both resolutions were referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Explaining the reason for the committee's investigation, Senator Gore said that farmers were complaining that the price of $2, with the advanced price of labor, together with the effects of the labor shortage, did not yield enough return. The wheat situation, he said, was liable to become serious through lack of labor. The Committee on Agriculture wants to ascertain what steps may be taken to provide help on the farms.

The suggestion of urging young women to take up farm work under Government auspices has been advanced by more than one Senator, and will comprise a feature of the committee's inquiry.

A new Congressional inquiry into the meat situation will also be made by the Agriculture Committee. Disturbed by reports of decreasing meat supplies, denuding of cattle ranches and reduced breeding of hogs, the committee has decided to investigate with a view to remedial measures. Western live stock producers are to be the first witnesses. Later meat packers may be called.

President Wilson was urged today by a delegation from the American National Livestock Association to adopt a national livestock policy covering production and distribution. It was suggested that a joint committee of the Department of Agriculture and the Food Administration formulate such a policy.

Bread Goes Up in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Because wheat flour substitutes are costly and as hard to obtain as wheat flour itself, Chicago bakers have again raised the price of bread, 9-cent loaves advancing to 10 and 13-cent loaves to 15 cents. Food Administration officials announced today that they had not heard of the increase.

MANY WOMEN WORK FOR RAILROADS HERE

Consumers' League Hears Reports of Their Activities in Connection with War.

EXPERIMENT SUCCESSFUL

Girls Make More Money Than Ever Before and Some Receive Wages of Men.

Work that is being done by the women of the State for the big railroad companies was discussed in one of the reports given at the seventh annual meeting of the Consumers' League of New York State, which held an all day meeting at the Sage Foundation Building, 130 East Twenty-second Street, yesterday, including a luncheon at the Madison Square Hotel.

"All the big railroads in New York State are using a certain proportion of women in their repair shops and yards," said Miss Anne Rhodes of the Americanization Committee, who has been investigating the subject. "The trial of women was begun at the suggestion of the Railroad War Board before the roads were taken over by the Government. It was thought that the work would be so different from the ordinary work of women that they should have a trial to see if they could make good. The experiment has proved a success and the general managers are well pleased with the results. The girls are enjoying the work and many of them are making more money than they have ever made before. There are so many different yards that I cannot tell how many women are employed, as I have only visited six of the Pennsylvania, five of the Erie, and two of the New York Central.

"The women work on all the lighter machines, including the drills and bolt cutting, and on the lathes in several instances they have shown exceptional skill. The general order has been that they should receive the same pay as the men who preceded them. They are started off at an initial wage of from 20 to 22 cents an hour. When they have learned the business they go on piece work, where they have the same opportunity as the men, and many of them are earning men's wages.

"In the yards the women clean up, sweep, and handle light freight such as small boxes of nuts and bolts, sometimes with lighter weight wheelbarrows prepared for them. The railroads have comfortable rest rooms for the women employes, and some of them have matrons or women supervisors. These women workers have not displaced men; they have taken the places of those that have been called away, and the men in some cases have been put on heavier jobs and the lighter work given the women."

Speaking of the women on the city street cars, Miss Rhodes said:

"In Brooklyn there are 1,000 women conductors, subway guards, car cleaners, and porters for the stations. The women porters, like the men, are all negroes. In Manhattan there are 300 girls working as conductors, and the companies have arranged rest rooms for them."

The league is standing behind a bill to prevent girls under 21 from entering messenger service, to regulate their hours of labor, and to keep them from night work. Miss Jeanie Minor, who reported on the girls in messenger service, said:

"There are eighty women in the messenger service in Manhattan and the Bronx. They earn $1.50 a day, and work seven days a week. As a rule, they do not work after 10 o'clock, though some of them work until 12. Messenger girls are also employed in Utica, Rochester, Buffalo, Albany, and Auburn. The Postal Telegraph employs girls in different places in small numbers, with nine in Buffalo and twelve in Rochester, all under 16 years."

Miss Josephine Goldmark, spoke of Senator Wagner's Minimum Wage bill for women, which the league considers necessary as a war measure, and for which it is working. "It is already in force in thirteen States," said Miss Goldmark.

Great Western Champagne

BRUT SPECIAL (Absolutely Brut)
SPECIAL RESERVE (Very Dry)
EXTRA DRY (Medium)
Only American Champagne ever awarded Gold Medals at Foreign Expositions
Produced by the old French slow method of fermentation in the bottle, taking from six to seven years of time.
Pleasant Valley Wine Co., Rheims, N. Y.
AMERICA'S OLDEST & LARGEST PRODUCERS

BACARDI Makes the Perfect COCKTAIL, RICKEY or HIGHBALL. Try It and Be Convinced.

5% GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

Amount	Appraisal
$2,000	$3,400
2,500	5,250
2,700	4,500
4,250	7,500
19,000	35,000

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.—BROADWAY—33rd ST.

$27.75

for GIMBEL Made-to-Measure Suits up to now $35, $37.50, $40, $45

Final "Clean-Up" of every Suiting in our great stock. Many new! Not a pattern withheld.

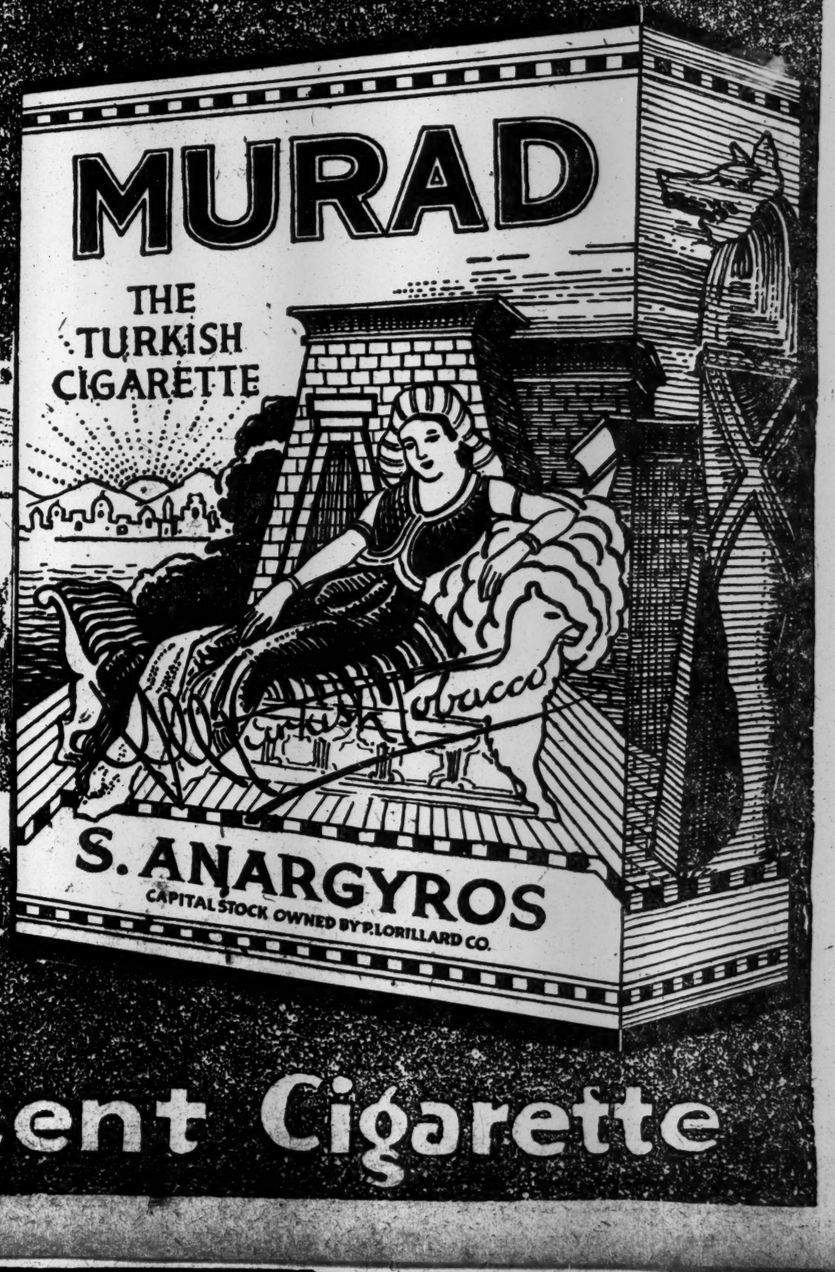
We'll make your Suit to suit you, single or double breasted. You can choose from foreign and domestic materials. You can select Winter and Summer weights. You can be sure of a fit, no matter what your size.

This is a FIVE-DAY SALE. Today, as early as possible, is the best time to get here.

Add 10% for sizes 44 to 46.
Add 15% for sizes over 46.

GIMBELS Tailoring Department —Fourth Floor

MURAD THE TURKISH CIGARETTE



"Men! They win!"
Compare them with any 25 cent Cigarette

Frankly Speaking

The baby is the most important thing in life, next to the Mother.

The Mother's Magazine concentrates its whole purpose upon serving both, month in and month out.

The Mother's Magazine dares print *anything* that is best for the mother and the child.

It has the frankness and daring of honesty,—of a single purpose to serve.

Each month The Mother's Magazine is closely read with both enjoyment and profit by more than half a million mothers, the active buying heads of that many prosperous homes.

For twelve years The Mother's Magazine has been educating its readers to buy intelligently.

Results show that they have more money to spend for things which make the home better, more livable, or more attractive than those who buy recklessly while the money lasts and who must go without the rest of the time.

The slow but steady growth of The Mother's Magazine has been due to a desire to maintain it independent regardless of advertising patronage, and with a thorough understanding on the part of the subscriber of the distinct and exclusive service it renders to her.

For twelve years this service has been under the supervision of the most reliable authorities upon every subject pertaining to the mother and child.

It covers household economics in every phase; family life, indoors and out.

It takes the children from babyhood through the difficult period to maturity, up to the point where they are fitted and ready to take their own places in the world.

Because The Mother's Magazine deals fearlessly and frankly and with authority with the important things that mothers and fathers *want* to know, it has a public only to be reached through its own pages and by its own methods of appeal.

The Mother's Magazine does not encroach upon the field of other excellent magazines, and no other magazine is in competition with it.

The Mother's Magazine is for sale on the newsstands for 15 cents.

Or from the publishers direct for $1.50 a year.

The Mother's Magazine

Published by
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NEW 5-CENT ZONE TO TIMES SQUARE

Fulton Street and Brighton Beach Lines Will Transfer to Heart of Town.

JUST A SHORT WALK

Public Service Commission Settles Problem That Has Vexed It for Two Years.

By a system of transfers to be put in operation soon, passengers on the Fulton Street and Brighton Beach elevated lines in Brooklyn will be able to transfer to the Fourth Avenue subway and ride clear through to Times Square for 5 cents. The five-cent zone stops now at the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn Bridge. Connection between the elevated and subway lines will be had by means of a passageway and stairways connecting the Flatbush Avenue station of the Fulton Street line and the De Kalb Avenue station of the Brighton Beach line with the subway.

The recommendation was made yesterday to the Public Service Commission by Commissioner Whitney, who said that the matter had been troubling the commission for two years. He said that it would be the policy of the commission to extend the five-cent area as rapidly as possible. That this policy is appreciated by the public, he pointed out, has been amply proved since the Broadway subway has been in operation.

Commenting on some of the shortcomings of the Broadway line, Mr. Whitney explained that these were largely due to the fact that trains were operated before the line was finished, and that it was the pressure of public demand that started part of the line running at the earliest possible moment. Because there have been a great many complaints about the service on the Brighton Beach line, and because it serves a section so populous that the capacity of the line is frequently overtaxed, Mr. Whitney said:

"With respect to the Brighton Beach line, which, starting at Coney Island, traverses the great Flatbush region of Brooklyn, and the heart of the business section, a very substantial improvement will be afforded when the connection with the subway is made, toward the end of the year. When this connection is completed the Brighton Beach line will be four-tracked from Coney Island to the Prospect Park station.

"At that point the tracks will diverge and two tracks will continue as they do now to the Fulton Street elevated line at Franklin Avenue and the other two tracks will afford a conection with the Fourth Avenue subway, so that it will be possible for passengers to get access either by trains directly or by transferring at stations, up Broadway, or over the Manhattan Bridge through Canal Street as far north as Fifty-ninth Street and eastward through Fifty-ninth Street into Queens.

"Immediate advantage can be gained for Brighton passengers by the construction of a temporary passageway connecting the Flatbush Avenue station of the Fulton Street line with the De Kalb Avenue station of the Fourth Avenue subway. The mezzanine landing of the Flatbush Avenue station can be extended northward by a passageway over the curb of Flatbush Avenue and by dropping a stairway through the ventilating chamber to the mezzanine landing of the De Kalb Avenue station, which will make it possible for Brighton passengers to have an extension, at the present time, of the 5-cent area as far north as Times Square, and south to Rector Street by transferring again at Canal Street.

"In addition to these improvements, I believe that immediate improvement can be had in the service on the Fulton Street elevated line if a change in operation is made during the morning rush hours. Passengers on the Brighton line and on the city line are aware that during the evening rush hours the trains starting from Park Row, Manhattan, do not stop at the stations in lower Brooklyn. These stations are served by trains which start from the Brooklyn end of the Brooklyn Bridge and make the stops at these stations in lower Brooklyn, picking up passengers who either work in Brooklyn or who come from the Interborough subway at Borough Hall.

"In my opinion, if this method were reversed in the morning rush hours a great improvement could be had. That is to say, if the trains destined for Park Row do not stop at stations in lower Brooklyn and the trains for Brooklyn Bridge do stop at such stations, passengers could, at their home stations, take the proper trains and avoid the extreme amount of transferring that now takes place to Park Row trains at Flatbush Avenue, Duffield Street, and Boerum Place Stations. Such a method, in my opinion, would improve the running time of the Park Row trains. Such a plan cannot be put into effect until there is a thorough understanding of it by the public through adequate notices in the trains and on all of the stations."

The Chief Engineer of the Public Service Commission has been directed to make the necessary plans for the passageways and stairways so the transfer to the subway can begin as speedily as possible and the 5-cent zone can be extended to Times Square.

LOST GIFT FROM SOLDIER.

Miss Pelletier Offers $100 for Bag the Donor of Which Was Killed.

Miss D. L. Pelletier of 204 West Seventieth Street has inserted an advertisement in THE TIMES this morning offering a reward of $100 for the return of a gold mesh bag which she lost on Feb. 7 at the theatrical performance on the roof of the New Amsterdam Theatre. She said at her home last night that the bag was a gift from a friend who was later killed in battle as a member of the Canadian expeditionary forces, and for that reason it had a priceless value to her. She said she thought it disappeared while the lights were dimmed. The bag contained a vanity case and was set with pearls and sapphires.

"I cannot tell any more about the bag," she said, "except that it means much more to me than the monetary value it has for the person who might happen to have it now. I will ask no questions whatever when the bag is returned."

Major Charles E. Warren Promoted.

Major Charles Edward Warren, President of the Lincoln National Bank of New York, who has been serving on Major Gen. Crozier's staff at Washington, has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, national army, and assigned to the staff of Colonel McRoberts, an executive Vice President of the National City Bank of New York, in charge of the Ordnance Procurement Division. Colonel Warren has served as an officer of the 7th and 12th Infantry Regiments of the New York National Guard, and during the Spanish-American war was an Inspector of a New York City brigade. Since then he has served on the staffs of several National Guard Generals.

An Acknowledgment.

THE TIMES acknowledges the receipt of $100 from William G. Willcox, as a contribution to the fund raised for the One Hundred Neediest Cases. This contribution brings the total amount of contributions received to $62,203.47.

FIGHT SALVATION DRAFT.

"Army" Officers Insist on Rights as Ministers.

The Salvation Army yesterday issued a statement protesting against the decision of the District Board of Appeals for the draft in New York City not to exempt officers of the Salvation Army as ministers of religion. Contrary rulings by the Secretary of War and an appointment of a Salvation Army officer as Chaplain were cited as evidence that the ruling was opposed to the position of the War Department. The views of the Salvation Army were expressed as follows:

"The decision of the United States District Board of New York City that officers of the Salvation Army are not entitled to exemption under the heading of 'minister of religion' is taken exception to by leading Salvation Army officials here. They claim that the board is misinformed in basing its decision on the grounds that Salvationists cannot perform marriage ceremonies and other rites of the church, and insist that Salvation Army officers have legal right to perform and have performed thousands of marriages."

At yesterday's meeting of the District Board George W. Wickersham protested against the decision to hold daily meetings next week to dispose of the 30,000-odd appeals pending, on the ground that on the present system of three meetings a week the board was passing on about 3,000 claims weekly, which was all that the clerical force could handle. Action on his proposal was deferred. The board yesterday passed all previous records in the number of cases decided, passing on more than 1,300 in the course of the day.

Sunday to Speak at Carnegie Hall.

The Rev. William A. Sunday, the revivalist, will return to New York next Monday night to make a patriotic speech at Carnegie Hall in connection with a song festival to be given by the Sunday Campaign Choir, under the direction of Tali Esen Morgan. There will be a trumpet quartet and several soloists. The tickets of admission, it was announced yesterday, may be obtained at Room 9025, 1 Madison Avenue, for 50 cents and $1.

Plan Bazaar for the Bronx.

Beginning on Feb. 18 and including Feb. 24 the Young Women's Hebrew Association of the Bronx will hold a bazaar at its headquaters, 890 Cauldwell Avenue. The proceeds will be used to increase the activities of the association. A number of novel features will be presented each evening.

MAJOR MURPHY JOINS PERSHING'S FORCES

His Great Red Cross Work in Europe Formally Taken Over by Major Perkins.

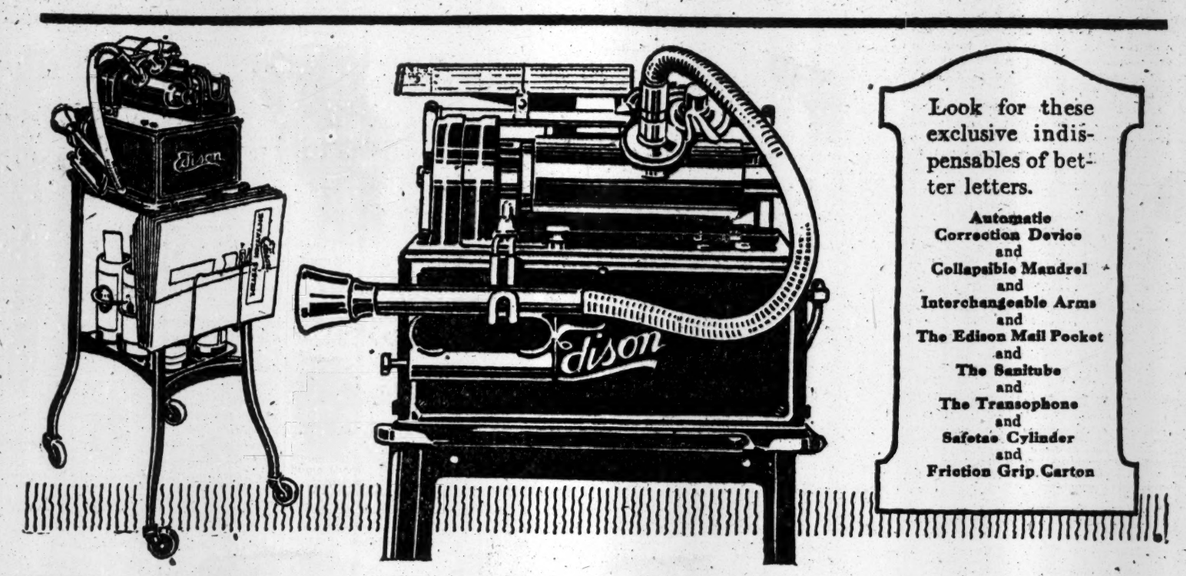
PARIS, Feb. 13.—Major Grayson M. P. Murphy, American Red Cross Commissioner to Europe since last May, reported yesterday to General Pershing for duty with the American Expeditionary Forces. Major James H. Perkins thereupon formally assumed control of the American Red Cross work in Europe.

The record made by the Red Cross under Major Murphy has been a notable feature of American participation in the war to date. He arrived in France on June 13, 1917, with a staff of seventeen persons. Today the total personnel in France is 2,375, of whom 1,325 are paid workers and 1,050 volunteers. The plans, either accomplished under Major Murphy or arranged by the Red Cross, for the work in France and Belgium call for the expenditure of 186,000,000 francs. (about $37,200,000.)

The work of the Red Cross accomplished since last June includes the support of nineteen American hospitals and numerous dispensaries, furnishing 15,851,000 francs to 288 French hospitals and relief organisations; founding four convalescent homes for American troops, eighteen canteens to provide food and lodging for soldiers going to and returning from the trenches, three rest stations along the lines of communication for American troops, and five recreation huts for American troops in hospitals, supplying 3,700 French military hospitals with surgical dressings and other needed equipment, building a factory for the manufacture of artificial limbs, and establishing five relief centres in France and Belgium. In the last five months 30,000 repatriated children have received medical attention and on the average 65,000 have been fed daily in canteens.

In recognition of the work accomplished during the period in which Major Murphy has been commissioner for Europe, General Pétain, Commander in Chief of the French Army, has written to the Red Cross as follows:

"The American Red Cross has powerfully contributed to maintain the morale of the French troops at a high level. The work of the American Red Cross, which every day extends its beneficent ramifications, has brought us, in addition to material help of the greatest value, the powerful strength of moral assistance, for which we are infinitely grateful."



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HENNIG SAYS THIS IS HIS COUNTRY NOW

Munition Worker, Accused of Treason, Asserts He Hopes for German Revolution.

CHARGES FRAUD IN EXHIBIT

Tells Court That Receipt Is Not as Originally Made Out and That Line Was Inserted.

Testifying under crossexamination yesterday, Paul G. H. Hennig, who is on trial in the United States District Court in Brooklyn charged with treason in tampering with torpedo gyroscopes manufactured for the United States Navy by the E. W. Bliss Company, after having specifically denied all the accusations made against him, declared that he was a loyal citizen of this country and that he had no interest whatsoever in the Imperial Government of Germany. He expressed the sentiment that the sooner there was a revolution "over there" the better it would be.

"My country is the United States," said Hennig, when questioned by United States District Attorney France as to his loyalty. "I am a citizen and here I make my living."

"Did you ever feel that Germany should win the war?"

"No; never," answered the defendant. "I am not interested at all in the Imperial Government of Germany or its aims. I never felt or expressed any interest in the German Army. The quicker the rebellion comes over there the better."

Hennig added that as foreman of the gyroscope department of the Bliss Company he had discharged several men because they were "slackers." These men, he explained, had obtained employment at the works, where Government work was being done, apparently hoping thereby to evade the draft.

"I had no use for them, and don't you forget it," added the defendant.

Telling of his flight from Germany, witness asserted that he fled because a warrant was out for him for having said at a Socialist meeting: "Down with the Kaiser, up with the rebel flag, and give us an eight-hour day."

Mr. France was unsuccessful in efforts to show by the witness that Hennig did not come to this country as a political refugee, but that he really contemplated emigrating to America before making the public speech which offended the German authorities.

The witness said that on a number of occasions he had rejected and sent back to the storeroom gyro wheels which were imperfect.

"You sent defective parts back to the storeroom?" he was asked.

"Yes; but not to keep them there. I sent them back so that I would get proper credit for the parts returned. Had I not done so I would have been charged with them."

A receipt signed by two Inspectors at the Bliss plant and given to him for gyro wheels passed in his department was then shown to Hennig. This paper is an exhibit in the case as relating to the alleged "overt act" charged against the defendant. After examining it the defendant said that the paper was not as it was when it left his hands in the factory. It was customary, he said, for such receipts to be signed by only one Inspector, whereas the one in evidence bore the signatures of two Inspectors. As he remembered it, the receipt in question bore only one signature when delivered to him. The other signature, he said, must have been affixed after the paper went from his hands. Hennig further declared that the receipt as shown to him in court was not as originally made out. He called attention to the following line, which, he said, he believed was inserted after the paper left him: "21—176—1—2 gyro wheels."

Witness asserted that the line was not in his handwriting and was a forgery. After looking over the paper, Judge Chatfield passed it to the jurymen, who studied it carefully.

Counsel for Hennig asked him to take apart a model gyro bearing used by the prosecution to illustrate points as to defects. That there might be no "tricks" in cleaning the bearing, one of the jurors gave Hennig a newly laundered handkerchief to use. After rubbing off the dust and examining the "model," Hennig exclaimed: "Why, they haven't got a single part in evidence here that is as much off as this one."

The trial will be continued today.

RAID FISCHER'S HOME.

Papers and Reputed German Treasure Seized in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—Agents of the Department of Justice believe they struck German propaganda in this city a mortal blow by the raid they made today on the home of Adalbert Fischer, recently interned at Fort du Pont, Delaware, as a dangerous enemy alien. The raid disclosed large quantities of papers in the Germantown residence.

Special agents of the department were brought here from other cities to assist in the raid, which included the plant of the Shutte-Koerting Company at Twelfth and Thompson Streets.

Two squads of men armed with search warrants, swooped down upon the residence. A locked safe, in which Mrs. Fischer says there is $50,000 in gold, was brought to light. This has not yet been opened.

According to Frank Garberino, Chief of the Bureau of Investigation, the papers found in Fischer's house were of a nature that closely linked Fischer with German activities in this country and with officials high in the Imperial German Government. The money in the safe will be turned over to A. Mitchell Palmer, Custodian of Enemy Alien Property.

The Federal authorities are convinced that, like her husband, Mrs. Fischer is a dangerous enemy alien, but since under the law no woman may be interned, an attempt may be made to hold her on some technical charge. A bill is now before the Senate, permitting internment regardless of sex. Mr. Garberino says if this passes he will immediately cause her to be taken into custody. He says it can be proved that Fischer's home, the Schutte-Koerting plant, and the money were all owned by Germany. If so the properties also will be placed in the hands of the property custodian.

FLEW GERMAN FLAG IN TEXAS

Mayor and Ten Citizens of Fayetteville Held for the Act.

HOUSTON, Texas, Feb. 13.—W. C. Langlotz, Mayor, and ten citizens of Fayetteville, near here, pleaded not guilty today before the United States Commissioner to charges of espionage. They were held under bonds totaling $69,000.

The arrests followed the displaying of the German flag at the Germania Club at Fayetteville. Federal officials made the arrests, removed the flag and flagpole and brought the prisoners here.

Mayor Langlotz said the flag was displayed by mistake. With one exception all are American-born citizens.

DEFENDS BROTHER HERE.

High German Official Protests Against His Condemnation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 13.—The Vossiche Zeitung says that, according to a report received, one of the so-called German-Americans condemned in America is a German officer, a Captain Lieutenant of reserves, and was Director of a national bank.

His brother, a high Government official, writes to the paper protesting.

CITY'S GERMAN LIST HOLDS 39,596 NAMES

Total Registered Is 7,000 Less Than Expected by Marshal McCarthy.

OTHER SUBJECTS KNOWN

Prompt Round Up of Those Who Failed to Record Themselves Under Law Is Looked For.

When the ten-day period allowed by the regulations of Attorney General Thomas W. Gregory closed at 10 o'clock last night 39,596 male German subjects above the age of 14 years had registered at the various police stations in New York City. Of these, 20,374 were in Manhattan, 9,350 in Brooklyn, 5,265 in the Bronx, 4,057 in Queens, and 550 in Richmond.

The total is nearly 7,000 less than the estimated number of Germans liable to registration, according to United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy, and the fact that the figures were not higher occasioned some surprise among officials. However, it was said that agents of the Department of Justice and detectives of the city police knew pretty well all of the German subjects in the city who were liable for registration, in view of the records taken during the application for passes to barred zones last Summer, and also the State military census of last June.

While no specific instructions have bene received from Washington, it was assumed yesterday by Government officials connected with the registration that today there will begin a general roundup of the Germans who have failed to register. An addition, perhaps of considerable numbers, is expected from men who have taken out their blanks but have failed to complete registration as yet, and some of these may be leniently dealt with if it is found that there was some good excuse for their course. All aliens who did not register are liable, however, to internment for the duration of the war.

The registration affidavit, which every German had to fill out and swear to before the police, called for a complete life history both before and since his coming to the United States. He had to give the date and place of his arrival in the United States and the name of the ship on which he came; every place he had lived, and the name and adress of all firms or individuals by whom he had been employed since Jan. 1 last.

He also had to furnish full account of any military or naval service he had ever performed and of any occasions on which he might have come into contact with the police; and he also had to be finger-printed and furnish five photographs for identification. One of these was affixed to the registration card which was given to each alien when the formalities had been completed.

To handle future action against enemy aliens, Assistant Attorney General William Wallace, Jr., was yesterday appointed by Attorney General Gregory a special assistant to United States District Attorney Francis W. Caffee. Mr. Wallace will have special charge of all prosecutions of enemy aliens in both the Southern and Eastern Districts of New York, embracing the entire city with Long Island, as well as in New Jersey.

Assistant United States District Attorney John C. Knox, who has been doing much of the work of prosecuting enemy aliens in the Southern District of New York, said yesterday that the new appointment would much facilitate the work of the Federal District Attorney's office, since the present staff had been so busy with these prosecutions that they had not had as much time as was desirable for other work. He also said that there would be much advantage in having the cases against enemy aliens in the widest expanse of the metropolitan district under a single head.

Registration in Hoboken, which before the war was almost a German port from the point of view of population, closed at 8 o'clock last night and within two hours the police had arrested five Germans who had not registered. One of these, Paul Jaeger of 40 Newark Street, took out a registration blank several days ago but refused to have his photograph taken, as the regulations required, and last night after time was up he came to Police Headquarters and asked the authorities what they were going to do about it. They put him in a cell.

There was a considerable exodus of German subjects from Hoboken after the town was made a port of embarkation, and it is believed by the police and Federal agents that not more than fifty or sixty German subjects have failed to register. These, it was said, can easily be hunted down.

27 Germans Held in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 13.—Fifteen Germans were locked up in the county jail today by agents of the Department of Justice for refusing to take out zone permits. Twelve other Germans were also being held at the jail for failure to have permits in their possession. The Federal agents have recommended to Washington that the twenty-seven men be interned for the period of the war.

PRISON FOR SHIP CAPTAIN.

Must Serve Twenty Days for Failing to Register Under the Draft.

Alexander A. Tanos, Captain of a vessel owned by the Pan American Transportation Company, who was arrested in Porto Rico on the charge of failing to register for military service and was brought here on Monday, when arraigned yesterday before Judge Edwin S. Thomas in the Federal District Court was sentenced to twenty days' imprisonment. Assistant United States District Attorney Axman said in court that Tanos was arrested because he was acting suspiciously near Government property.

He added that in the course of a long surveillance by agents of the Department of Justice it had been learned that Tanos had been arrested and kept in detention for two months last Summer at Norfolk for taking his vessel into restricted waters, that he had been arrested in Washington for carrying a revolver, and that he had endeavored to enlist in the naval intelligence service. At that time, Mr. Axman said, Tanos had declared that he was of Italian descent, but later admitted that he was born in Budapest, though claiming to be of French parentage. Judge Thomas, said, however, that he could be guided only by the charge before him. Tanos is now in the Tombs.

COURT FREES ILLUSTRATOR.

Masters Was Sketching Train from Railroad Bridge When Arrested.

After Magistrate Nolan, in the Men's Night Court, was told that the United States District Attorney's office was satisfied that Frank B. Masters of 121 West Twenty-third Street was what he represented himself to be, an illustrator, the Court dismissed the complaint of disorderly conduct against Masters.

Masters was arrested Tuesday night by Special Policeman Walter McIntyre, employed by the New York Central Railroad, who saw Masters sketching while on a bridge overlooking the railroad's property at North River and Sixty-seventh Street. Masters said he had been engaged by the United States Chamber of Commerce to sketch a moving railroad train for a magazine cover.

Magistrate Nolan told the special policeman that Master's uncle, John Bird, a clothing dealer at 60 Worth Street, wanted the policeman commended for his vigilance.

CALL DOCTORS, SLAY THEM.

Climax to Massacre at Kerava by Finnish Red Guards.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 13.—The Aftonblat says that after a massacre, which occurred at Kervo, (Kerava,) the Red Guards wired to Helsingfors for surgeons and ambulances.

Five surgeons, who left immediately, adds the paper, were murdered by the Red Guards on their arrival.

ENRIGHT CALLS FOR MORE THAN ARRESTS

Commissioner Warns Detectives That They Have Got to Show Efficiency.

MUST MEET REAL TEST

Rating in Department, He Adds, Will Be Determined by Individual Ability and Efficiency.

Police Commissioner Enright announced last night that he had decided to apply the merit system to the Police Department by excuding from it any question concerning the number of arrests which may be credited to any member of the department and that hereafter the merit rating would be determined upon the basis of individual ability and efficiency. His first notification of this to the men was made yesterday afternoon to 100 detectives attending a meeting of the Detectives' Endowment Association at headquarters.

"To hold your jobs as detectives you have got to show something more than merely a large number of arrests to your credit," the Commissioner told them. "There must be, in efficient police work, other good qualifications beside the mere matter of arrests, and the man who cannot show something of greater value than routine duty in gathering in prisoners cannot expect to go on holding his job on that ground alone."

The Commissioner intimated to reporters that detectives who failed to meet the efficiency test would be sent back to precinct police work after being given a fair chance to make good. None of the men of the department, he said, could expect either promotion or assignment to higher grade work unless he showed special ability in the work he was now doing.

"I told the detectives just what I expected of them and just what they may expect of me," said Commissioner Enright. "I believe in the merit system generally—when it is a real merit system, but I do not think the question of the number of arrests made in a certain period should be necessarily a cause for reward. A man may make an arrest without exercising any special degree of ability, while another man may risk his life in a very difficult job and yet both have been rated alike. I do not consider that fair."

Commissioner Enright increased the staff of Mrs. Ellen A. O'Grady, Fifth Deputy Commissioner, by assigning four women yesterday to assist her in looking after missing girls, white slavers, rowdies and annoyers and insulters of women on the streets and in welfare work generally. These new members are matrons who have been acting detectives with Inspector "Dan" Costigan's vice squad. They are Mrs. Isabella Goodwin, Adele D. Priess, Maud M. Leslie, and Ada Brady. In reference to the transfer of these women from Costigan's staff, Mr. Enright said these were the only changes made and that the report that he had "broken up" Costigan's staff and had made it impossible for the latter to continue his work against gambling and disorderly characters was untrue.

"I was very much disturbed by that report published in some of the newspapers," said the Commissioner. "All that was done was to merge two squads and place the scattered members of the two staffs under Costigan's command."

These transfers were ordered yesterday: Captain William F. Peabody from the Central Office to the 176th Precinct, North Prince Street, Flushing; Captain Charles E. Northrup, from Flushing to the 172d Precinct, Lawrence Avenue, Brooklyn, and Captain Michael J. Reidy from Lawrence Avenue Station to the Beach Street Station, Manhattan. These changes were due to the retirement today of Captain Edward V. Hughes, at his request.

Commissioner Enright will reorganize the Home Defense League, which he has ordered changed to the Police Reserve of New York. The force, which now consists of two classes, will be merged in one class and made ready for regular or emergency work. Men whose work or physical condition prevents them from active duty and enrolled in Class B, are to be dropped.

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With an

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of Spring Footwear Creations *for* Women

They demonstrate conclusively our ability to give you the smartest Fifth Avenue styles at moderate Sixth Avenue prices.

Shoes *of* Character *for* Men

In our new store the entire basement is devoted to men's shoes. Here we are going to demonstrate that with our low downstairs expense we can undersell other shops with smart shoes of highest quality.

WE invite you to attend this exhibition. The shoes are all out for you to wander about the shop and see. We want you to examine them and see the quality we are offering at the low prices. We want you to know us and know our footwear. We do not ask you to buy, but there's a hearty welcome here for you and we do ask you to

Come in and Look

L. M. HIRSCH SHOE COMPANY

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URGES LEGISLATURE TO TAKE UP FRAUDS

Senator G. F. Thompson to Press Resolution for New York Primary Inquiry.

WHITMAN NOMINATES HILL

Buffalo Man Chosen for Public Service Board — Three Labor Bills Introduced.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 13.—Senator George F. Thompson of Niagara served notice on the Senate today that he intended to press his resolution calling for a legislative investigation of Republican primary frauds in the late Mayoralty election in New York City.

That the move will meet with determined opposition from the Senate leader, Elon R. Brown, and Republican Senators who follow his leadership, and that the Democratic members of the upper house are not overanxious to have the inquiry transferred from the District Attorney's office to the Legislature, was indicated by the trend of a debate in the Senate today.

As the Senate was about to adjourn for the day Senator Thompson moved that his resolution introduced on Monday night, in which District Attorney Swann of New York is called upon to furnish the Senate with information regarding the progress of his investigation into the primary frauds, be set down for debate next Monday evening. Robert F. Wagner, minority leader of the Senate, with some show of resentment, told the Senator from Niagara that District Attorney Swann was a conscientious and competent public official who had prosecuted this particular inquiry with commendable zeal, and undoubtedly would be glad to post the Senate on what he had done unless this should lead to the disclosure of evidence which in the interest of justice should not be disclosed at this time.

The resolution was set down for consideration on Monday.

Governor Whitman today sent to the Senate the nomination of Charles B. Hill of Buffalo to succeed Seymour Van Santwood as member of the Public Service Commission for the First District. Senator Gibbs of Erie moved for the immediate confirmation, but on objection of Senate Leader Senator Brown the nomination was sent to the Finance Committee. Mr. Hill has resigned as one of the elective City Commissioners of Buffalo to accept his new post. He was Commissioner of Finance and Account. Mr. Hill is a Republican.

Legislative leaders are now giving serious consideration to the bill of Senator F. Thompson consolidating the present two Public Service Commissions. The bill was to have been taken up today by the Public Service Committee of the Senate, but was put over until next Wednesday. Senator Robert R. Lawson of Kings was among those who expressed an opinion today that the bill might be whipped into shape and passed.

Senator Charles F. Murphy of Kings introduced a bill today amending the New York City charter to provide that applications by dismissed members of the police and fire departments for a rehearing of charges leading to their dismissal or reduction in rank must be made within one year after the amendment, embodied in the bill, takes effect, if the dismissal or reduction in rank had occurred prior to its enactment.

On behalf of labor organizations, Minority Leader Wagner introduced three bills, one of which embodies a declaration that "labor is not a commodity," which labor men for many years have sought to have embodied in the law of the State. The bills exempt labor organizations and agricultural and horticultural associations from the anti-monopoly provisions contained in the Donnelly Anti-Trust act. Indictment or trial of an organization for any agreement made with a view to lessening hours of labor or improving labor conditions is declared illegal, unless the result sought would constitute grounds for criminal charges if attained by a single individual. The bills also prohibit the granting of injunctions in restraint of picketing or holding meetings, unless it be specifically shown that the injunction is necessary to prevent the destruction of property which must be described in the application.

A bill introduced by Assemblyman William C. Amos would broaden the divorce law and permit action for divorce to be brought on other than the present statutory ground. Such actions could be maintained under the Amos bill for extreme cruelty and inhuman treatment, habitual ungovernable temper, habitual intemperance, desertion, conviction of a felony, and where the contracting parties are within degrees of consanguinity prohibited by law, or where the defendant has obtained a divorce in another State or country.

ODELL NOW ICE CONTROLLER

Empowered to Contract for 2,000,000 Tons Above Normal Harvest.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—The bill naming ex-Governor Benjamin B. Odell State Ice Controller, with powers to contract for the harvesting of an extra quantity of natural ice and to regulate the traffic in that commodity, became a law today with the approval of Governor Whitman. The bill was passed in the Senate and Assembly only yesterday.

The enactment of the bill was prompted by a realization that there would be a shortage of ammonia, which is an agent in the manufacture of ammunition as well as ice, and that an extra large supply of natural ice would be required to tide the people in New York City over the hot Summer months.

The bill gives the State Ice Controller power to contract with the ice harvesters along the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers for 2,000,000 tons in excess of the normal supply, under State guarantee assuring them of reasonable rates and compensation from the State for their unsold surplus at the end of the season. In order to prevent competition by the manufacturers of artificial ice, the bill contains a provision that no artificial ice shall be placed on the market in New York City, Long Island, and the Hudson River counties, except under a license from the Ice Controller.

ASK WAGE INCREASE OF $82,000,000

Railway Shop Unions Also Want Similar Advances Given to Unorganized Workers.

FREIGHT RATES MAY GO UP

Commission Is Told Roads' Lack of Preparation for Winter Caused Traffic Jam.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The first official indication of what proposed railroad wage increases would cost was given at today's hearing before the Railroad Wage Commission, when J. A. Franklin presented the claims of the railway employes' department of the American Federation of Labor.

"Figuring an average of 33 1-3 per cent. increase on the flat increases asked, the additional cost would be $82,000,000 annually," Secretary Lane, Chairman of the commission, computed.

Mr. Franklin said the estimate seemed correct based upon increases for 250,000 organized men. He also had suggested that any increases should apply to unorganized workers of the same trades, numbering about 200,000, who were not figured in the rough calculation. The wage basis asked was $6 a day for skilled men such as carmen, machinists, and blacksmiths, $4.50 a day for helpers, and time and a half for overtime, Sunday and holiday work.

None of the witnesses before the commission has submitted estimates of what the increases requested would cost, all apparently taking the position of A. B. Garretson of the conductors, who said that it did not matter what the cost would be since the increases were essential to maintain the standard of living, and that if an industry did not maintain the men serving it the industry did not deserve to survive.

Men Driven to Other Industries.

Low wages have been blamed by the witnesses for the exodus of railroad workers to other industries, with the result that many skilled men have been lost. Mr. Franklin said the various unions he represented had lost 15 per cent. of their membership to shipyards and still others to munition factories.

Warren S. Stone of the engineers told the commission that never before this Winter had the railroads entered the bad weather season with equipment in such "ritten" condition that this was the cause of the great traffic congestion, and that lack of skilled men in shops was responsible for curtailment of output there to 60 per cent. of normal. He said there would be no shortage of engines if provision were made to care for motive power. To show the patriotism of the engineers and the part they played in national emergencies, Mr. Stone said the War Department had asked the brotherhood to furnish fifty men for tank service and 1,000 engineers for transportation service in France, and that he would furnish the names of men available. During the Mexican trouble, Mr. Stone said, the War Department also asked the brotherhood for men who spoke Spanish and were competent to move troop trains. He said he furnished the names of more than 800.

A. E. Barker, speaking for the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes, said his men were on the verge of quitting because they saw living costs mounting steadily without advance in wages.

"For the last twelve months the railroads have not been able to get men to keep up the standard of their roadbed, one of the most vital parts of any system," he asserted. "Of course, a track runs down gradually, but it will take many more men now to make repairs than would have been required if thousands of the crews had not been attracted to other labor by better pay."

J. B. Parsons and F. R. Wellen of the American Association of Engineers said the roads were handicapped for professionally trained engineers to whom were offered jobs at $40 to $50 a month after spending four years in college and perhaps going in debt several thousand dollars for a technical education.

P. F. Richardson of Chicago, said men in the mechanical and bridge building trades were leaving to take $1 to $2 a day more wages in other employment.

Mr. Franklin's representations to the commission resulted in the first mention of increased freight rates as a means of providing the revenue necessary to meet the new expenses.

"These increases must be paid by the shippers," observed Chairman Lane, "but I don't think you should be barred from a reasonable wage because it might entail an increase in freight rates."

Comparison of railroad wages with the pay in other industries brought suggestions from the Commissioners that the large wages in shipyards and munitions factories were due to abnormal conditions and were temporary. The witnesses did not agree. Mr. Franklin said shipbuilding certainly was good for several years more and called attention to increases in pay in coal mines, which he said made common labor worth more than skilled labor in railroad shops.

Increases suggested today were 40 per cent. for mechanical employes and bridge builders; $3.25 to $3.50 a day for section men, who now get $2.10; section foremen, $110 to $140 a month, instead of $55 to $90; masons, $5.50 a day; mason foremen, $150 a month; interlocking signal builders, $5 a day; carmen, blacksmiths, machinists, &c., minimum of 75 cents an hour, and helpers, 56¼ cents an hour, no increase to be less than 25 cents an hour; engineers, a minimum of $6 a day. All urged time and a half for overtime.

The civil engineers did not ask any specific increase, calling attention to the fact that they were unorganized, and suggesting merely that just consideration should be given to their case.

Do You Feel "Played Out"?

If so, you are probably thin blooded and anemic. Thin blood gets thinner, poor blood gets poorer, a lowered vitality grows lower. If you are one-quarter sick you will, if you neglect yourself, soon become half-sick, and then entirely sick. Poor health, like everything else in nature, is progressive. Nothing in life stands still.

If you are run-down from unusual strain, worry, or overwork; if you are pale and become fatigued easily, in other words, if life is somewhat of a burden to you, try

Gude's Pepto-Mangan
"The Red Blood Builder"

A time-tried remedy for the run-down and half-well, the convalescent and the child who is pale and puny.

Study this picture so you will know how genuine Pepto-Mangan looks.

It brings back the joy of life by fortifying the very stream of life—the blood—with liberal amounts of the iron needed to build up thousands of new, rich, red blood cells. If you are only half-well and your condition is not due to a serious malady, try a course of Pepto-Mangan. It has helped millions, so it will help you. Get a bottle today.

Pepto-Mangan cannot injure the teeth nor the stomach, its color and slightly aromatic taste are attractive. It neither tastes nor looks like medicine, and its good results are soon apparent.

Friendly Warning: Be careful to get the only true Pepto-Mangan—Gude's, which is sold only in bottles and packages as pictured here, and is never sold in bulk. Read circular around bottle. For sale by all druggists.

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is nature's best laxative. It tastes good, too. For a real food treat, make bran muffins from PILLSBURY'S HEALTH BRAN according to the special Pillsbury recipe on the package. The Pillsbury method produces a muffin that is delicious! And every one will be a dainty, drugless laxative. Try one for breakfast tomorrow!

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THE HUNS IN ITALY.

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Bankers and Business Men

Learn This Great Truth Right Now!

BANKERS naturally are loaning large sums of money to merchants and manufacturers unprotected by automatic sprinklers.

In many cases, of course, they are amply secured by the insurance carried, but within the last three years buildings, machinery, and stocks of all kinds have almost doubled in value. A building with its machinery and contents which three years ago was worth $100,000 is today possibly worth $200,000. The owner of that business three years ago, on the basis of the 80% coinsurance clause in his policy, would have carried $80,000 of insurance.

Today, on the same basis, that owner should carry $160,000.

Many business firms have not thus increased their insurance in direct proportion to the increase in their values. Consequently, on the basis of their present values, they are wofully underinsured. If they have a fire, they will find to their dismay that they can rightfully collect **less money now** from the insurance companies on any loss less than 80% of value of property, than they would have collected on **that same loss** three years ago.

Example of 80% Coinsurance Clause

3 Years Ago—	Value of building	$100,000
	Insurance carried	80,000
	Loss	40,000
	Paid by insurance company	$40,000
NOW—	Value of building	$200,000
	Insurance carried	80,000
	Loss	40,000
	Paid by insurance company	$20,000

Banks are today advancing money to numerous concerns to provide them with the materials for undertaking large Government contracts. In many cases the bankers are safeguarding themselves on these loans by requiring such borrowers to take out Use and Occupancy insurance policies.

Both as regards the coinsurance clause situation and this Use and Occupancy insurance matter, bankers can further protect themselves, save their clients' money, and at the same time perform a valuable public benefaction, by **pointing out that the man who has no sprinkler protection can more than quadruple the amount of his insurance without increasing its cost by installing automatic sprinklers.** He can also reduce the cost of Use and Occupancy insurance 40 to 90 per cent. if he will install sprinkler equipment.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY, Illustrated Monthly Magazine, one year, $3, (foreign, $4.) Per copy, 25c.
THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 14, 1918.

GERMAN OFFENSIVES IN THE SPRING.

The season approaches when operations on the long western front from the North Sea to the Adriatic will become practicable. Not'ng is spoken of but a powerful German offensive to be launched at the allied armies in France. It is assumed that they will attempt no forward movement, playing a waiting game until a great American army is ready to join in a counteroffensive. For either political or military reasons, the Germans have encouraged the view that they will deliver their great blow "somewhere in France" when the ground hardens in the Spring.

As a matter of fact, the weather conditions have been favorable of late for a preliminary assault, but nothing beyond "nibbling" has developed. Last year at this time General HAIG was striking hard almost daily and threatening the Hindenburg line. He took many prisoners and gained a good deal of ground. But even in the Cambrai sector, where the Germans can use strategic roads and railways to assemble masses of troops rapidly, and where they counterattacked and drove BYNG back nearly three miles, there are only artillery duels now. It would, of course, be sound tactics to suspend the blow until there is no mud on the western front to bog the guns that must follow on the heels of advancing infantry—if, that is to say, the Germans are planning a great movement to break through at the weakest link in the line.

A prisoner taken to British Headquarters discloses the intention of the Germans to begin an offensive, possibly not the great stroke, in March; at what point he was not prepared to say. Much is made of this communication. It might well be that the rank and file are instructed to talk to their captors about the coming German offensive in France. But "abnormal train movements," the arrival of more guns, and constant training of units are reported to complete the case for an attack in force. It may come at any time when the weather conditions are kind, but the puzzle is that it should be ostentatiously advertised. Hitherto publicity has not been a German card in the military game.

By this time the enemy, beaten back from the Marne, headed off from Calais, foiled at Verdun many times, and driven from concrete intrenchments time and again, should have no illusions about the prowess of the Allies, and might be expected to hold their defensive qualities in great respect. The breaking down of an offensive in France in 1918 would register the failure of Germany as a military power in battle with the Western Allies. Would the cost be worth while when the Germans have lately proved their skill in a political offensive that has eliminated Russia from the war? German propaganda may be more formidable than German powder. Is it not conceivable that the Kaiser may elect to strike again in Italy when he has made his combinations? There he might play both the military and the political game with some chance of success. In the last months of 1917 the Austro-Germans, after driving the Italians from the Isonzo to the Piave, fought their way through the Venetian Alps to positions only ten miles from Bassano in the plain. Storms and deep snow were more of an impediment to further advance than the resistance of the Italians, although they must have credit for heroic exploits.

That the Austro-German hosts, remarkably strong in artillery, will not abandon the Italian campaign may be assumed. If it is decided to bring up new divisions when railroad communications are fully restored, there will be another push for the plains from the mountains. From the Trentino the Austrians, without German assistance on any considerable scale, almost reached the low country south of Feltre in their May offensive in 1916. CADORNA saved himself only by organizing a new army at Vicenza. It was to relieve the strain on the Italians that the battle of the Somme was planned. Another offensive in the Venetian Alps would be popular with the Austrians, whose successes were gained further west than the Brenta Valley, where the Austro-Germans were launching attacks early in the Winter. If the interest of the Austrians in the war is to be maintained, the Germans can hardly afford to abandon the offensive which forced the Isonzo and drove down in a flanking operation nearly to the coveted plains and their strategic railways.

A sweeping triumph in Italy could be turned to political advantage. There the enemy's front is the line of less resistance, compared with the elaborate intrenchments of the Allies in France. A feint in France and a powerful blow in Italy is a German design not to be overlooked by the Interallied War Council and its commanders. It has, of course, received their serious attention.

THE GOOD AND THE BAD AT ALBANY.

The heathen continue to rage at Albany. Of Senator BROWN, who has introduced a resolution for the appointment of a committee to revise the primary law, only wickedness was to be expected. He is the known inveterate foe of Virtue and Governor WHITMAN. Better hopes once clustered around Speaker SWEET, but he is a backslider now. Pernicious activity to corrupt the innocence of the Granges and the farmers is renewed. The high cost of the direct primaries is set before Agricola. Is any price, doubled though the price of this Great Boon be by woman suffrage, too high to pay for the direct primary? And, since the direct primary is the immediate jewel of Governor WHITMAN'S soul, who but a churl would grudge the costliest valuation of that jewel?

Nobody but the people and the iniquitous, as distinct from the truly good, politician desires the return of the State Convention for the nomination of State elective officers. Therefore the direct primary is the sacred vehicle of the people's will, and the Governor will launch the thunder of his veto if the Legislature is presumptuous enough to lay hands upon the ark. The direct primary has been good to him, and he will stand by it and himself. When the Assembly of Notables was convened, in the hope that the French privileged classes would consent to resign their privileges, some wag symbolized the occasion by telling a fable about the rustic who called his fowls together and told them: "I'm going to eat you." "But we don't want to be eaten." "You wander from the point." The fable applies to the "reactionary" Republican legislators who seek to deprive the Governor of one of the most precious parts of his stock in trade.

Of course such beggarly considerations as the restoration of representative government will occur only to narrow minds. Political finesse, political farce-comedy, the ambitions of divers gentlemen, the unhallowed joy of the unregenerate to explode the tires of the Governor's machine, 1918 model and 1920 model—these are among the noble motives that may be detected in this fight between True Badness and True Goodness. And what seer can look into the entrails of Time Future and say from what appointments to office or consent to bills some of the legislative naggers of the Governor may yet abate a possibly factitious ardor against the direct primary? The merits of the case have mighty little to do with it in the view of experienced practical statesmen.

Not of such is the Governor. He is a romanticist, a dreamer, on whom throng visions of 1918 and 1920, whether from the ivory gate or the horn, who knows? He loves the direct primary officially, prohibition unofficially. Won't his Dry friends rally around him? They are so eager not to consult the will of the people as to the prohibition amendment that they must be deeply attached to that curious popular oracle, the direct primary. At any rate, he would be a too-quick despairer that would not cling to Governor WHITMAN so long as that old soldier of reform, Mr. GEORGE W. ALDRIDGE, doesn't desert.

THE SHIPPING STRIKES.

The shipping strikes are an unfortunate incident of labor's loyalty week, which was marred also by other unfortunate incidents on the part of wage payers, oftener called capitalists. So far as such incidents are of the same quality, they call for the same condemnation. Profiteering by labor and capital is equally obnoxious and contrary to public interest. Neither excuses the other. Secretary of Labor WILSON took the right stand when he declared that, instead of there being a fair division of such "swag," there ought to be no "swag" to divide. To clear the ground for speaking specifically regarding the shipping strikes, it may be said at once that the profiteering capitalist seems the worse offender, for he has not the excuse of necessity. The capitalist can go without profit better than the wage earners can meet the rising cost of living. But the striker is equally defenseless against condemnation when his strike is more unfair than what he strikes against.

A strike to enforce on the Atlantic Coast the wage level of the Pacific Coast can be justified only if the Pacific Coast wages are either fair in themselves or procured by fair methods. Notoriously, the Pacific wages are exorbitant and extorted by methods which are immoral and dangerous to democracy. Dynamite has been used freely. Jobs have been confined to unionists. And when the union scale has been established by intimidation the workers have "struck on the job," that is have not given a fair day's work for the wage conceded under duress. When some Americans will not allow other Americans to work, when American workers on their own terms reduce their output as the wage is raised, the excuse that capital also profiteers is not admissible. When the country's life is at stake, it is not tolerable that men whose wages have been raised above their necessities should work only part time, or just enough to meet their necessities.

It has been put in evidence at Washington that 106 shipbuilding companies have lost on Government work the labor of 20,000 men for a month, or 596,902 days. In troop transportation that equals eighty voyages of a 4,000 ton ship. In terms of cargo, it means the loss of 320,000 tons, and each American soldier in France needs thirty tons a year of supplies and munitions. The shipping strikes have obstructed the dispatch to our allies of ten millions of bushels of foodstuffs. We know what the Germans think of strikes in wartime. HINDENBURG'S words may be adapted to unfair strikes here: "Every hour you "lose means the weakening of Amer- "ica's attack on the enemies of de- "mocracy. You are committing a "crime against our army and an act "of cowardice against your brethren "in the front trenches."

Mr. GOMPERS'S words are even stronger than HINDENBURG'S, when speaking of the Russian Bolsheviki. He now has opportunity to speak in suitable terms of the American allies of the Bolsheviki. Mr. GOMPERS has repeatedly pledged support to the Government's program in general, and to shipbuilding in particular, and has won respect and praise by it. If the Federation wishes to retain the respect it has recently won, it should discipline the unions in affiliation with it, when they offend against country and morality.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Throughout the country there will be heartfelt rejoicing at Colonel ROOSEVELT'S delivery from the pain and peril of serious illness. The physicians in attendance now give assurance that he is on the way to recovery, that the danger is past.

Ex-President ROOSEVELT has been a great figure in our national history; he is an inspiring force, a compelling force. The value of his service to the people of the United States during the last three years in arousing them to a sense of the national peril and of their duty is beyond all estimate. They will pray for his speedy return to good health and his old exuberance of spirit, that he may long enjoy that strength of mind and body that has enabled him to perform such labors in the common interest of all the people.

LIBERTY BOND SALES.

The daily new "low" for the Liberty loans signifies nothing regarding the payment of either interest or principal according to the terms of the contract between the lender and the borrower. The real value of the bonds is the discounted present worth of the money lent to the Government. It is no part of the Government's contract to maintain the market price of the bonds, although it might be a prudent thing to do for the sake of future loan campaigns. Government bonds are not a speculation. The loss on the principal is small in itself and nothing for a patriot to regret, considering that the depression is as sure to disappear as peace is to come. The prospective premium or profit on the Liberty loans is no more the inducement to take or hold the bonds than the present depression is a reason for selling them. The winning of the war is the motive.

The selling of the bonds is the means whereby the lenders of the money reconsider and undo their arrangement with the Government. As THE ANNALIST puts it, the takers of the bonds are in the position of a landlord who has rented premises which he wishes to recover before the term expires. Naturally he has to make some sacrifice to those who have rented his premises, and he will not make the sacrifice unless he sees recompense. The sellers of the bonds are those who wish to recall their money for other uses, either for reasons of profit or necessity. No sympathy should be wasted on bondholders who want to get a better return for their money than the defeat of Kaiserthum. They are judges of their own interests. It is different with those whose necessities compel an unwilling sacrifice. It would seem that Government might do for them what it is not called upon to do for all.

The support of the general market is not to be expected as a duty, although prudent to some extent in market practice. But it would seem that Government might do for original subscribers what it ought not to do for buyers at a discount. That is to say Government might do for all who take bonds direct from it what it already does for the holders of the W. S. S., that is offer to return the money upon notice of necessity, but with a reduction of interest. That would give the bonds value in the hands of the original holder which would not pass to a market buyer. It would be both an inducement to subscribe and not to part with the bonds too readily. It has not been heard that the redemption privilege of the thrift stamps has been abused. It is probable that the redemption of bonds from original takers would not be large, and the lifting of such sales from the market would have the effect of sustaining the price by preventing depression.

"CONTINUOUS PRAYING."

A writer in The Woman Citizen gives a singular specimen of woman citizenship and devoted undiluted patriotism. Hear this affecting plea:

> Release the unenfranchised women from their continuous praying that they may not be obliged to carry the double burden of work for the ballot with the exacting work of patriotic service.

Notice the neat assumption that the unenfranchised women, great numbers or the majority of whom don't want to vote, that all women who have not the ballot are taking part in this "continuous praying." Observe, too, that any woman who groans under the double burden is free to give up the not important part of it. What ought this superfluous, and, in the present condition of the country and the world, impertinent work for woman suffrage be to any patriotic woman or man now and so long as the war lasts? Nothing and less than nothing. Beat Germany, that is the one thing needful, and nothing else matters by the side of it.

Probably only a few irrepressible woman suffragists are in this "continuous praying" band. In their enthusiasm they forget values. They forget that they are unconsciously furnishing an argument against their cause and making its wiser friends impatient or irritated. There is a measure in things.

"Men of America," The Woman Citizen writer continues, "the eyes of "the world are upon you. The new- "born Russian Republic watches "you." How eager the men of America, outside of the Socialists, the domestic Bolsheviki, must be for the good opinion of the new-born or still-born Russian Republic!

GERMANY'S WARNING.

The new agreement with Holland provides that nearly all of the eighty-two Dutch ships which have been lying at our ports for seven months shall go into service for our Government and the Allies. There are indications now that the number of Dutch vessels taken over for such service will be considerably increased. Our cable dispatches from London on the 11th concerning negotiations there between Mr. SHERRILL (representing the Allies as well as the War Trade Board,) and Holland's Special Commissioner spoke of the ships released here, and added: "The entire "residue of the Dutch merchant ma- "rine will be placed at the disposal of "the Allies for transportation needs "outside of the war and danger zone." This appears to be confirmed in a statement published by the Netherlands Foreign Office, that ships now in Dutch harbors will be so used.

Of course these plans are not approved in Berlin, and warning has been given to Holland in an authorized interview, published by Dutch newspapers, with Baron VON DEM BUSSCHE-HADDENHAUSEN, second in rank at the German Foreign Office. Germany must regard with grave concern, he says, a situation created when the Allies take hundreds of thousands of tons of shipping from a neutral country, to be used for their purpose, which is Germany's defeat. He advises Holland to be very careful. "We "must protect ourselves, for our na- "tional life is at stake."

Such a warning was to be expected. So far as it relates to the sea, it means that submarines will sink the ships if they can be reached. The Fridland, carrying grain for the Belgian Relief Commission, was torpedoed on the 7th. But Holland needs the food which she is to receive in return for use of the ships, and they would be in danger if there were no new agreement with this country and the Allies, for more than 150 Dutch vessels have already been destroyed by Germany. And the torpedoes will be at work while Germany is receiving food from Holland. The Dutch Foreign Office says the report that exports to Germany are to cease is unwarranted. They will not be discontinued. It is difficult, however, to see how Holland, whose people are suffering from shortage of such supplies, can now spare food for the nation that may sink ships bringing grain to her from America.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

An Obvious Duty Is Neglected.

It is true, as contended by JOHN T. ADAMS, the suddenly famous descendant of so many New England ancestors, that too much and the wrong kind of importance has been ascribed by political opponents to the letter written by him from Germany to his home paper in 1914. That document does make, indeed, decidedly unpleasant reading in these days, but it only shows that at the time when it was written Mr. ADAMS fell headlong into the trap set by the German Government for the catching of its own subjects, and his guilelessness was no different from that displayed by many, perhaps a majority, of the Americans who happened to be living in Germany at that time.

Like the Germans themselves, those Americans believed the only explanation of the war that came to their ears, and the credulity of men like Mr. ADAMS for statements made by great officials whom they had much reason then to respect was increased because there lingered in their minds the tales about the British prison ships, the doings of the Hessians, and the Indian massacres that had been implanted there by their school histories of the Revolution.

It was, therefore, in innocence, probably, though nobody could say in wisdom, that Mr. ADAMS wrote the dreadful nonsense he did. Should he write it today, or anything remotely like it, he would demonstrate the truth of all, and more than all, that anybody has said in derogation of his patriotism. And he does not write it. His friends must regret, however, that he has made no clear or explicit repudiation of the illusions from which, like so many Americans abroad and too many here, he did not escape till later. He has to be sure, declared that he is now loyal to the allies of the United States as well as to the United States itself, and presumably he is, but, to remove all excuse for doubt, he should perform a public act of contrition—should admit how utterly and deplorably wrong he was, and humbly apologize to those whom he called "the whole gang of devilish conspirators" for no better reason than that he had been deceived—so easily!—by a gang to which his characterization would apply as well now as it would have done in 1914 and ever since.

Mathematics Declared Injurious!

If books not about the war were receiving attention nowadays, there would be a good deal of talk about "South Wind," by NORMAN DOUGLAS. There would be, that is, if, as must be hoped, the American reading public includes a considerable number of people appreciative of humor and wisdom in combination—humor gently cynical, but none the less real, and wisdom intentionally fantastic and dressed in paradox, but still full of suggestion. The book is "picaresque" in an extremely modern fashion, and it deals with the queer doings of some queer folk living on an island off the coast of Italy. Some of them are natives, but the leading characters are the members of a little foreign "colony," composed chiefly of English and Americans. Prominent among them is a philosopher, who, is somewhat bibulous at times, but evidently the favorite spokesman of the author's own ideas, and it is he that says most of the things that render the book remarkable—"different."

For instance, he makes a violent attack on the study of mathematics, which is so much revered. "Mathematics!" he exclaims scornfully. "A mediaeval halo clings to this subject, which as training for the mind has no more value than whist playing." And again. "As a training in intelligence it is harmful: it teaches a person to underestimate the value of evidence based on other modes of ratiocination. It is the poorest form of evidence—sheer verification."

That is absurd or not, according to the way it is taken, but, on reflection, anybody can see the element of truth in it—the unlikeness of the mathematician's methods to those by which the greater part of life's decisions are and must be reached. There is to be recalled, too, as relevant to the valuation of mathematics, what BACON writes in "The Advancement of Learning":

> For it being the nature of the mind of man (to the extreme prejudice of knowledge) to delight in the spacious liberty of generalities, as in a champain region, and not in the enclosures of particularity, the mathematics of all other knowledges were the goodliest fields to satisfy that appetite.

That isn't far from being the position taken by Mr. DOUGLAS'S philosopher—perhaps suggested the taking of it by him. For "The Advancement of Learning" doesn't go altogether unread, even in these latter days.

Such Failure Counts as Success.

One cannot help being even more surprised than pleased, though the pleasure is great, that there should have come from Berlin a dispatch declaring that in the thirty-nine air raids made by the Allies over German territory only five persons were killed and nine wounded.

As this statement is followed by another to the effect that the "material damage" done by the raiders was insignificant, the obvious desire of those who wrote and sent out the dispatch was to show how inefficiently the Allies carry on aerial warfare. Doubtless, or at least probably, both statements minimize the truth, but at least they give conclusive evidence from the best of witnesses that the aviators of the Allies drop their bombs with great care and seek to accomplish legitimate military results, not to scatter indiscriminate slaughter among civilian populations.

If they tried to do so, of course they could kill as many nursemaids, postmen, notaries public, and patients and nurses in hospitals as have the German fliers. They can well afford to have no such achievements on their records, even though they were excusable as reprisals in kind.

The American Bolsheviki.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Bolsheviki resolution to run American labor is not confined to the Russian revolutionary emissaries, but is meeting encouragement in this country from the I. W. W.'s and radical elements in all parties—Socialist, Suffragist, and Feminist. This will be seen clearly in the approaching national conference of labor, Socialist, and radical movements to be held in this city Feb. 16 and 17, announcements of which were distributed at a recent dinner which I attended, given under the anomalous auspices of the Women's Peace Party at a Broadway hotel. Several hundred were present, a mingling of college radicals, suffragists, feminists, mild old ladies and gentlemen, and foreign-looking men who spoke with a Russian or German accent. Their after-dinner speeches, anti-Ally and anti-war, developed an entirely new trend, and I heard with amazement that the future salvation of the world lay in Bolshevism. Every mention of the name brought forth wild applause, in contradistinction to the derisive laughter which greeted any allusion to religion or government.

These people are, most of them, sincere dupes, radicals of all types, theorists united with anarchists, and pro-German propagandists under the common banner of discontent. They are prototypes of the literati and philosophers who, just before the French Revolution, met in the salons of Paris to acclaim the approaching millennium.

How long will the easy-going American people remain blinded to the treachery of those to whom they extend hospitality and protection to the molelike forces which, under the disguise of other movements, seek the disintegration of our Government, the fomenting of a class war, and I. W. W. or Bolshevik control? If you think this statement exaggerated, read their literature, attend their meetings, and judge for yourself.

Mrs. ALYN WILLIAMS.
New York, Feb. 11, 1918.

ALSACE-LORRAINE'S FUTURE

A Period of Autonomy as an Aid to German War Schemes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Professor W. E. Hocking in his letter in THE TIMES of Feb. 10 says that President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George have not committed their Governments regarding Alsace-Lorraine. If this is the case I should like to know what it means when President Wilson in his message to Congress of Jan. 8 states that:

> All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored, and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all.

and when he made this statement in his telegram addressed to me on Jan. 11, as follows:

> May I not thank you very warmly for your generous message of Jan. 9 and express the hope that the New Year may realize for Alsace-Lorraine the hopes deferred?

As for Mr. Lloyd George, this is what he declared in his address of Jan. 5, 1918:

> We mean to stand by the French democracy to the death in the demand she makes for a reconsideration of the great wrong of 1871, when, without any regard to the wishes of the population, two French provinces were torn from the side of France and incorporated in the German Empire. This sore has poisoned the peace of Europe for half a century, and, until it is cured, healthful conditions will not have been restored. There can be no better illustration of the folly and wickedness of using a transient military success to violate national right.

Professor Hocking says that to the French Government and to most of the French people, there is no Alsace-Lorraine question. This is true, but he omits to state that this question is also nonexistent as far as the people of Alsace-Lorraine itself are concerned.

Professor Hocking is wrong when he says that the resolve, on the part of France, to regain possession of Alsace-Lorraine has been created by the war. This resolve has never ceased to exist since 1871. But, while France felt herself mutilated without these provinces, while her heart never ceased to bleed at the thought of the children that had been torn from her, she was too high-minded, too high-souled to consider for a single instant the precipitation of the world into such a horrible war; to see whole countries destroyed and millions of lives sacrificed in order to regain what by right and by sentiment belonged to her. Alsace-Lorraine, on the other hand, during all the years of German domination, never ceased to consider itself a part of France as the protests which, for all time, will remain among the most exalted documents of history well show.

But let us see what would happen if Alsace-Lorraine were declared autonomous. These provinces are surrounded by four countries, France, Luxembourg, Germany, and Switzerland. They would be an inland country without access to the sea and therefore dependent upon their neighbors for their exports and imports. Germany for its industries is largely dependent on the coal and iron of Alsace-Lorraine. On the other hand, Alsace-Lorraine for its industries, and for a number of commodities, is dependent on France or Germany. The whole world is now acquainted with German ways, as we have seen her at work in peace times in France, in England, in Italy, in Russia, in the United States, in South America, etc., where she succeeded by means which are far from honorable in obtaining a practical monopoly of many branches of industry and commerce.

With this record in view how long would it be until economically Alsace-Lorraine, after having obtained autonomy, would be again under the heel of Germany? This would mean that she could obtain from Alsace-Lorraine all the iron necessary for her industries, which in turn would mean that she could prepare for another war. This time, however, Germany would be careful not to start the war before she would be so overwhelmingly superior in armaments and preparedness as to be assured of a quick and complete victory which would mean for her the mastery of the world and for the world the doom of democracy.

I wish to impress upon all Americans who have the welfare of their country at heart the importance of this question of Alsace-Lorraine to the whole world. It is their duty, toward themselves as well as toward their country, that they should be thoroughly acquainted with this question and to that effect I recommend to every one to read the best book on this subject ever written, "Alsace-Lorraine Under German Rule," by Charles Downer Hazen, professor at Columbia University.

CLEMENT RUEFF,
Vice President of the Association Générale des Alsaciens-Lorrains d' Amérique.
New York, Feb. 10, 1918.

Careful Draft Decisions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to "A Friend of the A's and B's," whose letter appeared in The Times of Feb. 12, I should like to say that in my opinion the local board of the district is primarily responsible for the unfairness existing in the case cited. For the last three months I have been taking an active interest in the work of my local board and I have attended a great many of the hearings on just such cases as that mentioned. The Government Appeal Agent and at least two members of the board are present at these hearings. Each case is gone into very fully and judged on its individual merits. When necessary, detailed and careful affidavits are drawn up by some member of the Legal Advisory Board associated with the local board. Registrants are given ample opportunity to furnish additional proof in support of their claims and the right and value of an appeal to the district board are carefully explained when the case merits an appeal.

Speaking from the standpoint of an unbiased witness, I can say that the decision in every case I have heard has been fair and square. I am quite sure that had Mr. A.—judging the case as "A Friend of the A's and B's" presents it—been examined by the local board of my district, he would have been put in Class 1, and Mr. B in Class 2, or even in Class 4 if the circumstances warranted it. FAIR AND SQUARE.
New York, Feb. 12, 1918.

ARCADY: A VALENTINE.

Said your heart to my heart,
One soft sweet blowing Spring,
"Come, follow me to Arcady,
For love is blossoming!
I'll give you wealth of golden sun,
A new world green and wide,
I'll wreathe your hair with roses there,
And you shall be my bride!"

. . . . . .

Said my heart to your heart,
One snapping Winter night,
"Your chair is here, draw up, my dear,
The hearth is blazing bright.
I'll toast the slippers for your feet,
And warm your hands in mine,
For home shall be our Arcady,
And you my Valentine!"

ELEANORE MYERS JEWETT.

NO COMPROMISE FOR AMERICA.

The Way to Peace is First Through Victory in the Field, Followed by Revolution in Germany.

By FRANK BOHN.

There is but one way for peace to come quickly, and that is by revolution in Germany. There is but one way to secure revolution in Germany, and that is by our hurriedly organizing every man and woman, every dollar and day's work, for the field of battle. Every word now spoken for peace weakens the force of the revolutionary element in Germany. Every word spoken and deed done for uncompromising war hastens the day of the German revolution.

Those who think that this struggle can be compromised do not realize its character. It is not primarily the old autocracy that we fight. It is the new autocracy. If we were merely engaged in stamping out the tyranny of Frederick the Great in Germany, we could very well say, "Let the Germans be political serfs if they wish to." What we are fighting is the terrible despotism of an industrial autocracy, which, if it is victorious in this war, will spread around the world and give us the new industrial organization in terms of German Kultur. There is nothing inherent in the present German system, in German Kultur, which makes the development of a democracy in a victorious Germany either necessary or probable. If Germany is defeated, then her social system has failed as a world system. If Germany is victorious, then her social system will have won as a world system. Considered industrially, two such systems of society as those represented by Germany and America can know no compromise.

Only by repetition can we make ourselves understood. Give us peace before Germany is beaten back and defeated and she will hold what she has. Any one who doesn't know this doesn't know anything about Germany. The Bolsheviki chatter "No annexations, no indemnities" is heard on one side only. We listen in vain for an echo from amid the clanking Teutonic sabres. Will the advocates of a compromise peace kindly mention the name of a single Junker who has intimated in the slightest degree that Germany will give up Poland and Serbia, Riga or Constantinople? Belgium and the occupied portion of France they will probably be willing to trade back for their lost colonies in Africa and the Pacific—that is, if they are permitted to hold the Belgian railroads, seaports, coal and metal mines and banking capital.

Greater Germany now contains 187,000,000 of people. These, within twenty years, will become 250,000,000. When the present Crown Prince signs the next order for mobilization, about 1937, he will throw 25,000,000 of men upon such remnants of Europe, east and west, as our compromisers would leave outside of Germany. Compromise this war and every man and woman in America who lives twenty years will come to despise themselves for their ignorance and cowardice.

Let us not neglect to admit our errors. In England, France, and America we tried to cling to the democracy of our fathers by refusing to organize industrially. We used the State to fight the trusts so as to keep business weak. Then we fought the State to keep it weak. We shoved our heads in the sand while Germany, possessing in her Junkers a highly effective organizing force, went ahead with the militant organization and the machine process. What organization can do against disorganization every annual report of international business immediately before the war goes to show. Also every battlefront of Europe up to the present moment. We must organize. But let us organize as free men and women, not as slaves.

I would rather see our American people swept from the earth than become Germanized. Better that every ablebodied man among us be mangled to shreds on the field of battle than surrender to Kultur.

We fight against a tyranny which governs men and women politically and denies them every right which 300 years of social evolution in England and America have made precious and sacred. We fight against an autocracy which governs industrially, whose necessary result is an industrial regimentation producing the most abject economic slavery conceivable. We fight against an autocracy which is today abolishing the freely organized family, and this without even the slightest effort to recognize or establish freedom in any other form, Germany today demands cannon fodder and buzzard bait from the shriveled souls and miserable bodies of her enslaved women and girls. So she breeds her offspring from women violated by force, from groups of women who are taught by the State and Church to patriotically share the same "husband" for the sake of producing babies for which neither parents, nor State, nor Church can possibly provide food or clothing. Monstrous and horrible as it is, this German system, if successful and dedicated for a generation more to world domination, will go on creating new and more horrible forms of economic slavery and sexual savagery. Let Kultur live in Germany and it will develop perforce on every square mile of the earth's surface. The world cannot live half militaristic and half pacifistic. "It will be all one thing or all the other." We do not have to believe that the whole world will sink down into Kultur. We must have, during this terrible time, strong faith that Kultur will be destroyed and that the world will thus "cease to be divided."

The basis of a durable peace does not concern any or all of the territorial questions at issue. This is not a territorial war. This is a social war. We are fighting a social system. Until that system is destroyed we cannot make peace. Free Germany and Austria from Junkerdom and Alsace-Lorraine and Bohemia will speedily find a way to freedom. The essential fact concerns democracy for the people of Berlin and Vienna as much as for Alsace-Lorraine and Bohemia.

Junkerdom looked about itself in the Summer of 1914 and saw one single army, half its own size, which was competent to fight effectively. That was the army of France. It saw the great, childish, plastic continents of Asia, Africa, and South America, like green pastures with peaceful herds, ready for spoliation. Possessed of a wonder weapon in its perfected industro-military régime, Junkerdom looked upon the whole world as its field of operations—a world in which the democracy of Milton and Lafayette and Jefferson, like that of Marx and Engels and Lassalle, would soon be as dead and as forgotten as the democracy of the age of Pericles. So Germany struck with careful forethought and stupendous power against us all. Let the visionary and misguided pacifists stop their chatter of peace to America.

ART NOTES.

Report on Art Scholarships—The New Exhibitions.

The Scholarship Committee of the School Art League has sent out its first report after seven years of quiet activity. During that time sixty-one industrial art scholarships have been given out. Several of the high schools are now co-operating with the league in defraying the expenses of scholarships, the league pledging itself to duplicate the amounts given to this end by each high school, and the New York School of Fine and Applied Art and the New York School of Design for Women have from the beginning materially reduced their fees for scholarship students. During the last year Pratt Institute has done the same.

Many instances are given in the report of scholarship students who have made profitable use of their opportunity and are now earning excellent salaries as creative art workers. Had they gone directly from the high schools into the industrial art world they could have hoped, in the majority of cases, for little more than positions in which mechanical work only is required. Mrs. Laurent Oppenheim, Chairman of the league, says in her report: "Manufacturers have heretofore been accustomed to buy designs abroad each year. We believe we have sufficient talent in America to supply the needs of our manufacturers, but this talent must be encouraged and directed. The confidence and co-operation of several large manufacturers have been gained. We now need the interest of the public."

The public should be interested in any organized effort to improve the character of industrial design in this country. It is a difficult undertaking at best, and needs to be pushed with the utmost force if the demands of the country after the war are to be met with credit to the American designer and to the public supporting and encouraging native designers. The need will have to be met not only by the young designers who have taken their chance in schools of industrial art, but also by the experienced artists who turn to industrial design as a patriotic, and incidentally a profitable, means of utilizing their highly developed talents. It is interesting to recall, as matter of inspiration and example, that the best Batik work of modern times has been done by the Dutchman Thorn-Prikker, whose remarkable stained glass has made a deep impression upon European art lovers. Prikker brought to the revival of Javanese Batik the knowledge of color he had gained through his profound study of color harmony, and to this knowledge he added a thorough study of Indian dyes and the vegetable compounds used in making these. Thus the simple Batik process was made to yield patterns of extraordinary beauty and expressiveness.

More Small Pictures.

The exhibition of small pictures now on view at the Macbeth Galleries is decidedly above the average of such exhibitions. There are pictures that affirm at once their suitability to hang on the walls of pleasant rooms without giving such rooms the aspect of the old-fashioned bohemian studio with sketches "stuck around," irrespective of appropriateness. There is Gari Melchers with his "Morning," for example; a happy little composition of a sturdy young woman in a lilac dressing sacque and a large-patterned skirt standing before a dressing table, with flowers and a gay little porcelain figure among its embellishments; the room hung with a flowered paper, and chintz curtains; everything full colored and cheerful—a picture to echo the cheerfulness of a Summer morning room done up "in country style."

A stronger note is struck in Winslow Homer's "On the Beach," a water color so positive in design and so vigorous in treatment as to suggest force and dignity wherever it might find a place. Childe Hassam's "Union Square," (when horse cars ran and four-wheelers stood by the curb,) is a window through which to see a snowy world from the safe vantage of a firelit room, provided there are to be any more firelit rooms. George Inness and Homer Martin, Chauncy Ryder and Gardner Symons, Dwight W. Tryon and J. H. Twachtman are others who paint small pictures that have this window quality. Arthur Davies adds the decorative arrangement that makes his canvases seem like mural paintings, in close alliance with architecture.

In the "Art Notes" published by this gallery the argument that the Winter exhibition of the Academy of Design seldom adequately represents the Academicians on account of the difficulty of painting two pictures for the academy's two exhibitions, is met by the suggestion that the academy dedicate its Winter exhibition to the work of outsiders, reserving the Spring exhibition exclusively for its own members. "This public-spirited action," the writer says, "would open a field to the many who now feel that they have no proper chance to exhibit. The academy, in a Spring exhibition closed to all outside its own membership, could demonstrate what it can do toward upholding American art standards." The suggestion is constructive and deserves consideration.

A Sale of Art Objects.

At the Silo Galleries the Karl Freund collection of art objects will be sold today and tomorrow. The collection includes many things not ordinarily found in exhibitions of antique furnishings. There is, for example, an early nineteenth century English hand organ that has base, flute, octave, piccolo, triangle, and drum, each controlled with a stop. There are Adam ceilings and Adam doors, a Chinese screen with niches in which stand Blanc-de-Chine figures, William and Mary bird-cages, and charming fans of all periods and countries. It is distinctly a collection for the householder who likes to do his own burrowing for treasure.

Exhibition by Father and Daughter.

Wells M. Sawyer and his daughter, Helen Alton Sawyer, are showing their work at the Babcock Galleries. Both paint landscape and there is more than a family likeness between their ways of regarding a subject and of putting paint on canvas. Miss Sawyer has the more direct method and uses a fresher palette. She gives the impression of caring first for her picture and giving nature the second place, while her father reverses this order of preference. The particular charm of the exhibition is, however, the obvious pleasure taken by both artists in their painting. Miss Sawyer's water-color drawings of costumes with smart little girls inside of them savor of school work. Her landscapes are much more personal and worth while.

MAXWELL RESIGNS, SUCCESSOR IN DOUBT

Former City Superintendent Is Now Emeritus at Salary of $10,000 for Life.

STRAUBENMILLER IN CHARGE

President Somers of Board Denies That Politics Will Play a Part In Final Selection.

Dr. William H. Maxwell, in a letter to the Board of Education yesterday, resigned as City Superintendent of Schools and accepted the position of City Superintendent Emeritus at an annual salary of $10,000 for the duration of his life. In resigning he said he wished to express his high appreciation of the kindness and generosity which he had experienced at the hands of all Boards of Education during his official career.

Dr. Gustave Straubenmuller was unanimously chosen Acting City Superintendent until a successor to Dr. Maxwell was elected. He has been Acting City Superintendent virtually since the serious illness of Dr. Maxwell began. President Somers denied emphatically that there was anything in the report that politics had entered into the question of appointing the City Superintendent. He said it was not true that either Mr. McCooey of Brooklyn or Mr. Murphy of New York was backing certain persons for the office. The board, he said, at present had no one in mind for the place.

President Somers and Vice President Frank D. Wilsey of the Board of Education will attend the meeting of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association, which convenes at Atlantic City on Feb. 25. Superintendents from all parts of the country will be in attendance. A successor to Dr. Maxwell will be found among them. There are three candidates in the New York Department of Education: Dr. Straubenmuller, Associate Superintendent Edward B. Shallow, who lives in Brooklyn and who has been an opponent of the Gary system in the public schools of this city, and Associate Superintendent William L. Ettinger, who is the father of pre-vocational work. So far as could be learned the members of the Board of Education have not expressed themselves at present in favor of any of these candidates.

Mr. Wilsey introduced a resolution yesterday that the by-laws of the Board of Education, relative to the appointment of married women, be suspended for the period of the war, with regard to the wives of men who were in service. The by-laws state that no married woman shall be appointed to or teaching or supervising position in the department unless her husband is physically or mentally unfit for work or has left her. President Somers said some wives of men who were at the front had asked him for temporary employment in the department. At his suggestion the matter was referred to the Board of Examiners for an opinion on the subject.

Mr. Somers announced that the sale of war savings stamps, which had amounted in the public schools on Dec. 14 to about $12,500, had increased on Feb. 8 to $38,685.75.

More than $7,000,000 will be used by Auditor Cook of the Department of Education to pay the salaries of employes. This is by arrangement with the Controller. Mr. Cook went to Albany on Monday and got from the State Commissioner of Education a statement in favor of the independence of the Board. He said that this would offset any stand by the Controller. Mr. Somers said that the Controller was inclined to agree with the Board's thought, however, that the Board should be willing to have the co-operation of other departments in the expenditures of moneys. A great many employes of the Department of Education have suffered much inconvenience by the difference of opinion on this subject by the Board and the Controller, their pay being held up.

Mr. Somers called attention to the great falling off of candidates for appointment as teachers. Two hundred and ninety-five applications to train for schools had been received this month as against 457 in February, 1917, and 401 in June, 1917. At his suggestion the Board of Examiners and the principals of the training schools were asked to report to the Board within twenty days as to the best methods of maintaining a sufficient number of satisfactory teachers in the schools.

MISS H.A.LANDRETH A BRIDE

Teachers College Junior Weds Lieut. William H. Little.

The marriage of Lieutenant William Hobart Little, Second Cavalry, U. S. A., son of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Little of Bowdoin, Penn., and Miss Helen Adelaide Landreth, daughter of Professor Olin H. Landreth of Union College, N. Y., took place yesterday afternoon in St. Andrew's Church, this city, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. Frederick Winslow Adams. Only the members of the two families and a few close friends were invited to the wedding.

Lieutenant Little is an alumnus of Hamilton College, and is stationed with his regiment at Fort Ethan Allen, Burlington, Vt. Mrs. Little is a member of the present junior class of the Teachers College, Columbia University.

Mrs. Edwin Swift Balch of Philadelphia, an aunt of the bridegroom, gave a dinner for the bridal party last evening at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Miss Margaret Haskell to Wed.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Amory Haskell of 130 East Sixty-first Street, announce the engagement of their younger daughter, Miss Margaret Riker Haskell, to Howland Barton Jones, younger son of Mr. and Mrs W. Strother Jones of 50 East Fifty-eighth Street, and an ensign in the United States Naval Reserve. Miss Haskell is a granddaughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John L. Riker and a sister of Miss Mary R. Haskell and Amory L. Haskell of the Aviation Corps, U. S. N. Mr. Jones is a brother of Miss Mary E. B. Jones, W. Strother Jones, Jr., Arthur R., and C. Maury Jones. His mother was Miss Mary Grace Russell before her marriage. No date has been mentioned for the marriage.

Miss Mildred Wright Engaged.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Feb. 13.—The engagement of Miss Mildred Wright, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Wright of West Haven, Conn., formerly of Greenwich, a graduate of the Teachers College, Columbia, class of 1914, and John H. Kemp of Stamford has been announced. Mr. Kemp is receiving teller in the Mechanics' and Metals Bank of New York City.

CAPT. OFFLEY CHOSEN FOR WASHINGTON POST

Inspection Bureau Head of Department of Justice Here Named Special Aid to Gregory.

Captain William M. Offley, who for some years past has been Divisional Superintendent of the New York office of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, has been appointed a special assistant to the Attorney General in place of Wrisley Brown, who recently became a Major in the army. Captain Offley's new duties, the exact nature of which it was impossible to get last night, will require his removal to Washington, where he will presumably act as one of the principal officials of the Bureau of Investigation under its chief, A. Bruce Bielaski. His place here will be taken by Charles F. De Woody, who has been Divisional Superintendent of another district.

Captain Offley's bureau, which before the war had general investigation work for the office of the Attorney General and the United States District Attorney, first came into prominence in combating the work of German agents in this country in January, 1915, in connection with the plots of the German reservists back to their fatherland on forged, stolen or purchased passports of the United States and other neutral countries.

The leading spirit of this movement, Hans Adam von Wedel, escaped, but several of his subordinates were arrested and are now serving penitentiary terms. Since then Captain Offley and his subordinates, whose number has been greatly enlarged since the United States entered the war, have taken a prominent part in the tracking down of German spies and subsidized propaganda in this country. He directed the big roundup last September, conducted by the Department of Justice and the police, which netted 900 enemy aliens whose remaining at large was judged to be dangerous to the public welfare were taken into custody and interned for the duration of the war.

Constantine Monis, 68 years old, who up to last Monday was a clerk in the Portuguese Consulate at 8 Bridge Street, was arrested yesterday morning by detectives of the Sixth Branch in his furnished room at 157 Henry Street, Brooklyn, charged with assault on Joseph Jaffee, a messenger boy. The detectives searched his room after the arrest, and found a number of papers belonging to the Consulate. When Moniz was arraigned before Magistrate Walsh the detectives said they thought the documents ought to be inspected by the Federal Government. Moniz was held in $1,500 bail for examination today. The papers found in his room were examined by agents of the Department of Justice.

George de Silveira de Carte, the Portuguese Consul, said that the papers were unimportant, and that Moniz had been discharged for prying into code information relating to commercial matters and selling it to shippers.

MISS BURNS ENGAGED.

Daughter of W. J. Burns to Wed Cadet in Aviation Corps.

Mr. and Mrs. William J. Burns of this city and Scarborough-on-Hudson will announce today the engagement of their daughter, Miss Kathleen Burns, to Cadet C. H. Kaiser of Detroit, Mich., who is now in the American aviation forces in France.

Miss Burns's father is head of the William J. Burns International Detective Agency. Her sister is Mrs. Randal Borough, and she has two bothers, R. J. Burns, who is associated with his father, and Lieutenant W. F. Burns, now stationed at Camp Dix. The Burns city home is at 1 West Sixty-seventh Street.

Mr. Kaiser is a son of Mrs. John King of Detroit, and went to France last October. He will receive his commission shortly. No date has been set for the wedding.

MISS ANNE MORGAN HOME.

Returns from Reconstruction Work in Devastated French Towns.

Miss Anne Morgan arrived home yesterday after spending more than ten months in France in the work of reconstructing devastated towns. After a few days spent with her mother Miss Morgan will plan the work of the co-operating committees, the Vacation War Relief, and the American Fund for French Wounded, both of which are sending thousands of cases each week to the families in the devastated districts in France.

The Vacation War Relief Committee will move into new quarters at 26 West Twenty-third Street next week, where the work rooms and distributing departments of the work will be continued. The announcement of contributions in the last week was $3,850, which now makes the total collected for the war sufferers by this committee $675,590.

LOWELL BRENTANO WEDS.

Son of Late Publisher Marries Miss Frances I. Hyams.

The marriage has been announced of Miss Frances I. Hyams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry N. Hyams of Brookline, Mass., and Lowell Brentano of Orange, N. J., son of Mrs. Simon Brentano, widow of the founder of the Brentano book store and publishing business in this city. After a honeymoon spent in the South, Mr. and Mrs. Brentano will reside in Orange.

The bride holds three degrees from Radcliffe College and has been connected for five years with Professor George P. Baker's course in dramatic literature at Harvard. Mr. Brentano is well known at Harvard, where he finished his studies this month, as a debater. He was President of the Harvard Debating Council.

Benefit to Aid French Artists.

A concert will be held tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Ritz-Carlton in aid of Union Des Arts, for the benefit of French artists afflicted by the war. Mme. Melba is to appear in a group of songs, also Lucien Muratore, John Powell will play, and Ethel Barrymore is to recite a prologue. Many prominent society women are acting as patronesses. Miss Martha Maynard, 653 Fifth Avenue, is receiving applications for tickets.

Mother Goose Dance at the Brevoort

Lower Fifth Avenue was treated last night to the unusual sight of Old Mother Hubbard, Little Bo-Peep, and Mary and her little lamb, and other Mother Goose characters. The occasion was the costume dance held at the Hotel Brevoort by the Pleiades Club, called a Mother Goose party. Several hundred were in attendance, and two prizes were awarded for the most appropriate costumes worn.

THRIFT CARDS TO BE WAR VALENTINES

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Shepard Will Show Children a Way of Bringing Peace a Step Nearer.

TO START SAVINGS CLUBS

Insurance Officials to Form War Aid Organizations in Their Offices—Solicitors to Serve as Agents.

A new type of valentine comes into existence today in the shape of a Thrift Card. The War Savings Committee for the New York District announced yesterday that this was a Valentine Day when the "patron saint of lovers, usually bedecked in gay ribbons and bearing on his visiting card sweet phrases of endearment and good-will, is going about in more sober raiment." Instead of "roses are red, violets are blue," his remembrances read like this: "Thrift begins with little savings."

In other words the favorite valentine of a large part of the population of the United States this season, according to the War Savings Committee, should have a twenty-five-cent stamp attached, showing that a quarter has actually been loaned to the Government to help "bring about that state of peace of which St. Valentine so fondly dreams."

Mr. and Mrs. Finley J. Shepard were among the first to announce to the War Savings Committee that they intended to send thrift cards as valentines to all their child friends. Mr. and Mrs. Shepard have adopted no less than four children whose parents were unequal to the burden of supporting them.

"There can be no more appropriate way of celebrating the day," said Mr. Shepard yesterday, "than by introducing children and grown-ups too, to this way of helping bring peace a step nearer. Every quarter loaned to the Government means more supplies for the men abroad and every Thrift Card filled will help to bring another soldier back from the war alive. There is a fascination particularly to children in seeing the cards fill up with quarters They save and the habit thus formed will mean much more to them than they realize when the time comes for them to understand more fully the true meaning of the feast of St. Valentine."

A meeting of insurance representatives was held at the Bankers' Club yesterday to discuss the formation of war savings societies in the insurance company offices. William G. Willcox, borough chairman of the War Savings Committe presided, and Elihu Root and Arthur H. Hamlin spoke. The insurance men agreed to have their solicitors act as agents for war savings and thrift stamps and steps will be taken to organize war savings societies in all of the companies.

SHAKESPEARE LIBRARY SALE

$14,901 Realized in the Two Sessions of Yesterday.

The sale of the Shakespeare library, formed by an English collector many years ago, was begun yesterday at the Anderson Galleries. The highest price of the two sessions, afternoon and evening, was $275, paid by George D. Smith for Catalogue No. 288, "The Worthy Tract of Paulus Jovius," by Samuel Daniel, London, 1585, the rare first edition, and the earliest published work of Daniel. Other items were as follows, with the catalogue numbers, prices paid and the names of the successful bidders:

No. 6—Robert Allot's "England's Parnassus," first edition, London, 1600, the first poetical anthology of English literature, containing no less than seventy extracts from Shakespeare's plays and poems; George D. Smith..$130.00
No. 17—"Anncient Historie and Chronicle of the Romanes Warres," from Appian, London, 1578, printed in black letter; George D. Smith.....140.00
No. 22—"The Schoolemaster," by Roger Ascham, first edition, London, 1570; George D. Smith.....200.00
No. 32—"The Historie of the Raigne of King Henry the Seventh," by Francis Bacon, London, 1622, the rare first issue of the first edition; George D. Smith.....110.00
No. 40—"Rerum Mouitium et Civilium Tomus," by Francis Bacon, London, 1638, editio princeps; George D. Smith.200.00
No. 61—"Two Bookes of Epigrams and Epitaphs," by Thomas Bancroft, London, 1639, first edition, fine Mitford copy; Rosenbach Company.....125.00
No. 67—"Foure Bookes of Offices," by Barnabee Barnes, London, 1606, first edition, in binding by Riviere; George D. Smith.....117.50
No. 94—"The Gentleman's Acadamie," by Juliana Birness, London, 1595, first edition of Gervase Markham's translation; George D. Smith.....107.50
No. 120—"Stultifera Navis, or the Ship of Fooles," by Sebastian Brant, translated by Alexander Barclay, London, 1570; Lathrop C. Harper.....155.00
No. 122—"A Strappado for the Divell," by Richard Brathwaite, London, 1615, first edition; George D. Smith.....150.00
No. 212—"The Tragedy of Hoffman, or A Revenge for a Father," by Henry Chettle, London, 1631, in binding by Riviere; George D. Smith...200.00
No. 270—The Knight of Malta, Graine," by Thomas Dekker, London, 1640; F. W. Morris.....102.50
No. 321—"The Time Triumphant," by Gilbert Dugdale, London, 1604, in binding by Riviere, a rare pageant; James F. Drake.....145.00
No. 322—"The Antiquities of Warwickshire Illustrated," by William Dugdale, London, 1656, first edition; G. Benedict.....105.00
No. 329—"The History of Travayle in the West and East Indies," by Richard Eden, London, 1577; George D. Smith.....160.00
No. 330—"The Paradise of Dainty Devises," by M. Edwards, London, 1596; George D. Smith.....100.00
No. 371—"Cantus, Songs and Fancies," by John Forbes, Aberdeen, 1662; George D. Smith.....155.00
No. 386—Autograph diary from 1769 of Mrs. David Garrick; George D. Smith.....101.00
No. 421—"The Civile Conversation," by Stefano Guazzo, translated by G. Pettie, black letters, London, 1586; Walter M. Hill.....152.50
No. 443—"The Chronicle of John Hardyng," London, 1543, first edition; George D. Smith.....130.00
No. 468—"The Whole Works of Homer," translation by George Chapman, London, circa 1616, in binding by Riviere; J. Richards.....225.00

The total for the afternoon session was $7,383 and for last evening $7,518. The grand total thus far is $14,901. The sale will be continued today.

To Take West Point Examinations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Adjt. Gen. McCain today announced that among the candidates designated to take the West Point entrance examination to be held next month were the following from New York State: J. V. Herzog of 173 Rochenberg Street, Syracuse; M. W. Sarr of 130 Redfield Place, Syracuse; C. G. Beldon of Syracuse, and C. F. Beattie of Salem.

Real Estate in War Times

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TRY FOR AVIATION SERVICE.

Fifty Lieutenants of Empire Division Examined for Transfer.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WADSWORTH, SPARTANBURG, S. C., Feb. 13.—With more than 500 enlisted men already transferred to the aviation service, Lieutenants in the Empire Division are to have a chance to get into aeronautics. A special examining board arrived yesterday from Washington and is examining applicants.

About fifty Lieutenants underwent the severe tests, and although it was stated unofficially that approximately half that number successfully passed the requirements, the names were not given out.

Coincident with the official announcement that Brig. Gen. Carleton, commanding the army and corps troops headquarters, had been placed in command of all the skeletonized National Guard regiments in the country, came the formal incorporation of the depleted New England guard units as part of General Carleton's organization.

The New England regiments are now stationed at Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C., and it is not known when they will come here.

Today's transfers to the aviation service were: Sergeant Richard F. Decker, Quartermaster Corps, to Morrison, Va.; Privates Theodore M. Vaughn, Company C, 106th Machine Gun Battalion, and Charles G. Moller, 3d, Company C, 105th Machine Gun Battalion, (Squadron A.) to Princeton, N. J.

ENTERTAIN UPTON BATTERY.

Social Events Are Given in Celebration of Lieut. Lyman's Promotion.

In celebration of the promotion of Lieutenant Huntington Lyman of Battery A, 304th Field Artillery, to the rank of Captain, the members of the Battery, stationed at Camp Upton, after marching from the Pennsylvania Station and up Fifth Avenue, accompanied by the 304th Field Artillery Band, went to the Hudson Theatre last night as the guests of the management.

After the theatre they marched to the Hotel McAlpin where they were guests at a vaudeville performance given in the grand ballroom by the William Fox manufacturing interests. Dancing, supper and refreshments were donated by the Hotel McAlpin. Tobacco was provided by the New York War Camp Community Service.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE MOTT, 40 years old, steward of the Elks' Home in Belleville, N. J., died at his home in that place on Tuesday.

PHILIP GUTTMAN, 76 years old, a retired silk manufacturer, died at his home, 1,450 Bryant Avenue, Bronx.

MRS. ROSE POMERANTZ, 57 years old, wife of Victor Pomerants, a cigarette manufacturer, is dead at her home, 164 St. Nicholas Avenue.

EDUARD HERMAN SCHEELE, a chemist employed in New York, died at his home, 363 Upper Mountain Avenue, Montclair, N. J., on Tuesday.

GEORGE A. ROOT, 78 years old, a broker in New Haven, Conn., for nearly fifty years, died at his home in that place yesterday. He was born in Bristol, Conn.

LAMBERT B. BATTIN, a former chief engineer of the Elizabethtown Water Company, died on Tuesday in his seventy-fourth year at his home in Palmer, Mass.

Mrs. JANETTE D. MOWELL, 74 years old, widow of William Mowell, died yesterday at the home of her son, Rudd G. Mowell, 10 Wilcox Place, East Orange, N. J.

Mrs. ADA J. FRENCH, wife of Charles M. French, a painter in Manhattan, died on Monday at her home, 255 Van Buren Street, Brooklyn.

JOHN RUSSELL HURD, private, U. S. A., 23 years old, died of pneumonia at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, yesterday. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Russell Hurd of Huntington, L. I.

Mrs. AMALIE W. MAYER, widow of Abraham Mayer, who was a merchant in Manhattan, died from heart disease on Tuesday at her home, 582 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 79 years.

CHARLES C. COTTA, 68 years old, a civil war veteran and for thirty-nine years a United States customs inspector, died on Tuesday at his home, 562 Madison Street, Brooklyn, from heart disease.

Mrs. KATHERINE SMITH WOOD, 71 years old, widow of Sidney Wood, is dead at the home of her daughter, Mrs. George W. Seaman, 51 Girard Avenue, East Orange.

JAMES T. FOLEY, 69 years old, for many years general foreman of the Queens Highway Bureau, died at his home, 1,195 Van Alst Avenue, Long Island City, on Tuesday. He was a Democratic politician.

ISAAC B. GUISCHARD, 79 years old, died at his home, 742 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. He was a member of the Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn during the civil war, and later served in the Fire Department of Brooklyn.

MRS. JAMES G. CLARK died at her home, Dongan Hills, S. I., on Monday. She was born in Evanston, Ill. She is survived by her husband and one child. She was a member of the Colonial Dames and of the Mayflower Society.

WILLIAM C. STAINSBY, 63 years old, died at his home, 122 Pennsylvania Avenue, Newark, N. J., of pneumonia on Tuesday. He was the son of the late Senator William Stainsby. He had been a National Bank Examiner.

Mrs. FLORENCE B. GROWTAGE WRIGLEY, wife of Francis E. Wrigley, at one time assistant Secretary of the Long Island City Railroad Company and long a resident of Brooklyn, died at Utica, N. Y., on Sunday while on a visit.

ROBERT SMITH, one of the youngest real estate men in Flushing, a member of the firm of Fred F. Smith & Co., died at St. Catharine's Hospital on Tuesday after an operation. He was in his twenty-second year and lived at 550 East Thirty-fourth Street, Flatbush.

JAMES SHEA, 75 years old, a retired builder, died at his home, 164 East Eighty-first Street, on Tuesday. He was born in Ireland and came to this country when he was 8 years old. He was a veteran of the civil war.

DANIEL MEADE PERRY, 74 years old, died at his home in Washington, N. J., yesterday, from the effects of a wound received fifty-five years ago in the second battle of Bull Run in the civil war which left him partly paralyzed. He served as a Lieutenant in the Union Army and after the war became an expert accountant.

Dr. ANTRANIG AYVAZIAN, 67 years old, died at the Polytechnic Hospital of pneumonia yesterday. He was born in Turkey of Armenian parentage and came to this country when a boy. For twenty years he was Medical Inspector of the Board of Health. His home was at 125 East Twenty-fourth Street.

WILLIAM S. DODD, a professor at Hampton Institute, died on Sunday in Cuzco, Peru. He was the son of the late Judge Amzi Dodd of Bloomfield, N. J., and a graduate of Princeton University. He was admitted to the bar and became head of the Law Department of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of which his father was President. Later he became a professor at Hampton.

SILAS O. HOWES, head of a department in Brentano's book store, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday in his fifty-first year. He was born in Macon, Ga. His home was at 121 Lexington Avenue.

LOUIS BLUM, a retired druggist and a member of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society, the American Druggists' Association, and the Ethical Culture Society, died from pneumonia on Tuesday at his home, 1,261 Bergen Street, Brooklyn. He was 46 years old and left a wife, two sons, and a daughter.

Lieutenant LUTHER HAMILTON HOLTON, U. S. N. R., died of heart disease at the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn Navy Yard, yesterday. He was born in Belleville, Ont., and had lived in Brooklyn at 407 Argyle Road, for the last twenty-two years. He had been in the Naval Reserve for eighteen years. Before the war he was engaged in the insurance business. He is survived by a wife and three children and a brother, Major Alfred Holton, U. S. O. R.

TUNIS ALBERT VAN DER WERKEN, 51 years old, a theatrical scene builder, who had been associated with some notable organizations here and in Chicago, dropped dead in Boston on Sunday while superintending the loading of cars with the scenery and stage effects of the "Lord and Lady Algy" company. He lived at 728 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, and was a son of George Van Der Werken, an old-time stage carpenter.

DUTTON'S
Special Room for
VALENTINES
Bring the Children.
681 FIFTH AVENUE
Opposite St. Thomas' Church

DANIEL H. TOLMAN, 'LOAN SHARK,' DIES

Usurer Once Offered to Pay Back $500,000 for Pardon from Prison.

FAILED TO MOVE GOV. GLYNN

Operated Loan Offices Throughout the Country In Charge of Women.

Daniel H. Tolman, known throughout the United States as a usurer, died yesterday at his home in Montclair, N. J., of intestinal trouble. He was 68 years old, and had retired from his business of lending money at exorbitant rates to salaried men and wage earners after having been prosecuted a number of times and having been fined in New Jersey and sent to Blackwell's Island in New York.

Tolman operated in some sixty-three American and Canadian cities, and, though hundreds of thousands of poor men passed through his clutches during the many years he did business, but few of them ever came directly into contact with him for the reason that he originated and perfected the well-known plan of conducting his occupation shielded behind the skirts of women. Irate and outraged borrowers, discovering that their payments somehow never ate very far into the principal of their loans, would visit one of the Tolman offices belligerently bent upon wreaking personal vengeance upon the loan shark. Instead of being able to confront him, they would find themselves helpless before some deft-voiced woman agent, who would explain that she was but an employe, and had no power to loosen the clutches the borrower found ever tightening about him.

Just after he was fined $1,000 in a New Jersey court and put on probation with a warning that if ever again he loaned money at an illegal rate he would be sent to jail, Tolman, in October, 1918, was convicted in Special Sessions in New York of usury, and sentenced to six months in the penitentiary. At that time he had married and retired from business and was about to make a trip about the world. In sentencing him, Justice Zeller excoriated the prisoner in blistering fashion.

"You are one of the most contemptible usurers that has ever unspeakable business," the court told him. "The poor people must be protected from such sharks as you, and we trust that your conviction and sentence will be a notice to you and all your kind that the courts have found a way to put a stop to usury. Men of your type are a curse to the community, and the money they gain is blood money."

Tolman's lawyers, family, and friends, led by his son, Delmer Tolman, made strenuous but vain efforts to get Tolman out of prison. They petitioned Governor Glynn to pardon him, and the son offered, if this were done, to burn some 25,000 notes held by the "Loan Shark Trust," aggregating about $500,000, if the Governor would make his father a hearing in the matter the Tolman partisans went to Albany prepared to make a bonfire of the $500,000 worth of paper. Governor Glynn took the matter under advisement, but Tolman, then in Hart's Island Prison, decided he would rather serve out his sentence than "thus forego my manhood," and the project came to nought. The sentence was served out.

To the last Tolman defended his operations, insisting his business was legitimate, and that he "only did what every banker does." He moved to Montclair from Brooklyn five years ago.

TWO MORE AVIATORS KILLED AT FORT WORTH

Lieut. Wray and Cadet Porter Plunge to Death—Gen. March's Son Dies of Injuries.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Feb. 13.—Three more fatalities, due to two separate crashes, were added today to the lengthening roll of deaths at Hicks Flying Field, fifteen miles from Forth Worth. The dead are Lieutenant Peyton C. March, son of the newly appointed Acting Chief of Staff of the United States Army; First Lieutenant J. L. Wray, a native Canadian, but who had resided for years at Los Angeles, and Cadet Flyer R. Porter, whose father is R. A. Porter, a jeweler of Patchogue, L. I.

Lieutenant March fell 1,000 feet into the airdrome at Hicks Field on Tuesday afternoon and died today at the base hospital at Camp Bowie.

Lieutenant Wray, who was 32 years old, and Cadet Porter, 28, fell today four miles from Hicks' Field. A party of cadets saw them plunge earthward and hurried to the scene, arriving a few moments after the machine almost buried itself in the soil. The bodies of the two men were pinned beneath the wreckage. How control was lost never will be fully known, but in today's accident, as well as Lieutenant March's accident yesterday, each plane was seen to plunge into a nose dive, one of the most dangerous plights in which a flyer can be placed.

The mother and sister of Lieutenant March are on their way to Fort Worth tonight to take charge of the body.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Army officers attribute the growing frequency of fatal accidents at the military aviation schools to the fact that large numbers of the thousands of students are just reaching the stage of qualifying as fighting fliers. This is dangerous business, in which the student-officer must go through with all the perilous manoeuvres he might have to execute in fighting, pursuing, or retreating from an enemy.

Secretary Baker said today that the numerous accidents during the past week, one of which cost the life of Lieutenant Peyton C. March, Jr., had been drawn to his attention. He explained that the Signal Corps required a searching investigation of every accident, the purpose being to correct any fault of machine or method which might add to the hazard of flying.

There are many thousands of students at more than a score of training stations, and the percentage of serious accidents so far has been regarded as gratifyingly small.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Feb. 13.—Mrs. Francis A. Martin and Carl Turner of Plainfield have been advised by the War Department of the death of their youngest brother, Lieutenant Frank Browne Turner, 22 years old, in an airplane accident in France on January 30.

He was sent abroad in October in charge of 100 cadet aviators after completing a three months' course at the ground aviation school at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and at Mineola. In June last he was graduated from Yale.

His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Turner, live at Wicomico, Md. The Lieutenant was a nephew of Lieut. Col. Frank Browne Keech, acting Inspector General at Newport News, Va., and head of the Stock Exchange firm of Keech, Lowe & Co.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Tuscania Victims
Memorial Service
Sunday, Feb. 17th,
Half-past Two Sharp
1910 Broadway
(66th-67th Sts.)
Soldiers, Sailors, The Public Invited.
The Committee.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Valentine to Aid Blind Soldiers
is the money enclosed
By.....(Name)
$.....(Street)
.....(City)
An appeal for funds from the A.B.F.B. Permanent Blind Relief War Fund
590 Fifth Avenue, New York
Address & Dept. C
PLEASE CUT COUPON OUT AND MAIL WITH CHECK OR MONEY ORDER

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

PHILLIPS.—Mr. and Mrs. Abraham S. Phillips of 850 Park Av. announce the birth of a son on Tuesday, Feb. 12, 1918.

SPEKTORSKY.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Spektorsky, (nee Sarah Kresner,) 650 West End Av., announce the birth of a daughter, Feb. 11.

STAMM.—Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel I. Stamm (nee Rica Marks) of 878 East 176th St. announce the birth of a son.

Married.

BARRETT—COPELAND.—On Tuesday, Feb. 12, at the residence of the bride's parents, Washington, D. C., Mildred, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Copeland, to Lieutenant Myron Knox Barrett of New York City.

BRUCKNER—HELLER.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Heller announce the marriage of their daughter Jeannette to Mr. Abraham H. Bruckner, at their home, 2,126 Vyse Av., Bronx, on Feb. 10.

CULLEN—BROWN.—Florence Louise Brown, 137 West 70th, to Richard Cullen, U. S. N. Reserve.

LOWRIE—ARMOUR.—On Saturday, Feb. 9, at Trinity Church, Princeton, N. J., by the Right Rev. Paul Matthews, Bishop of New Jersey, assisted by the Rev. A. B. Baker, D. D., and the Rev. Robert William Barbaro, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Armour, to the Rev. Walter Lowrie, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Rome, Italy.

WILLMER—FISH.—Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Berrian Fish announce the marriage of their daughter, Anne Fleming, to Mr. Edward Albert Brittain Willmer, Lieutenant Royal Engineers, on Saturday, Feb. 9, at Scarsdale, N. Y.

Newark.

KATH—SPAWN.—Feb. 12, Madeline B. Spawn to John J. Kath.

Died.

ALLEN.—Frank R., Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66-67th Sts., (Frank E. Campbell's,) later.

AYRES.—On Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1918, Chester Derby Ayers, in his 71st year, at his residence, 24 West 8th St., Bayonne, N. J. Funeral services at the 5th St. Reformed Church on Friday at 2 P. M.

AYVAZIAN.—On Feb. 12, Antranig. Masonic services at his late residence, 125 East 27th St., Friday evening, 8 o'clock. Religious services at the Armenian Church, East 27th St., Saturday, 1 P. M.

AYVAZIAN.—Brethren of Sagamore Lodge No. 871, F. and A. M., are requested to attend the funeral services of Brother Dr. Antranig Ayvazian, late resident, 125 East 24th St., on Friday evening, Feb. 15, at 8 o'clock.

ALEXANDER ADAMS, Master.
JOHN W. TRINER, Secretary.

BALDWIN.—SONS OF THE REVOLUTION in the State of New York.—With regret announcement is made of the death on Feb. 11 of Simeon Baldwin, a member of this society.

ROBERT OLYPHANT, President.

BELSJOE.—Feb. 12, 1918, Sigurd Belsjoe, beloved husband of Bridget Baker. Funeral, 11 A. M., Feb. 14, from his late residence, 527 West 152d St., thence to St. Catharine's Church, 153d, near Amsterdam Av. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery. Automobile cortege.

BLEECK.—Matilda, aged 59, beloved wife of Adolph Bleeck and devoted mother of Arthur. Feb. 12. Funeral from Meyer's Funeral Chapel, 225 Lenox Av., on Thursday, Feb. 14, 1918, at 10 A. M.

BRAMBERG.—On Feb. 12, after a brief illness, Leonard Bramberg, devoted father of Fannie Harris. Funeral from residence of his son-in-law, Henry Harris, Central and Mcsell Aves., Far Rockaway, Friday, Feb. 15, 11 o'clock.

BROOKS.—On Feb. 12, Charles A., beloved husband of Sarah C. Brooks. Funeral service at 427 West 56th St. on Thursday, Feb. 14, at 10:30 A. M. Interment Poughkeepsie.

BROWNE.—Killed in France, Jan. 30, 1918, First Lieutenant Turner Frank Browne, Aviation Section, Signal Corps, in the twenty-second year of his age.

CARTER.—Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1918, Phila Gilmore Carter. Funeral services at late residence, 2,053 7th Av., Thursday, 8 P. M. Burial private. Kindly omit flowers.

CALKINS.—Tuesday, Feb. 12, 1918, Katherine Randall Calkins. Funeral service at her late home, 6 Morningside Av., Friday morning, Feb. 15, at 11 o'clock.

CASTLE.—On Tuesday, Feb. 12, at her residence, 51 West 58th St., Felicia Van Norman, widow of Dr. Frederick A. Castle. Funeral private.

CLARK.—On Monday, Feb. 11, at her home, on Dongan Hills, S. I., Ethel Richmond, beloved wife of James Guyon Clark, 2d, and daughter of Edward Macaulay Richmond. Services on Thursday at 3 P. M. Friends coming from New York will take the 2 P. M. boat, from South Ferry. Motors will meet the boat train at Dongan Hills Station.

CLARKE.—On Monday, Feb. 11, 1918, at her horse, Hotel Martha Washington, 29 East 29th St., New York City, Elizabeth Robertson, wife of the late John A. Clarke and beloved mother of Charlotte Clarke. Services Thursday, Feb. 14, at 11 A. M., at the Church of Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St. Kindly omit flowers.

COHEN.—Max. The members of the Hungarian Society of New York are requested to attend the funeral of Brother Max Cohen on Thursday, Feb. 14, 2 P. M., from the home of Mrs. Stimmel, 974 Union Av., Bronx. MORRIS POPPER, President.
J. BIRNBAUM, Secretary.

CONVERSE.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, Feb. 12, 1918, Charles C. Converse, aged 53 years. Notice of funeral hereafter. Jacksonville, Fla., and Havana, Cuba, papers please copy.

COTTA.—Charles C., United States Customs Inspector, on Feb. 12, at his residence, 562 Madison St., Brooklyn, in his 69th year. Funeral services Thursday, Feb. 14, at 8:30 P. M. French papers please copy.

CUNNINGHAM.—Catharine, widow of the late Henry Cunningham, survived by six sons and two daughters. Funeral from her late residence, 309 West 97th St., on 9 A. M. Saturday, thence to the Church of the Holy Name, where a solemn high mass will be said for the repose of her soul.

DEMAREST.—At St. Luke's Hospital on Wednesday, Feb. 13, Charles S. Demarest, in his 73d year. Funeral services at the home of Sherman D. Demarest, Woodbridge, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 16, at 2 P. M. 12:42 Penn. R. R. train from New York.

DWIGHT.—France, Feb. 2, of pneumonia, Second Lieutenant Lawrence Dwight, U. S. A., First Trench Mortar Battalion. A memorial service will be held at the Church of the Advent, Boston, Mass., on Thursday, Feb. 14, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

EISENMANN.—On Feb. 13, 1918, Jacob Eisenmann, beloved husband of Anna, and dear father of Camilla Cohen, Frieda Netzel, Elsie Lipscher, Helen Lobel, Martha Leffler and Max J. Eisenmann. Funeral from his late residence, 444 East 141st St., Friday, 1 P. M.

FALLER.—Charles P., beloved brother of Mrs. Sophie Henkel and Mrs. Ida Henle, Feb. 11. Funeral Friday morning at 10:30, from 14A East 39th St.

GAGNARD.—On Feb. 13, 1918, Alice Gagnard, funeral Stephen Merritt Chapel, 304 West 126th St., Thursday afternoon, 1 o'clock.

GEMMELL.—At Liberty, N. Y., Wednesday morning, Feb. 13, 1918, John M., son of Mrs. Elizabeth M. Gemmell, in his 29th year. Funeral services will be held at the home of his sister, Mrs. H. M. Moss, 161 Claremont Av., Montclair, N. J., Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Li

GALLI-CURCI, ROSINA, AND RAISA AS ISABEAU

Mascagni Novelty Sung at Last by Chicagoans in Same Day with Rossini Classic.

LADY GODIVA IN AN OPERA

Coventry Heroine's Famous Ride Discreetly Staged — Matinee Crowd Hears "Home, Sweet Home."

THE BARBER OF SEVILLE, lyric comedy in two acts, book in Italian, by Sterbini, from a French play of Beaumarchais; music by Gioacchino Rossini. At the Lexington Theatre.

Rosina	Amelita Galli-Curci
Il Conte d'Almaviva	Juan Nadal
Dr. Bartolo	Vittorio Trevisan
Figaro	Giacomo Rimini
Basilio	Vittorio Arimondi
Fiorello	Giordano Paltrinieri
Berta	Louise Berat
Sergente	Desire Defrere
Conductor	Giuseppe Sturani

Two works as wide apart as the alpha and omega of Italy's heritage of opera and drama, Rossini's "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," which was the first Italian opera ever sung in New York, in 1825, and Mascagni's "Isabeau," last of Campanini's novelties in a twentieth century invasion, were performed on the stage of the Lexington Theatre yesterday, a "double opera day" with a vengeance. Rossini's actually more than century-old "Barber" was sung at Mme. Galli-Curci's postponed matinée, to the same ticket holders whom the prima donna had disappointed when she could not appear in "Romeo and Juliet" last Monday.

Such a performance as Galli-Curci gave of Rosina, the favorite rôle of all prima donnas since Garcia-Malibran, must come first in any account of such a day's musical doings in New York. She gave the finest exhibition of beautiful singing she has shown here, and old-time operagoers at the start were keen to hear if she would interpolate in Rossini's free-for-all "lesson scene" either the Proch variations, the Strauss "Primavera," Arditi's "Parla," dear to other heroines, or even Patti's own "Home, Sweet Home," or Sembrich's dainty Chopin masurka, "The Maiden's Wish."

Rossini's classic is emphatically an opera of memories, but there were moments when they were forgotten by yesterday's enthralled crowd. Galli-Curci sang Rossini's own air, "Una Voce Poco Fa," in the first act, as the opera gives it, and in the second, in rapid succession, the bell song from "Lakmé," then the bird song from "Pearl of Brazil," and finally in English, "Home, Sweet Home," in that strange, spiritual, floating voice of one's boyhood dreams, that brought tears to hundreds of eyes and a clutch at countless throats. She enlisted the heart, she was never mechanical; it was the spontaneous outpouring of the bird that sings at nature's prompting, at dawn on crisp, tropical mornings, or at twilight in cool, northern latitudes. Her archly winning comedy, her exquisite phrasing, her ascending chromatics, as rippling and full-throated as her trill, charmed and intoxicated an audience that went expecting much and was not disappointed. The cast ranged from tenor Nadal, who knew no better than to sit with folded arms at a dummy piano during the singing lesson, up to two admirable comedians, Arimondi and Trevisan, to Paltrinieri, Berat, Defrere, in small parts, and Sturani at the baton.

Galli-Curci "dressed" Rosina as naturally as she acted her. In the first act's opening street view of Seville she was heard and not seen, as well at Dr. Bartolo's house, a snatch of melody in two lines, where the old French play instead brings the heroine out on a balcony, from which she drops a note to Count Almaviva. For that visible flirtation the opera substitutes a ventriloquial appeal to its larger audience. Later, in the house, the prima appeared in a Spanish comb, lace kerchief, elbow sleeves, flowered petticoat, and waving a mother-of-pearl fan, like a well-born woman in her home. She blazed in act two into tropic Summer attire, a slim, frilled muslin skirt, white socks, and gleaming ruby velvet waist and slippers. Her triumph yesterday, as a quantitative display of singing, was equal to her first "Dinorah" here and her first Hippodrome concert combined. It was not surprising to hear that Rosina is this latest prima donna's favorite rôle, an opinion in which the matinée verdict yesterday agreed.

MASCAGNI OPERA PRODUCED.

In "Isabeau" the Composer Treats Quaint English Story.

ISABEAU, opera in three acts, book in Italian by Luigi Illica, from an old English story of "Lady Godiva's Ride"; music by Pietro Mascagni. At the Lexington Theatre.

Isabeau	Rosa Raisa
Ermynge de	Myrna Sharlow
Ermyntrude	Jenia Swarz
Giuglietta	Carolina Lazzari
Folco	Forrest Lamont
Re Raimondo	Giacomo Rimini
Messer Cornelius	Constantin Nicolay
Il Cavalier Faidet	Alfred Maguenat
L'Araldo Maggiore	Desire Defrere
Un Vegliardo	Vittorio Trevisan
Arundel di Wevern	M. Tafi
Ethelbert d'Argile	J. Marchand
Randolfo di Dublino	M. Saks
Ubaldo di Edinburgo	P. Montalda
Conductor	Giuseppe Sturani.

Mascagni's much delayed novelty, "Isabeau," a thing of yesterday, indeed an opera up to the minute as compared with that which preceded it by a few hours, was heard by a first-night audience of great size at the Lexington last evening, just a month and a day after his "Lodoletta" had been sung at the Metropolitan, a coincidence of two new works this season by the composer of "Cavalleria Rusticana," who for nearly a generation has been known as a "one-opera man."

The Chicago Opera Association had apparently seized on the work which the New Theatre rejected in 1910—rejected for reasons which kept the cables warm under the Atlantic for months after, and for which the Italian courts gave Mascagni good American dollars by way of heart balm—and so "Isabeau" had its first hearing in the United States at the Chicago Auditorium last Nov. 12, six or seven years after Mascagni himself brought out the work at Buenos Ayres. Yesterday's introduction here was identical with the Western performance, except that Giulio Crimi, who was the forest lover out there, had been left in hospital, and a young American tenor, Forrest Lamont, sang the hero last night. Campanini, too, had conducted at the opening of his company's home season, but after a long illness he yielded the baton to Sturani in New York. The opera was handsomely mounted, and the orchestra was applauded after an elaborate prelude, as well as in its accompaniment to a first-act "Song of the Hawk," in the second-act "Intermezzo," and the third and final act's duet of the lovers, Folco and Isabeau.

Rosa Raisa, the Russian soprano of buoyant youth and voluminous voice, carried the onerous task, containing sensational possibilities, be it said, of portraying on the stage an Italian counterpart of Lady Godiva, who in the eleventh century or thereabouts rode through Coventry, a respectable community of England, clad only in her hair. It could again be observed here, as it was in Chicago, that Miss Raisa had evidently thought about the matter with the earnestness of a conscientious artist, who had nothing to conceal, who did, indeed, not find any way to make a story real save by doing the thing that was plainly before her to do. As of diamond ring which he lost.

the book was quoted, "She halts an instant yet, as in hesitation; then, gaining the mastery, throws off the cloak with a swift motion of her arms, letting it fall into the hands of her attendants, and disappears down the broad staircase." This the young opera star repeated to the letter, and the three steps required before she could gain shelter of Peter Donigan's protecting scenery sent a ripple through this sophisticated New York audience, as the same incident had in Chicago, even though the singer was clothed from head to foot in diaphanous silk fleshings. The vision lasted, with no mishap, for about two-fifths of a second. The curtains did not close on further observation of the ride, which the spectators pictured to themselves with the help of Mascagni's inevitable "Intermezzo," while Raisa, on her white horse, galloped twice across the scene.

Lady Godiva's Ride.

Forrest Lamont, as the hero, Folco, by the opera's story, was supposed to gaze with a lover's transfixed glance upon the departing Princess, to sing to her and pelt her with flowers, in defiance of the citizens of Coventry, who had vowed that, if any man dared view the ordeal of Godiva—or Isabeau—they would put his eyes out. This tragic denouement, interrupted by the heart-touched heroine's return from her ride, once more clothed in garments of modesty, formed the closing scene of Mascagni's three tableaux, the only opera ever written, it is said, with but a single duet. The final curtain fell on a picture of violence without the palace walls, the lover blinded, the heroine in a faint. Miss Raisa, needless to add, sang her music with inexhaustible power, with ever fresh beauty of tone. Mr. Lamont, heard in Hadley's "Azora," again showed his quality in a high, ringing tenor voice. Mr. Rimini, as the King, who bade his daughter lay aside maidenly pride after rejecting her suitors all the way from Dublin to Edinburgh town, played a trying part with dignity. Miss Lazzari as an old woman of the forest, Mmes. Sharlow and Swartz as court ladies, did their bit, as in other small rôles did Maguenat, Nicolay, Defrere, and a rare motley of mediæval characters.

Pietro Mascagni, a man of a dozen operas, not of one, has in "Isabeau" produced a successor not so much to "Cavalleria" as to "Iris," a work of finer texture, maturer feeling, much solid worth, however lacking in the wealth of melody, rude vitality, red-blood passion, and blatant musical style that made his first youthful prize winner sound like the shot heard round the world. "Isabeau" has made haste slowly to the local stage. Liebler & Co. were said to have spent $100,000 preparing the world-premiere for Bessie Abott, that never took place. Its music, played in private by the composer at Rome in December, 1910, was called by friendly critics a "masterpiece." In the early days of January following, Mascagni cabled that he was a wronged man, and he denied breach of contract on learning that an original New York hearing had been abandoned, the local purchasers blaming him for the fiasco. The Milan courts in May confirmed his suit and that of Sonzogno, his publisher, with cash damages, but refused the limit asked, saying that Mascagni should have been less exacting of the Lieblers, who had given so much proof of confidence in his great fame.

"RIGOLETTO" SUNG AGAIN.

Metropolitan Ensemble in Fine Performance of Verdi's Opera.

Verdi's "Rigoletto" was performed for the third time this season at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening, with Maria Barrientos, the Spanish coloratura soprano, as Gilda, the rôle in which she had made her re-entry as a member of Mr. Gatti's company within the last fortnight, and her young countryman, Hipolito Lazaro, tenor, as the Duke, which he also had sung at his recent début. De Luca again had the title rôle, and Mme. Perini was the Maddalena of the quartet. There were Mardones as Sparafucile and in important minor parts Rossi, Bada, Laurenti, Reschiglian, Mmes. Mattfeld, Egener, and Borniggia. Mr. Moranzoni conducted.

The Metropolitan production, now as always in Mr. Gatti's ten seasons based on an organization unrivaled in the ensemble of its stage, in substantial splendor of the settings, most of all in the department of the orchestra, was perhaps a leading feature at the present time in an old opera too often elsewhere fallen into slipshod methods and careless usage in just these particulars that make for perfection.

Mme. Barrientos sang with distinguished skill, with personal charm, and with captivating effect in the high, soft finish of the "Caro Nome" air. Both she and Mr. De Luca made much of the later tragic scenes, while Mr. Lazaro showed a gain of confidence in his good voice after the extreme nervousness which had marred his début.

PAULIST CHORUS HEARD.

Chicago Choir Makes Profound Impression at Farewell.

The Paulist Choristers, 100 strong, under the direction of their founder, Father William Joseph Finn, gave a second and final concert yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall, where an audience of quality both musical and social, and including many of New York's leading choirmasters, was asked to listen to a lighter program than last Monday evening, yet was left by the singing of it profoundly impressed. There were English carols, such as "I Saw Three Ships," sung by Master William Probst, and the "Ave Maria Stella" of Gries.

The French veteran, Dubois's, "Today Thou Shalt Be With Me in Paradise," had more reverential atmosphere than is found in many "miracle plays." Tschaikowsky's "Child Jesus' Once a Garden Made," which has been known as a Christmas song in programs of Miss Cheatham, was new in its proper choral setting; the eloquent pauses, the sudden dynamic contrasts, brought out by Father Finn's alert beat in commanding fashion, were perhaps the high point of the matinée.

In Russian Church music, as Gretchaninoff's "Cherubic Hymn," the choir approached a ritual more familiar to New York, which has its Russian Cathedral and singers here, with their Moscow leader, thanks in part to gifts from Chicago. Master Hallisey, a 9-year-old star, sang again Father Finn's arrangement of the old popular song, "The Mocking Bird."

The choristers were to leave today, continuing a six months' tour in aid of the reclamation work in France.

Lambs' Gambol Box Sells for $1,200.

Following the private production of the Lambs' Gambol in the Lambs Club Theatre on Tuesday night the last unsold box for the public performance of the Gambol, which will be given at the Hudson Theatre on Sunday night for the benefit of the Stage Women's War Relief Fund, was put up at auction by Thomas A. Wise, and, it was learned yesterday, went to Julius Fleischmann, ex-Mayor of Cincinnati, who paid $1,200. William Farnum bid against Mr. Fleischmann, his top price being $1,150. The other seven boxes in the theatre were sold some time ago, for $100 each, Geraldine Farrar purchasing the first one.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The first performance of "The Off Chance," with Ethel Barrymore in the leading part, will be given at the Empire Theatre tonight, beginning at 8:15 o'clock.

The first performance in the city of the new Winter Garden attraction, "Sinbad," featuring Al Jolson, will begin tonight at 8 o'clock.

Miss Rosa Lynd has been engaged to play the leading role in "Her Country," which opens at the Punch and Judy Theatre next Wednesday evening.

Saxon Kling, whose last appearance in New York was in Winthrop Ames's production of "Saturday to Monday," will take the leading man's part in "Youth," the three-act play in which the Washington Square Players will appear next Wednesday evening.

Elise Dufour will give a recital of music and classical dancing at the Lenox Theatre on Monday evening.

The Arts Ball of the Penguin will be held at Palm Garden tomorrow evening.

The first act of "The Little Teacher" will be presented for the Theatre Assembly Club at its ball at the Hotel Astor tomorrow evening.

William J. Kelly of the "Seven Days Leave" Company at the Park Theatre is advertising a reward of $50 for the return of a diamond ring which he lost.

KELLOGG ATTACKS CONTROL OF ROADS

Thinks President Exceeded His Powers, but Supports McAdoo Bill as War Measure.

McLEAN'S STAND SIMILAR

Two Senators Agree That Emergency Legislation Is Necessary to Protect the Property.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—While opposing the action of President Wilson in taking over the railroad systems of the country, Senator Kellogg of Minnesota, the "trust buster," in a speech in the Senate today, urged the passage of the amended McAdoo Railroad bill as a war emergency. Senator Kellogg said that the railroads should have been left to their own private management, but now that the Government had taken them over legislation was needed to guarantee ample compensation to the owners.

Senator McLean of Connecticut, also supporting the bill, attacked the principle of Government control, saying that it could be tolerated only as a war measure. He said the transportation facilities had broken down under Governmental supervision, and that this was indicative of what might be expected under any system of Federal control. But, like Senator Kellogg, he advocated passage of the McAdoo bill, with the amendments in it to allow the Interstate Commerce Commission power of review in the rate and compensation features.

Senator Kellogg said that in taking over of the railroads President Wilson had gone far beyond the intent of Congress when it passed the emergency law of Aug. 10, 1917, under which the President acted.

"But the railroads have been taken over under the war power conferred upon the President, and we are confronted with the necessity of making payment for the use of the property," argued the Senator. "It is our duty to make as effective as possible, under the circumstances, the operation under Government control. It might be argued that, as the railroads have already been taken over, the advisability of doing so is no longer an issue."

Defends the Railroads.

Senator Kellogg urged the amendment to return the railroads to private ownership eighteen months after the war.

The Minnesota Senator spoke of the argument that the railroads had broken down under private control and that, therefore, the Government had to step in.

"I am not here to claim that our transportation system is perfect, that it cannot be improved, or that the laws governing the railroads are all they should be," he said. "But when the public hope, by the medium of Government operation, to cure all the evils resulting from transportation congestion we are likely to be disappointed. We have in this country, all in all, the best system of railroads in the world, the cheapest constructed, the lowest capitalization per mile, the cheapest freight rates, and the best service, considering the varied conditions of climate, industry and development, and the necessity for vast increases in transportation facilities to meet the growth of the country." He then produced figures to prove that the roads had met requirements under private management.

He argued that one of the chief causes of the congestion that overtook the railroads before the Government assumed control was the operation of the priority orders issued by Government departments as war emergency measures.

"It was a most glaring example of abuse of governmental power, through separate branches of the service, in no way co-ordinated," the Senator said. "It was the understanding of Congress when it passed the law of Aug. 10, 1917, that there would be but one power directing the preferences and priority in transportation as a matter of fact. Instead of all the priorities going through Judge Lovett, the War Department, the Navy Department, the Food Administration, and Fuel Administration were all issuing priority orders, not only through the heads of departments, but commissary clerks and employes scattered all over the country were furnished with blue cards to place upon cars to denote a priority or preference shipment. But, beyond this, these employes gave the cards to manufacturers, and manufacturers making a Government preference of shipment not only used the cards for the Government, but for themselves."

As amended by the Senate committee, Senator Kellogg maintained, the McAdoo bill appeared to meet the requirements.

"It is not perfect, but under the circumstances it reflects the best judgment of the Administration and the committee," he said. "Its three controlling propositions are the compensation to be paid the railroads, the manner of fixing and regulating rates and the duration of Government operation."

Taking up the matter of compensation, Senator Kellogg said that the necessity for providing for it when the Government took any property was clearly defined by the Constitution.

Want Time Limit Fixed.

"The property taken over represents a value somewhere between fifteen and seventeen billions of dollars," he went on. "It represents securities, stocks and bonds in the hands of the public of substantially $16,500,000,000. The exact amount is difficult to determine by reason of what is known as intercorporate holdings. In making these figures the Interstate Commerce Commission has eliminated stock of one road owned by another, thus leaving the true amount of securities in the hands of the public. As thus determined, the railroads represent a stock and bond issue of $16,710,0c,000, as of June 30, 1916, and a book investment of $17,380,000,000, as of Dec. 31, 1917. The interest and dividends upon these securities come due at various periods during each year and must be paid in order to maintain the stability of this vast investment."

Discussing the proposal of the bill to allow the net average operating income for the years 1915 to 1917, inclusive, as basis for compensation, Senator Kellogg referred to 1915 as a year of depression for the roads, while 1916 and 1917 had been prosperous ones. He believed the three years would form a fair average upon which to work. The aggregate to be paid the railroads yearly, upon that basis, he said, would be approximately $941,500,000.

Senator Kellogg urged the logic of having the power of rate-fixing, which is delegated to the President under the bill, made subject to review by the Interstate Commerce Commission, as the committee's amendment provides. The matter of rates, he said, was one of the most vital to the railroads, and power to fix it ought not to be put entirely in the hands of the Executive.

Arguing for the amendment to end Government control eighteen months after the war is over, Senator Kellogg said:

"I am very strongly of the opinion that this bill should provide a definite time after the termination of the war when Government operation shall cease, and that it should not be left to the uncertain result of future Congressional action.

"I must admit that I have had to revise my ideas a good many times since the beginning of this war, and it is our duty as Senators to meet these startling changes with the most liberal spirit. Though I did not believe it was wise or necessary to take over the railroads, I am prepared to go to the full limit to make Government operation as successful as possible, and to grant all the powers necessary to that end. But I am not yet prepared to take a step that will vest such powers in Government-ownership advocates and force Government operation of railroads upon the people of this country. That question should be met by the American people squarely and fairly, unhampered by any other issue, and should the time come when the people of this country deem it wise to take over the railroads their mandate is final. I may support it myself, but I am not yet ready to do so."

Senator McLean characterised the scheme of Government control under private management as "half-slave, half-free policy."

"Such a policy can only be justified at a time when the life of the nation itself is at stake," he said. "It has all the defects of Government ownership under private management and none of the benefits of private management under private ownership.

"It may be necessary to submit to this in order to win the war, and I shall vote for the bill as reported out by the committee, but believe it will be shown at the close of the war to have been neither necessary nor justifiable.

"We are already experiencing some of the blessings of Government management of the means of transportation and production. As time goes on other delights will probably follow. If the samples which have been supplied by the heads of the executive departments are fairly representative of the remaining stock in trade, those of us who need fuel and food to sustain life would best start for the banana belt early next fall.

"I hope the Senate will insist on fixing the time limit of eighteen months. I hope, too, that the American people will give this whole subject the attention it deserves before it becomes a vital issue at the polls."

AMERICAN CAN EARNS $21,995,042 IN A YEAR

Net Income in 1917 Nearly Double $11,091,042 Received in 1916—War Orders Profitable.

The American Can Company earned a net income of $21,995,042 last year, almost double the $11,091,048 earned in the preceding year, the increase being accounted for in part by war orders taken in 1916 but not completed until 1917. The annual statement issued yesterday showed $6,000,000 reserved for Federal war taxes and the corporation income levy, a total equal to nearly 28 per cent. of the net return. The management reserved $3,500,000 for depreciation, an increase of $1,000,000, and paid out $6,583,185 in preferred stock dividends, including the regular distribution and back dividends in excess of 8 per cent.

The surplus of $5,309,674 available for common stock dividends was $238,000 larger than the year before and equal to $12.87 a share of stock. This was carried to the profit and loss surplus account, making the total at the end of the year $16,421,905.

F. S. Wheeler said in the annual statement that, despite difficulties in respect to transportation and the amount of available labor, a greater quantity of manufactured goods was delivered to customers than in 1916.

"The export contracts referred to in previous reports were completed during the year," he added, "and as expected produced substantial net profits, which are included in the general statement of earnings. The results obtained fully justified the undertaking, and because of the plant facilities thus created your company has been asked to undertake large contracts with the United States Government upon a safe and mutually satisfactory basis. The capacity of these plants with some additions is therefore fully engaged."

During the year $5,281,453 was expended on additional plants and equipment. The report stated that the company had been able to assist the Food Administration in substituting fibre containers in place of tin, thus relieving pressure on the short supply of the metal.

SHUBERTS MAKE NEW DEAL.

Selwyn & Co. to Book Through Them Hereafter.

Selwyn & Co., the theatrical producers, who in the past have booked their plays through both the Shuberts and Klaw & Erlanger, have signed a contract with the Shuberts by which they agreed to send their productions only over the Shubert circuit. This means that, closely following the acquisition of the booking privileges of A. H. Woods, the Shuberts have added another strong force with themselves in their theatrical war with Klaw & Erlanger.

It also means that the Shuberts will acquire an interest in the three houses which Selwyn & Co. are erecting in West Forty-second Street. The Selwyn firm has two plays now running in New York, "Why Marry?" at the Astor Theatre and "Success" at the Harris

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13—284 Lenox Ave., near 125th St. Telephone Harlem 7477.
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20—841 Nostrand Ave., near Gates Ave. Telephone Bedford 3821.
21—1007½ Flatbush Ave., near Tilden Ave. Tel. Flatbush 4210.
22—7008 Third Ave., near 70th St. Telephone Bay Ridge 2627.
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Between 47th and 48th Streets.

GERMAN DRAMA TO MOVE.

Irving Place Theatre Will Be Yiddish Playhouse After May 1.

The Irving Place Theatre, which has been the home of German drama in New York for the last twenty-seven years, will pass out of the hands of Rudolph Christians, the present producer there, on May 1, it was learned yesterday, and become a Yiddish playhouse under the management of Morris Schwartz, one of the leading actors now appearing at Kessler's Second Avenue Theatre. Mr. Schwartz expects to open the house next August with a company that shall produce the best Yiddish drama obtainable. The German company now at the Irving Place will continue there through this season, but its plans for next season could not be learned last night.

None of the principals in the transaction desired to discuss the matter last night, but Mr. Schwartz, when told that the fact of the change had been established, spoke of his plans briefly. He said that during his seven years at Kessler's Theatre he had sought to improve the Yiddish drama in New York and finally had to come to the conclusion that his plans required a comparatively small house, such as the Irving Place Theatre, which he had obtained after a year of effort.

Dr. Max Winder, the business manager of the German company, said last night that he could not discuss the matter at all, and Judge Thomas C. T. Crain, of General Sessions, one of the owners of the theatre, refused to talk except to deny that any anti-German motive had been responsible for the change. He explained that the present lessee had been holding the house on successive short-term leases and that the new lease was for a long period. According to report, it will run for ten years.

The departure of the German players from their present house will mean a sharp break with the past, as the old Irving Place Theatre has come to be identified with German drama in America, and many notable performances have been witnessed there. Many persons well known in the theatre have won their position at the old Irving Place. Leo Ditrichstein first appeared in New York there, and Heinrich Conried, for five years director of the Metropolitan Opera House, was the manager at the Irving for a long time.

French Artists to Camp Upton.

The Society of Ancient Instruments, with Raymond Delaunois of the Metropolitan, will go this evening to Camp Upton, where the French artists will give a concert of the same music that M. Casadesus and his players are to repeat next Sunday in the Vieux Colombier Theatre at their American farewell.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42 St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Sat. & Wed. GREATEST MUSICAL SHOW ON EARTH
THE COHAN REVUE 1918
ALL THE HITS IN ONE

ZIEGFELD NEW MIDNIGHT FROLIC TONIGHT 11:30. ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT AT 9. ALL THE FROLIC STARS & GIRLS.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. TONIGHT 8:15
ETHEL BARRYMORE
in the New Comedy The Off Chance
FIRST MATINEE SATURDAY.

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway & 38th Street. Evs. 8:20. Matinee Saturday 2:20. LAST WEEK OF THIS THEATRE.
Arnold Daly Harned | Virginia Josephine Comedy
DALY HARNED | JOSEPHINE

HUDSON WEST 44th ST. Evenings 8:20. Matinee Saturday 2:20.
The Indestructible Wife
A New Comedy by Frederic & Fanny Hatton.
NEXT WEEK—SEATS TODAY
ARNOLD DALY
RESUMES "The Master"
And Announces
"The Democracy's King."

GAIETY B'WAY & 46TH ST. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20.
GENERAL POST | WM. COURTENAY THOMAS A. WISE.
A Love Comedy by J. E. Harold Terry.

CRITERION B'way, 44 St. TONIGHT 8:15. Mats. Sat., Wed. & Feb. 22, 2:30.
Laurette Taylor
in a new comedy by J. Hartley Manners. "HAPPINESS"

LIBERTY W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed. PRICES 50c to $2
GOING UP THE TALK OF THE TOWN.
A MUSICAL COMEDY CLASSIC.

GEO COHAN Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:20 M. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:30
LEO DITRICHSTEIN
In the Greatest Comedy Hit in Years "THE KING"

HARRIS W. 42 St. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Sat., Mon. Wed., 2:20.
BRANDON TYNAN in "SUCCESS"

MARGARET ANGLIN "Billeted"
FULTON West 46th Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Feb. 22, at 2:20.

ELTINGE W. 42d St. Tonight 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed. Extra Mat. Feb. 22d
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BUSINESS BEFORE PLEASURE with BARNEY BERNARD & ALEXANDER CARR

COHAN & HARRIS W. 43 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed.
FUNNIEST AMERICAN COMEDY OF RECENT YEARS
A Tailor-Made Man
with GRANT MITCHELL

LYCEUM W. 45 St., nr. B'way. Evs 8:30. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30
DAVID BELASCO Presents
TIGER ROSE

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30 Mats. Today, Sat. & Mon. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30
DAVID BELASCO Presents
POLLY WITH A PAST

REPUBLIC W. 42 St. Tonight 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed. Xtra Mat. Feb. 22d
PARLOR BEDROOM and BATH with Florence Moore and John Cumberland

PARK Thea., Columbus Circle. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Sat., Mon., Wed. & Feb 22d
Military-Naval Melodrama
7 DAYS LEAVE
PRICES, 25c, 50c, $1, $1.50
See the U. S. Cruiser sink the enemy U-Boat, saving the lives of 20,000 American troops.

FRED STONE GLOBE
"JACK O' LANTERN" Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20.

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BIGGEST BILL YET, WITH JOLSON!
For Barrels of Fun, Beautiful Girls and Catchy Music See
THE LOVE MILL
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NOW at The 48TH ST. THEATRE, East of Broadway
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SHUBERT 44th, West of Broadway. Evs. 8. Next Mat. Saturday, 2.
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Last week at this Theatre. Moves to 44th Street Monday Matinee, February 18.
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SHUBERT THEATRE Mon. Eve. Feb. 18 Seats Today
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Seats Today. Xtra Mat. Washington's Birthday.

PRINCESS 39th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Sat., Mon., Wed. & Feb. 22
"A Musical Comedy Masterpiece"
OH, LADY! LADY!!

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Extra Mats. Mon. & Washington's Birthday.
Marbury-Shubert Intimate Musical Comedy.
Girl O' Mine
"Excellent evening's entertainment. Has the charm of youth."—Eve. Post.

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OLIVER MOROSCO'S LAUGHING SENSATION
LOMBARDI, Ltd.
with LEO CARRILLO
BIGGEST HIT IN NEW YORK

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EMILY STEVENS
in THE MADONNA of the FUTURE
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MARJORIE RAMBEAU in "EYES OF YOUTH"

WHY MARRY?
NAT C. GOODWIN
EDMUND BREESE, ESTELLE WINWOOD, SHELLEY HULL, ERNEST LAWFORD, BEATRICE BECKLEY, LOTUS ROBB
ASTOR 45th & B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Sat., Mon., Wed. & Feb. 22
4 MATS NEXT WEEK, Mon. & Wed. (Pop.) Friday (Washington's B'day) & Sat.

BOOTH 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Sat., Mon., Wed. & Feb. 22.
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39TH ST. THEA. 6TH TIME TONIGHT. Last 2 Weeks. Xtra Mat. Wash. B'day Next Mat. Sat. Pop. Mat. Mon., 50c to $1.50
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LONGACRE W. 48 St. Bryant 23. Evs., 8:20. Mts. Sat. & Wed. 2:20
"Conscience Ain't Nothing But a Habit of Worrying," says Leach in THE POPULAR SUCCESS
YES OR NO
A Play of Women and Their Homes.

"Did You Ever Mine Gold?"
"The Gipsy Trail"
PLYMOUTH 45 St., W. of B'way. Bryant 46. Mats. Sat., Mon. & Wed. 2:20

NORWORTH W. 48th St. Bryant 48 | Last Week
Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:20
ODDS AND ENDS OF 1917
TONY SARG'S MARIONETTES play Today & Fri. 3:30 P. M. Sat. at 11:15 A. M.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Sat., Mon. & Wed. at 2:20.
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IN LORRAINE.
Picture map of Lorraine, showing where American troops are now in the first line trenches, in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial this week. On all news stands, 10 cents—$5 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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The Most Gorgeous, Gigantic,

WEEGHMAN VERBALLY POUNDED BY RICKEY FOR OFFERS TO HORNSBY

BAN PLACED ON BIG OFFERS FOR STARS

National League Condemns Practice of Huge Prices for Players.

RICKEY SCORES WEEGHMAN

Head of Cardinals Says Hornsby's Holdout Is Due to Cubs' Policy of Spreading Cash Broadcast.

President Branch Rickey of the St. Louis Cardinals threw a bombshell into the meeting of the National League at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday when he got up and denounced President Weeghman and the Chicago Club for trying to demoralize the St. Louis Club by making gigantic offers for Rogers Hornsby, the Cardinal star, through the newspapers. Rickey did not mince his words, but hit straight from the shoulder, informing the club owners that Weeghman's big offers for the St. Louis players had wrought damage to his club and inflicted great injury.

Rickey implied that Weegham had given the matter wide newspaper publicity and such offers as the $75,000, which the Cubs were alleged to have offered for the crack infielder, had made the player dissatisfied, and the Cardinals would have a dificult time to sign him for next season.

Hornsby is now a hold-out, and demands a three-year contract at $10,000 a year. President Rickey stated that he would be deeply grieved to lose Hornsby, but that $10,000 salaries would be out of the question in these troublesome, unsettled baseball times.

Mr. Weeghman was not present at the meeting, but Walter Craighead, Secretary of the club, answered Rickey's charges by stating that Mr. Weeghman did not intentionally spread the news of his $75,000 offer broadcast over the country. The league took the matter in hand and went on record, in strong terms, condemning the practice of big offers, which undoubtedly means that the practice must stop.

That the peace terms of the Federal League war with organized ball will be settled within a few days is now certain because the league yesterday appointed a committee made up of H. N. Hempstead of New York, Charles Ebbets of Brooklyn, and W. F. Baker of Philadelphia to meet with a like committee from the American League to formulate some plan as to the final disposal of the Federal League parks in Brooklyn and Harrison, N. J.

These properties came into the possession of organized ball by the terms of the settlement. Organized ball agreed to repay the Federal League owners in this city part of their losses in rental for these parks. Just how they will be disposed of has not been decided, but it is expected that the park at Harrison will be retained, as some time in the future the major leagues may decide to play Sunday baseball there. It is probable that the Washington park in Brooklyn will be sold. There has been talk for some time of the borough cutting a street through the park, and the property will undoubtedly be bought up for building purposes.

As soon as the baseball meetings here have finished, the officials of organized ball and the representatives of the Federal League will get together and settle their differences. Presidents Tener and Johnson and John Conway Toole, attorney for the leagues, will represent organized ball.

The league also appointed a committee composed of Barney Dreyfuss, W. F. Baker, and H. N. Hempstead to confer with the American League committee on uniform admission prices to be charged at the baseball park. This committee will also adjust the difficulties pertaining to the collection of the war tax. This committee will likely get together tomorrow.

President Ebbets's scheme to play double headers during the early part of the season as well as at the end of the season was withdrawn, and the double header rule will be the same as last season. No double headers can be played during the first series between two clubs, but will begin during the second series. President Ebbets offered an amendment to eliminate the playing of double headers altogether, but this plan was defeated.

On the suggestion of Branch Rickey, the league changed the rule covering waivers, so that hereafter when once a club asks for waivers on a player, these waivers may be withdrawn by the club asking them. Formerly, in the National League, when waivers on a player were asked they could not be withdrawn. The National League rule now conforms with the rule in the American League.

The league decided not to change the player limit and it will remain at twenty-two from May 15 to August 31. A motion, offered by Mr. Rickey, to make a uniform minimum price of $1,500 as a waiver price was defeated and the price of such players will be determined by the President of the league, as formerly. The new division of the world's series receipts, which provides for seven clubs benefiting in the receipts, was approved by the league.

NEEDS ATHLETIC DIRECTORS

College Men Meet to Assemble 300 for Army Work.

The Y. M. C. A. announced yesterday that it has placed over 300 physical directors in our camps in America, while about 100 are now in France. Another hundred are needed at once and thirty a month additional until 300 are working among the American forces. A cablegram just received asks for fifty athletic directors immediately for the French Army. Some of the strongest men in the country are being secured.

An important meeting was held yesterday at the University Club of leading college men who will assist the Y. M. C. A. War Work Committee of 124 East Twenty-eighth Street in securing those men from among former leading athletes in the colleges. Only men above draft age can be used—men who know how to promote and organize sports for large numbers of men. These will supplement the more skilled and experienced athletic directors who are being sent abroad.

Herbert L. Pratt, Vice President of the Standard Oil Company, an Amherst man, presided, and Dr. George J. Fisher of the War Work Committee addressed the meeting. About fifteen colleges were represented. Big Bill Edwards and Walter C. Booth represented Princeton, and Edwards will act as Secretary of the committee. John L. Kemmerer, Harold L. Pratt, and W. E. Kimball represented Amherst; Walter C. Wyckoff and Frederick W. Murphy represented Brown, Perry Trafford and Alden S. Thurston, Harvard; James C. Colgate came from Colgate. Dartmouth was represented by E. K. Hall; Columbia by Charles H. Mapes; Yale by S. B. Thorne; Williams by F. Boyd Edwards; University of Pennsylvania by Robert C. Hill; Rutgers by Philip M. Brett. Every college in the country will eventually be represented on the committee. At the meeting the following additional men were nominated to serve on the committee: G. E. Kent and Judge William Young, Cornell; Jackson E. Reynolds, Leland Stanford; Hugh White, University of Michigan; A. W. Johnson, Wesleyan; George E. Fielder, Stevens; Walter R. Okeson, Lehigh; George Gordon Battle, University of Virginia; W. S. Langford, Trinity; George Hodges, Johns Hopkins; Vincent Roberts, New York University.

Greenleaf Still Leads Concannon.

Ralph Greenleaf and Joseph Concannon battled on almost even terms in the continuation of their 1,200-point pocket billiard match at Maurice Daly's Academy yesterday. In the afternoon game Greenleaf was victor by the narrow margin of three points, the score being 100 to 97. In the night game Concannon scored 113 points to 100 by Greenleaf. On the total points scored thus far, Greenleaf is leading by [illegible]

EVERS LANDS IN BOSTON.

Former Captain of Braves Now Signs with Red Sox.

Johnny Evers, the veteran second baseman, who has been battered from pillar to post in the baseball world during the last few years, has jumped into a job in the American League, and last night signed a contract to play next season with the Boston Red Sox. Johnny will probably not play regular, but will be Manager Ed Barrows's right bower on the board of strategy.

Evers had three offers yesterday, one of which was from Manager Jack Hendricks of the Cardinals. The Red Sox raised the ante, so he took the job which promised the best returns. Evers is glad to get back to Boston, where he enjoys much popularity because of his great aid in winning the pennant for the Braves in 1914.

Manager Barrow also signed George Whiteman of Toronto yesterday. Whiteman used to play in right field for the Yankees a few seasons ago, and then went to the International League. He pounded the ball hard in Toronto last season. Barrow also signed Outfielder Amos Strunk yesterday. Wallie Schang is still a hold-out.

Manager Miller Huggins's persistent conferences with Frazee of Boston have not borne any fruit as yet in the shape of an outfielder, for it seems that Walker is sure to go to the Athletics as part of the recent trade between that club and Boston. Huggins will see Connie Mack when he comes here today and will make another effort to land Walker.

Wild Bill Donovan, formerly manager of the Yankees, held a conference with President Frank Navin of Detroit yesterday and accepted a position as coach of the Tiger pitchers for next season. Donovan spent his major league pitching career in Detroit and welcomes the chance to get back to his native heath.

YALE WILL HAVE A NINE.

Athletic Board Decides on Formal Baseball Team.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 13.—At a meeting of the Athletic Board of Control at Yale yesterday it was decided that Ell would be represented by a formal baseball team this Spring. Appointments were made of N. C. Lyman, 1918 S., as acting captain, and F. S. Hyde, 1919 S., as acting manager. A call for candidates for both university and freshman teams will be issued within the next week.

Schedules will conform as nearly as possible with those of former years, excepting that games will be played only on Saturday, owing to military work. Games will, in all probability, be arranged with Harvard and Princeton.

In accordance with the wartime policy of the university no professional coach will be secured and complete charge of this department will be assumed by returning graduates. Acting Captain Lyman will conduct the work at first and he expects to start practice in the cage as soon as possible.

PLAY 26-HOLE GOLF MATCH.

A. C. Holmer Defeats J. C. Hutchinson on Palm Beach Links.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 13.—The feature in today's second round of the annual South Florida golf championship, although in the third eight, was a match that went twenty-six holes. The last eight holes were fought out on an average of under 4, A. C. Holmer of Washington winning from J. C. Hutchinson, Huntingdon Valley. It was a nip and tuck contest between these two throughout the round, Hutchinson squaring the match on the eighteenth.

The most important defeat in the first eight was that of Colonel J. E. Smith of Wilmington by Walter Fairbanks of Denver. The Colonel was not putting well. On the fifteenth he drove to the edge of the green and was down 4, but Fairbanks ended the match with a fine 3 after his tee shot had landed in a sand pit. F. C. Van Dusen was one of the favorites to come through. He defeated Bruce Dodson of Blue Hills 3 and 2. He played out the bye holes for a medal score of 75.

The summaries:

First Eight.—Fred C. Van Dusen, Minnikahda, defeated Bruce Dodson, Blue Hills, 3 and 2; C. Y. Hamilton, Hamblin, defeated H. Pemberton, Caledonia, 2 and 1; Walter Fairbanks, Denver, defeated Colonel J. E. Smith, Wilmington, 3 and 2; A. W. Cameron, Huntington Valley, defeated Alexander Julian, Cincinnati, 2 and 1.

Second Eight.—H. B. McClellan, Fox Hills, defeated J. A. Hull, Siwanoy, 3 and 2; C. E. Van Vleck, Montclair, defeated John Shepard, Jr., Providence, 4 and 3; Philip Corbin, Shettle Meadow, defeated Louis Washington, Midlothian, 4 and 3.

Third Eight.—C. Kaye, Hollywood, defeated S. J. Smith, New York, 1 up; Harlon K. Bolton, Onwentsia, defeated W. L. Einstein, Century, 1 up; A. G. Holmer, Washington, defeated J. C. Hutchinson, Philadelphia, 1 up, (26 holes;) J. H. Ralph, Sleepy Hollow, defeated C. J. Felber, New York, 5 and 4.

Beaten Eight.—First Division—J. B. Elwell, Apawamis, defeated A. F. Huston, St. David's, 2 up; W. P. Woods, Country Club of Virginia, defeated E. A. Kahn, Highland, 6 and 5; A. L. Gooderham, Rosedale, defeated E. G. Engalis, Midlothian, 6 and 4; Douglas Paige, Bellsport, defeated E. W. Edwards, Cincinnati, 1 up.

WOMEN GOLFERS DEFY RAIN.

Favorites Advance to Semi-Final Round of Belleaire Event.

BELLEAIRE HEIGHTS, Fla., Feb. 13.—Women golfers did not seem to mind the early morning shower at all today and most of them played their matches and seemed to score quite as well as in the sunshine. Favorites as a rule came through without any trouble.

Miss Helen Morrison of Pittsburgh set a fast pace for her opponent, Mrs. W. A. Alexander of Chicago, and with an outward journey of 46 soon had such a command of the match that it was a hopeless task for the Chicago woman to keep up and the tenth hole saw the end of the contest. Miss Ruth Dugan had no trouble in winning from Mrs. F. Braffett of Fitchburg, Mass., and she and Miss Morrison are expected to furnish one of the best matches of the tournament tomorrow in the semi-final. Mrs. T. F. Cole of Greenwich was not able to hold her own against Mrs. J. Duryea of Springfield, Mass., and suffered defeat by 4 and 2.

The summaries:

First Sixteen—Miss Helen Morrison of Pittsburgh defeated Mrs. W. A. Alexander of Chicago, by 9 and 8; Miss Ruth Dugan, Chicago, defeated Mrs. Charles B. Raffett, Fitchburg, by 5 and 2; Mrs. Frank G. Jones, Memphis, won by default from Mrs. Louis Brown of Pittsburgh; Mrs. J. Duryea, Springfield, Mass., defeated Mrs. T. F. Cole, Greenwich, by 4 and 2.

Second Sixteen—Mrs. S. B. Thorne, New York, won by default; Miss Mabel Drew, Bryn Mawr, defeated Mrs. H. Ellis, White Sulphur Springs, by 6 and 5; Miss Marion Mershon, Saginaw, defeated Mrs. Ernest Page, Fitchburg, by 4 and 3; Mrs. E. Alvord, Clearwater, won by default from Mrs. H. W. Parker of Chicago; Mrs. W. W. Morrison of Toledo defeated Mrs. S. Ford, New York, 6 and 5.

Mamaux Gets Check and Signs.

President Barney Dreyfuss listened yesterday to Pitcher Al Mamaux's plea for the money which was deducted from his salary during the period of his suspension last season and handed the player a check. Soon afterward Mamaux signed his contract to play with Brooklyn during the coming season.

BLUE DOWNS GREEN IN TILT OF FIVES

Yale Wins Game in Intercollegiate Series Handily at Expense of Dartmouth.

Standing of the Colleges.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Pennsylvania	4	0	1000
Cornell	3	1	.666
Columbia	2	2	.500
Princeton	2	2	.500
Yale	2	2	.500
Dartmouth	0	4	.000

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 13.—Yale tonight handily defeated Dartmouth, 35 to 12, in an Intercollegiate Basket Ball League game, taking the lead in the first minute of play, heading the Green Mountain five by 19 to 5 at intermission, and steadily increasing the margin until the referee's whistle sounded the recall. The goal tossers from foul were in poor form, Stradella, for Yale, bagging only one out of seven tries, while Hilliker and Larnom threw only one out of three each for the visitors.

Although Shedd led in Yale's scoring with six floor baskets, the Eli scoring was well distributed. Captain Stradella's all-around game was the feature of the Yale play. Dartmouth threw three substitutes into play during the final ten minutes.

The lineup:

Yale, (35.)	Position.	Dartmouth, (12.)
Shedd	R.F.	Larnom
Van Slyck	L.F.	Johnson
Hamill	C.	Hutchinson
Stradella	R.G.	Hilliker
Dann	L.G.	Ainsworth

Goals from floor—Yale: Shedd, (6,) Van Slyck, (4,) Hamill, (5.) Stradella, (3.) Augur, (1.) Dartmouth: Johnson, (2,) Hilliker, (2,) Hutchinson. Goals from foul—Stradella, Larnom, Hilliker. Substitutions—Yale: Augur for Shedd. Dartmouth: Murridge for Larnom; Deane for Johnson; Johnson for Hilliker. Time of halves—20 minutes. Referee—Tom Thorp, Umpire—Eq Thorp.

KINGSLEY FIVE VICTORIOUS.

Defeats Glen Ridge High Quintet by Narrow Margin of 18 to 16.

Kingsley School's basketball team showed a return to early season form yesterday when it triumphed over the passers of Glen Ridge High School in a closely contested game on the Kingsley court at Essex Fells, N. J., by the score of 18 to 16. The Kingsley victory was due largely to the excellent guarding work of Goggin and Dunning, who several times warded off threatened Glen Ridge scores.

The line-up:

Kingsley, (18.)	Position.	Glen Ridge, (16.)
Cavanaugh	L.F.	Eastly
Alfaro	R.F.	Williams
Reid	C.	Sayre
Goggin	L.G.	Tolly
Dunning	R.G.	Fairchild

Field Goals—Cavanaugh, (4.) Alfaro, (1.) Reid, (1.) Uihlein, (1.) Eastly, (1.) Tolly, (3.) Fairchild, (1.) Foul Goals—Cavanaugh, (4,) Tolly, (3.) Substitutions—For Kingsley: Uihlein for Goggin.—Referee—W. Andrews, Springfield Training School. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

EASY FOR CRESCENT FIVE.

New Moon Quintet Tumbles St. John's College by Score of 37 to 15.

The Crescent A. C. basket ball quintet trounced the representatives of St. John's College of Brooklyn on the New Moon Court in Brooklyn last night by the score of 37 to 15, without being forced to extend itself. The New Moon five, with snappy offensive work, accumulated a total of 27 points in the first half, while the St. John's players were gathering 9. Swenson scored five field goals and four from foul.

The lineup:

Crescent, (37.)	Position.	St. John's, (15.)
Nicklas	R.F.	Farrell
Swenson	L.F.	Kelly
Austin	C.	Goatte
Butler	R.G.	Lezoli
Trenkman	L.G.	Mahoney

Field goals—Nicklas, (2,) Swenson, (5,) Austin, (4,) Butler, Trenkman, (3,) Heath, Goatte, (3,) Mahoney, (2.) Foul goals—Nicklas, Swenson, (4,) Mahoney, (5.) Substitutions—Crescent A. C.: Heath for Butler, Colton for Trenkman, Dinges for Colton. Referee—Edward Goatte, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

TOMASULO IS OUTPOINTED.

National Boxing Champion Loses to Archie Walker at Fort Hancock.

Archie Walker, former metropolitan 108-pound amateur boxing champion, last night scored a noteworthy triumph over James Tomasulo of the Elizabeth (N. J.) Y. M. C. A., national A. U. champion, in a special bout at 118 pounds in the A. A. U. tournament held at Fort Hancock for the benefit of the enlisted men there. The contest, although not scheduled on the original program, furnished the best competition of the evening. Walker displayed a superior knowledge of boxing, and his clever and effective jabbing ability earned him the judges' award after three rounds.

Another excellent bout was furnished in the regular 118-pound class when W. P. Gilday, unattached, and M. Schwartz, University Settlement A. C., met in the final. At the end of the regulation three rounds neither the judges nor referee could agree on a winner, so an extra session was ordered. In this round Gilday earned the judges' award.

In the 140-pound class the soldiers boxed for the championship of the fort, and the title was won by Meyer Marilo.

The summaries:

110-Pound Class.—S. Nable, Clark House A. A., defeated A. Lascio, unattached, three rounds, judges' decision; S. Sirbin, unattached, defeated S. Gilmore, unattached, three rounds, judges' decision. Final bout—Nable defeated Sirbin, three rounds, judges' decison.

118-Pound Class.—Sam Rubel, Rutgers Place Gymnasium, defeated E. Vecchione, unattached, three rounds, judges' decision; W. P. Gilday, unattached, defeated Rubel, two rounds, referee's decision; M. Schwartz, University Settlement A. C., defeated H. Sloane, Union Settlement A. C., three rounds, judges' decision. Final bout—Gilday defeated Schwartz, three rounds, judges' decison.

130-Pound Class.—R. Ebneth, Mohawk A. C., defeated William McCaffrey, Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, three rounds, judges' decision. Final bout—Etneth defeated E. Klein, Bronx Church House, one round, referee's decision.

140-Pound Class, (championship of Fort Hancock.)—M. Marilo defeated J. Blaha, three rounds, judges' decision. Final bout—Marilo defeated J. Alberts, three rounds, judges' decision.

118-Pound Class, (special bout.)—Archie Walker, unattached, defeated J. Tomasulo, Elizabeth Y. M. C. A., three rounds, judges' decision.

Game with Wanderers Canceled.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—Rather than to take part in any attraction which would conflict with the army and navy benefit track meet to be held here Saturday, the navy team in the hockey league today cancelled its game scheduled for that night with the Wanderers of New York.

Willard Willing to Meet Winner.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 13.—Jess Willard, champion heavyweight pugilist, who is here on business, announced tonight he stood ready and willing to meet, in Cheyenne, Wyoming, on July 4, the winner of a Jack Dempsey-Fred Fulton bout.

NATIONAL CITY TEAM WINS.

Takes Lead in Bankers' Hockey League by Beating Guaranty Trust.

Standing of the Teams.	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.
National City Bank	3	1	.750
Farmers' L. & T. Co.	2	1	.666
Equitable Trust	2	2	.500
Guaranty Trust	0	3	.000

The Bankers' Hockey League, which has been playing its games in Newark, moved over to the Crystal Rink last night, and the National City Bank team celebrated the occasion by downing the Guaranty Trust Company team and taking the lead in the league race. The score was 3 to 0. In the other game of a double header the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company seven had a hard task in beating the Equitable Trust Company by a count of 1 to 0.

It was the first hockey that has been played on Healy's new rink, and the skaters found plenty of opportunity for team work on the broad surface. Lovejoy, playing centre for the City Bank, scored all three of that team's goals, one in the first period and two in the second. He shot the first goal after taking the disk on a pass from Hilands, and in the second period Russell relayed the rubber to him and he shot another. The third count was made by Lovejoy when he poked the puck into the cage from a lively scrimmage.

The Farmers' and Equitable sevens were so evenly matched that in spite of many attempts to break through each other's defense the skating bankers were unable to score in the last half. The lone tally was made by Burroughs eight minutes after the first half started, when he shot the rubber past Thompson after taking a pass from Myers.

The lineups and summaries:

N. C. Bank, (3.)	Position.	Guaranty, (0.)
Hoffman	G.	Anderson
Savage	C.P.	Ericson
Dickinson	R.	Russell
Lovejoy	C.	Longnecker
Hilands	L.W.	Secord
Russell	R.W.	West

Goals—First half: Lovejoy in 10:04. Second half: Lovejoy in 8:00, Lovejoy in 12:00. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes.

Farmers L&T. (1.)	Position.	Equitable, (0.)
Maybott	G.	Thompson
Wrenn	P.	Vandermark
Owen	C.P.	Davis
Burroughs	R.	Caffey
Myers	C.	Tooth
Scott	L.W.	Fiske
Keaton	R.W.	Gilson

Goals, first half—Burroughs in 8:00. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

LOYOLA SEVEN IS WINNER.

Keresey's Fast Work a Factor in Defeat of Cutler Team.

The Loyola hockey team defeated Cutler in the private school hockey series at St. Nicholas Rink yesterday by a score of 7 to 2. Keresey shot four of the goals for the winners and is now tied with Church of Browning and MacPherson of Cutler for the lead in number of goals scored. Each has eight to his credit. The player making the largest number of goals during the season will be awarded the Fellowes Cup.

The lineup and summary:

Loyola, (7.)	Position.	Cutler, (2.)
Hennessey	C.	Sawtelle
Harrinton	C.P.	Lamme
Amend	R.	MacPherson
Keresey	C.	Squires
Steinham	L.W.	Munroe
Shanley	R.W.	Browner

Goals—Keresey, 4; Steinham, Shanley, Harrinton, MacPherson, 2. Referee—G. H. Boyd. Time of halves—20 minutes.

MISS BIJUR WINS ON ICE.

Captures First Place in Figure Skating Contest at Crystal Rink.

Miss Ethel Bijur won the novice figure skating contest at the Crystal Ice Rink yesterday, defeating several competitors by her superior execution of the school figures. Her closest rival was Mrs. E. S. Knapp, while Miss Sonia Wilson and Miss May Fox did some creditable free skating. Emil Fuchs of the Artists' Skating Club won the first prize among the men competitors. He has skated in many competitions in Europe, but has never won a prize until last night.

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ONE BODY TO RULE TROTTING IS PLAN

N. T. A. Names Committee to Confer with Other Organizations on Amalgamation.

Thirty-four members of the National Trotting Association, representing by proxy 272 affiliations of the national organization, attended the thirtieth biennial congress of the N. T. A. yesterday at the Murray Hill Hotel. The session was the shortest in the history of the association, less than one hour being required for the transaction of all business.

The outstanding feature of the meeting was the action of the N. T. A. in taking preliminary steps toward a reconciliation with the American Trotting Association and the American Trotting Register Association. The A. T. A. seceded from the N. T. A. thirty years ago, and has since been the governing trotting body in the West. Yesterday a committee of three, headed by John C. Welty of Canton, Ohio, President of the N. T. A., was appointed to confer with a committee of the same size representing the A. T. A. and the American Trotting Register Association to work for an amalgamation of all bodies, so that the sport can be brought under one governing body.

President Welty of the N. T. A. declared yesterday that he had always favored amalgamation with the outlawed bodies, but that to date circumstances had prevented this. The negotiations now under way, Mr. Welty stated, have progressed favorably thus far, and it is expected that before the next meeting of the N. T. A. action creating one governing body for the sport will have been taken. The report of the committee appointed by the N. T. A. last December to take up the question of uniformity of rules with the A. T. A. was unanimously adopted. This report will be sent to the A. T. A., and, if it is adopted, it is expected that amalgamation will result.

The business of making registration for all competing horses a compulsory matter was referred to President Welty's committee, which will investigate and report its findings to the Board of Review for action next May.

A resolution of gratitude to the Government for its action in exempting all trotting races from the war tax was heartily indorsed. When the war tax was first instituted by the Government the trotting industry was included in the list of taxable things. A committee of trotting advocates, however, was sent to Washington to consult Government officials, and their mission ended with the withdrawal of the tax on the sport.

The report of the committee on changes in the by-laws, presented by W. H. Gocher of Hartford, Conn., Secretary of the N. T. A., was adopted without discussion. The officers of last year were re-elected without exception.

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U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Sections 2802 and 3082, R. S. U. S., and Section III., Par. H, Tariff Act of October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold six rings set with precious stones and one pair earrings set with precious stones. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on February 25th, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated February 5, 1918.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a Writ of Venditioni exponas issued out of the United States District Court, for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction by Henry Brady, Auctioneer, on Friday, March 1st, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, at my office, Room 307, third floor, United States Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, N. Y., 3 Dent Chronographs and 2 Pendant Chronographs. The Chronographs will be on exhibition Thursday, February 28, 1918. Catalogues mailed upon request as soon as issued. Dated, New York, February 12, 1918.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D., N. Y.

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ATLANTIC CITY'S NEWEST FIREPROOF HOTEL
Ocean Front. Unusually attractive during Winter and Spring Seasons.
AMERICAN and EUROPEAN PLANS
Luxurious lobbies, spacious glass enclosed verandas and sun parlors, overlooking the ocean and thoroughly heated. Charming afternoon musicales with complimentary Tea Service. A palatial residence for those seeking rest and recreation. Garage.

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THE LEADING RESORT HOUSE OF THE WORLD
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HEALTH IS EFFICIENCY
A Germicide Gulf-stream-tempered Climate.
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Hot and Cold Sea Water Baths.
Grill. Orchestra. Dancing. Garage.

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NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS
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CHALFONTE
HOSPITABLE — HOMELIKE
ALWAYS OPEN

HALEN HALL ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
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Atlantic City. Homelike; no advance in rates. Free sea water baths. Mrs. Gerson L. Kahn.

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Fortress Monroe, Va.

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ROCKLEDGE, FLORIDA
Golf, Tennis, Boating, Fishing, Hunting, etc. Ideal climate. Write for circular. W. W. BROWN, Mgr. Summer season: Granliden Hotel, Lake Sunapee, N. H.

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and cottages. Directly on ocean.

STEEL TRADE GETS A PARTIAL RELIEF

Milder Weather and Improved Railway Transportation Beneficial Features.

NORMAL CONDITION DISTANT

Production of Ingots in January 2,500,000 Tons, Against 3,106,500 in December.

The milder weather of the last few days has brought considerable relief to the steel and iron industry, and this has been furthered by improved railway transportation. No expectations are held in the trade, according to reports from important centres, that an approach to normal manufacturing may be expected, however, for some time to come. In addition to the abnormal weather, restrictions on output due to the war aided in checking production in January, and these have not been removed.

The Iron Age reports that the records of companies turning out 88 per cent. of the country's steel ingots indicate a production of no more than 2,500,400 tons in January, against 3,106,500 tons in December and 3,809,000 tons last October. The February rate so far has been below that of January in the corresponding period.

"Steel works operations in the Central West," this trade periodical says, "are generally at 60 to 70 per cent. of capacity and some steel plants, owing to freight embargoes and the large accumulation of finished product, are today doing little better than 50 per cent.

"The industry continues to look to Washington for its impulse toward better or worse conditions. Its latest concern is the sharper restriction put upon exports, the War Industries Board having warned producers not to begin rolling such steel until export licenses covering it have been issued by the War Trade Board. Blast furnace, steel works and rolling mill products, the trade is now advised, are on the conservation list and all shipments are subject to the new restriction unless bills of lading had actually issued previous to Feb. 11.

"This tightening of export regulations following recent efforts to make Government prices apply to certain iron and steel exports, even though not intended for war purposes, is disconcerting to interests that have thrived on foreign trade.

"Steel manufacturers are still much at sea as to the amount of steel they can supply apart from war uses, and the new business going on their books is small. It is plain that even in plates a considerable amount will be available for ordinary commercial purposes when ever capacity output can be reached. Both plate mills and fabricating shops have had their operations badly upset by the unreadiness of certain shipyards to take materials as scheduled."

The Iron Trade Review says:

"A few days of moderate weather conditions have done more to recoup iron and steel production than any drastic exercise of governmental authority in the Pittsburgh and Valley region. The recovery has amounted to from 10 to 25 per cent. Open hearth operations in these districts las week were at 84 per cent. compared with 59 per cent. in the storm period. The output of the blast furnaces was 69 per cent., against 66 per cent. in previous weeks. Bessemer plants ran 61 per cent. of capacity and by-products works at 90 per cent., compared with 66 per cent. the preceding week. Conditions in the Connellsville coke region are the best in two months. Flood dangers at Pittsburgh and other river points serve to becloud the otherwise hopeful prospects."

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Jacket	.06
Alta	.03	Justice	.01
Andes	.13	Mexican	.10
Best & Belcher	.01	Ophir	.10
Caledonia	.05	Overman	.01
Challenge Con	.03	Potosi	.05
Chollar	.04	Savage	.04
Confidence	.08	Seg. Belcher	.01
Con. Virginia	.06	Sierra Nevada	.07
Gould & Curry	.01	Union Con	.07
Hale & Norcross	.01		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.00	Florence	.14
Cash Boy	.09	Goldfield Con	.37
Jim Wood	.03	Goldfield Merger	.07
McNamara	.15	Great Bend	.03
Midway	.08	Jumbo Ext	.15
Mispah	.06	Kewanas	.07
Monarch Pitts	.09	Silver Pick	.03
Montana	.12	Speerhead	.09
North Star	.05	MANHATTAN.	
Rescue	.06	Consolidated	.10
Tonopah Divide	.18	Morning Glory	.10
Tonopah Ext	1.57½	White Caps	.03
West End	.81	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West Tonopah	.15	Packard	.20
GOLDFIELD.		Rochester	.30
Atlanta	.10	Round Mountain	.24
Booth	.03	United Eastern	4.04

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'kpot.	4¼	5	Granite	42	50
Elkton	5	8	Isabella	6¾	7½
El Paso	15	20	McKinney	6	10
Fanny R.	2	4	Portland	1.15	1.18
Golden Cy.	176	178½	U. Gold M.	15	16
Gold Sov.	2½	3	Vindicator	.84	87

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Forecasts:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Fair Thurs. Fri. fair in e., rain in w.; light, variable winds, becoming e.

Ga. and Fla.—Fair Thurs. and Fri., except rain Fri. in n. w.; light, variable winds, becoming s. e.

Ala. and Miss.—Cloudy Thurs., followed by rain Fri. probably fair and colder; moderate to s. winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair in e., rain in w. Thurs. Fri. probably rain and colder.

Ind.—Fair Thurs., except rain in s. w. Fri. rain, colder.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Thurs., probably rain in s. and snow in n. Fri. snow or rain and colder.

Upper Mich.—Snow and colder Thurs., cold wave in w. Fri. snow and colder in e., with a cold wave.

Ohio—Fair Thurs. Fri. rain, colder.

La.—Fair Thurs., colder in n. Fri. fair.

Okla.—Fair Thurs., colder, with a cold wave. Fri. fair.

E. Tex.—Fair Thurs., colder in the interior. Fri. fair.

W. Tex.—Fair and colder Thurs. Fri. fair.

Auctions.

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SALE THIS DAY
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THE
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RARE FABRICS
OLD PERSIAN, SPANISH AND ARABIAN CARPETS
Furniture, Venetian Velvets, Silks, Embroideries, Linen and Lace Covers, Fans, Rare Laces, Wood Carvings and Curios.
Old English Needlework
IN GROS AND PETIT POINT
Including a remarkable Petit Point Carpet, of which there is not a museum in Europe can boast a specimen.
The existing war conditions in Europe are the cause of Mr. Blackborne's decision to dispose of this unique gathering here.
SALES DAILY at 2:30 P. M., up to and including Saturday, February 23rd (holidays omitted). See Catalogue.
The Sales will be conducted by
Mr. AUGUSTUS W. CLARKE

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Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

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THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash; better grade suits, coats, waists, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

BOLIVIAS, POM POM Wanted.—All shades, quantity. Bross Bros., 1,115 Broadway. Farragut 4294.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—F. & H. Botany; all shades, also tricotines; cash. Farragut 5759.

BURELLAS and DELHI Wanted.—087, 0810, and 09057, or similar, tan, Quaker, Pekin, clay, only. Ritter Bros., 1,333 Broadway. Greeley 4376.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing immediate orders on spring coats, snappy styles in velours, silvertones, and serges. Call mornings with samples, fourth floor, 6 West 25th.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on spring suits and coats. Call 8-10 A. M., all week, 4th floor, rear, elevator, 231 West 26th.

COATS Wanted.—Prominent jobber placing orders on better-made coats. 3d floor, 22 West 32d St.

COATS Wanted. — Stouts; jobber placing stock orders. Call with samples, 8-12, 19 West 24th, eleventh floor.

COATS Wanted—Cash for jobs of Fall coats of better grades. Schillers, Inc., 224 6th Av.

COTTON Wanted.—Twills, gabardine, repp, large quantity, cash. 1,161 Broadway, Room 411.

CRYSTAL CLOTH Wanted. — Holden & Leonard, all shades; state quantity, colors, and price for cash. Murray Hill 5455.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber is placing stock orders on all grades taffeta, Georgette, jersey and satin dresses; latest models only; samples, mornings. Wiener, 58 West 36th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers placing stock orders on cotton and gingham dresses; bring your own samples. 12th floor, 134 W. 26th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders, stripes, plain taffeta, and cotton dresses. Call, with samples, 15 West 27th St., 7th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers placing stock orders on better grade silk dresses; bring your own samples. 12th floor, 134 W. 26th.

DRESSES Wanted.—We will buy for cash lots, in any quantity, party or evening dresses; samples daily. Silvia, 25 West 36th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on silk dresses; bring your own samples. Eighth floor, 15 West 26th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for a job of silk dresses. Call 279 5th Av., 4th floor.

DRILL Wanted.—Open for quantity; will pay cash. Madison Square 8741.

EVORA Wanted.—Forstman & Hoffman, 8252, all colors. Madison Square 4152.

FALL COATINGS Wanted—For spot cash; write particulars or send swatches. V 41 Times.

GINGHAM TAFFETA Wanted. — Can use large quantity. Call all day. Harry A. Roman & Co., 11 West 32d. Madison Square 6719.

GINGHAM Wanted.—Open for quantity of fancy striped gingham. Mad. Sq. 7296.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—All weights and colors. Jonas Finger, 141 West 38th.

JERSEY Wanted.—Can use 100 pieces. Farragut 3906.

P. D. C. Wanted—Ten pieces navy, at a price. Superior Silk Co., 7 West 22d St.

POM-POM Wanted—American, all shades; cash. Shapiro, Davis, 29 West 35th. Greeley 6373.

POPLINS and SERGES Wanted.—09610, 06077, 3866, 0936, 9288, 519, 528, Quaker, tan, Pekin, clay, rookie. Ritter Bros., 1,333 Broadway. Greeley 4376.

POPLINS Wanted.—Open for all shades for cash; also all colors in Stevens and American Woolen Co. velour; any quantity, for cash. Miller & Son, 127 West 26th.

POPLINS Wanted.—All shades American or similar; also point twills and heavy weight for velour. Rubin, 40 West 27th. Farragut 2205.

POPLINS Wanted.—Any quantity, in high shades; spot cash. Phil Herzog & Sons, 1,237 Broadway, Madison Square 9656.

POPLIN AND GABARDINE Wanted.—Spot cash; gray, Pekin, and tan. I. Novick, 45 West 27th St. Farragut 5143.

POPLIN Wanted.—Will pay cash for American poplin in high colors. Madison Square 1540.

POPLINS Wanted.—Black, Pekin, and gray, American 9610 or similar. Dave Rosengarten, 11 East 31st.

POPLINS Wanted.—Will exchange 0360 velour for American poplin. N. Hurwitz & Son, 109 West 26th.

POPLINS Wanted.—9610 or 06077, Pekin gray, rose, Burgundy, and tan. Chelsea 9724.

POPLIN AND VELOURS Wanted.—09610, 06077, 0360, all shades; Pom Pom, 6234; spot cash. Gramercy 1807.

POPLINS Wanted.—Will exchange Copenhagen poplin for gray, tan, or Pekin. Chelsea 4615.

POPLINS Wanted.—Clay American or similar; also black pencil stripe 5436 Botany or similar. 8290 Farragut.

POPLINS Wanted.—09610, 0677, 767, 8158 P. P. L. Gramercy 5041.

POPLINS and VELOUR Wanted.—All shades. Farragut 2477.

POPLINS AND DELHI Wanted.—High shades. Irving Finkelstein, 80 West 38d.

POPLINS Wanted—In all colors; will pay cash. Samuel Printz, 30 West 24th St.

POPLINS Wanted.—High shades, also black; exchange clay for peacock. Chelsea 6018.

POPLINS Wanted.—High shades. Miller Bros., 1,333 Broadway. Madison Square 3149.

SATEEN Wanted.—Can use jobs in blacks, colored, and fancies. 87 5th Av., 7th floor. Phone Stuyvesant 4239.

SERGES Wanted.—Garfield 519 or 528, in colors—rose, copen, and navy. Hanauer & Arnstein, 136 Madison Av.,

SERGES Wanted.—7614, 7301, 6301, 7002, 6002, 8, 94, 87, 1210, 4040, 5500, 7120, 6120, 7122, 6122, WFX 54289, 54221. 5941 Gramercy.

SERGES Wanted.—Also poplins and velours, all shades. Cohen & Edelman, 35 West 31st.

SERGES Wanted.—Poplins, gaberdines. Excel Woolen Co., 11 West 25th St. Farragut 752.

SERGES Wanted.—Will purchase 780 Botany and Jullliards 4800 for cash. Call Gramercy 826.

SERGE POPLIN Wanted.—U. S. 235, American 90610, all colors. Farragut 2616.

SHAWLS Wanted.—In cloth, not knitted; submit samples at once. H Wolfson, Exporters' Dry Goods Exchange, 17 Pearl St., Broad 1439.

SILVERTONES, Poiret Twills, and Tricotines Wanted.—In Copen., gray, tan and rookie. Gittelson & Steinhaus, 19 West 34th St. Greeley 5213.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Will pay $3.25 spot cash for Holden Leonard's silvertone; Spring shades. Chelsea 2070.

SILVERTONE VELOUR Wanted. — All Spring shades; open for quantity. Telephone Greeley 2137.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—All shades American; velours, all shades. Sprayregen, Marks, 158 West 29th St.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—200 pieces, all colors; will pay cash. Karp, 104 West 27th St. Farragut 2187.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Spring shades; spot cash. Bramson Bros., 48 West 25th. Farragut 6262.

SUITS Wanted.—Mr. Lampson of the Smith-Murray Co., Bridgeport, Conn., will look at women's and misses' suits ranging in price from $10 to $14, Friday morning, at Jay & Co., 404 4th Av.

SUITS Wanted—Exclusive jobber placing stock orders on better grade suits, using our own materials. Rosengarten, 11 East 31st.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on snappy style suits from $12.50 up. 37-39 West 28th, twelfth floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobbers placing orders on suits and coats; smart new styles, 32 West 27th St., 10th floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Stouts; jobber placing stock orders. Call with samples, 8-12, 19 West 24th, eleventh floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Placing orders on better kind. 122 West 26th, 7th floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Silks, also cotton serge and poplin dresses. Moss Bros., 1,133 B'way.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Open for large quantity in taupe, Belgian blue, and plum. Harry A. Roman & Co., 11 West 32d. 6719 Madison Square.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Open for big quantity of taffetas, gray, tan, copen, green, taupe, Tip Top Dress, 134 West 37th.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Taupe and copen, for immediate delivery. International Dress and Skirt Co., 138 West 25th.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Colors and blacks, any quantity, for cash. M. A. Harnick, 225 5th Av., 6051 Mad. Square.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Open for 50 pieces below $1, in colors, for cash. Mad. Sq. 3559.

TAFFETAS wanted and georgettes, all colors, cash. A. H. Feldman, 12 West 27th.

TRUNKS Wanted for dresses; must be 40 inches high. Stmon, 44 East 32d.

TRUNKS Wanted.—Prefer fitted with cases; size about 40 inches. Gramercy 5928.

VOILES Wanted.—Printed and woven, in assorted colors; can use large quantities for spot deliveries. H. Wolfson, Exporters' Dry Goods Exchange, 17 Pearl St., Broad 1439.

VELOUR Wanted.—K 544, 11050, 15020, and other qualities in all shades; any quantity for cash. Farragut 8993.

VELOURS, POPLINS, GABERDINES Wanted.—All high shades; any quantity. Merit Co., Farragut 9610.

VELOUR Wanted.—Will exchange 0360, rose shade 971, for same cloth shade 975, raspberry. Greeley 4321.

VELOURS Wanted. — K 544, 13046, 11050, 0360, 15003, 4X. 6941 Gramercy.

VELOUR CHECKS Wanted.—Any mill: J. Heil & Son, 99 Madison Av.

VELOURS, Delhi, and Silvertones Wanted.—All colors. Stern Miller Co., 29 West 32d.

VELOURS Wanted.—Open to buy for cash K 544 and 11050. Phone Gramercy 410.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—In all shades suitable for dresses. Call all day, Harry A. Roman & Co., 11 West 32d. Madison Square 6719.

WOOL VELOURS Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for American styles, 544, 13009, 11050, 15020. Farragut 2770.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—For cash, Beaver, Beige, Pekin. Imperial Dress, 25 W. 31st.

WOOL PLUSHES Wanted.—Open to buy American 12083. Chelsea 9864.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—Can use quantity for cash. Schiff & Kornbluth, 108 W. 25th.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

CHEVIOTS.—200 pieces ¾; peerless plushes, 50 pieces U. S. 888. Farragut 9612.

CHINCHILLA. — White; American velours, serges and poplins, Spring shades on hand. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

CLOAKINGS AND OVERCOATINGS.—McKenney's and others; also American Mackinaws. Well, Stuyvesant 4000.

CLOAKINGS.—¾ meltons, chinchilla, 54289. Gramercy 2523.

COATS and SUITS.—Spring line, best ever; attractive styles, prices right; our pom pom coats made us famous. Take a tip—visit our new showroom. Open all week. Shapiro & Davis, 29 West 35th St.

COATS.—Large stock for immediate delivery. Don't fail to see our special all-wool poplin coats in high shades, 48 inches long, $5.75. F. J. Gelfond, 141 West 28th.

COATS.—Spring lino, ready; exceptional values and styles for jobbers, retailers; juniors', misses', ladies'. Alex. Kogut, 129 West 22d St.

COATS.—Fall, velours, mixtures, suits, serges; burrella; to close out. Plager, 1,161 Broadway.

COATS.—American Woolen Co. all-wool poplin, $8.75; uptown showroom. Rubin & Ulius Bros., 1,216 Broadway.

COATS, SUITS.—Better kind; popular prices; exceptional values. Talbot Co., 114-116 West 27th.

COATS.—Winter velours, kerseys, broadcloths; Fall suits, plush coats. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—1,000 Fall, infant, $12 a dozen, quilted, and children's cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS.—Children's, juniors', ladies' Spring coats; style, quality, at prices that talk. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th.

COATS.—Don't fail to see our stout and regular coats. Dunn, 127 West 25th.

COATS. — Flappers for hard-to-fit girls. Julius Goldstein, 153 West 28d.

COATS and SUITS.—Spring, Spring, Spring, today delivery. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COMBS.—Horn, celluloid, and rubber, for export; immediate delivery. Gramercy 3028.

CORDUROY.—Rose and green, 32 inches wide. I. Arbus & Sons, 3334 Farragut.

CORDUROYS.—9,000 Tan Boyds 3200, all shades, to close out. 5941 Gramercy.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Large quantity to close out below price; exporters and jobbers, attention. Fair Trade Mills, 44 East 23d St.

CUTTING MACHINE, Eastman, straight knife, slightly used, cheap. 906 5th Av., room 513. Madison Square 5339.

DRESSES.—Wonderful values in solid serge dresses, and with foulard trimming, for immediate delivery; prices from $7.50 to $12.50; also special values in silks, for immediate delivery. N. Y. Dress Co., 55 West 35th.

DRESSES.—High-grade models in wool jerseys, serge, and silk dresses; big values; immediate delivery. Ansonia Dress & Costume Mfg. Co., 56 West 35th. Greeley 5995.

DRESSES.—1,000 novelty jerseys, serges, chicken silk dresses on the rack for immediate delivery. Kaufman Bros. & Ruchman, 122 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Serge dresses to close; large variety of serge and silk dresses; immediate delivery. Lorraine Dress Co., 41 West 25th.

DRESSES.—200 brocaded serge dresses, to close, $2.50; also silk dresses, $6.75 to $10.50. S. Schwartz & Brother, 105 East 25th St. Madison Square 6084.

DRESSES.—250 French serge dresses to close out in job at a price. Unexcelled Dress Co., 17 East 125th St. 7865 Harlem.

DRESSES.—Serges, silks, Georgettes, crepes, taffetas; will sell cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Serge; big quantity to close out, $3.25; silk dresses, taffeta, and stripes. Nathan Nathanson & Co., 148 West 23d.

DRESSES.—Job of 100 silk and serge dresses; snappy styles; to close out at low prices. Cashman & Verdenson, 110 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk dresses; immediate delivery; $8.50 up. Liberty Dress and Skirt Co., 126 West 22d St.

DRESSES.—For immediate delivery, 500, all wool French serge, at $6.75; regular. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES.—300 taffeta and Georgette dresses in various styles, to close out. Wear-Well Dress Co., 15 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Desirable jobs, including road samples at reductions. King & Appleman, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—French serges, silks; immediate delivery; reasonable prices. Ruby, 116 West 28th.

DRESSES.—Novelty silk dresses for immediate delivery; $5.50 up. Seid Co., 32 East 31st St.

DRESSES. — Serges, silks; assorted styles; close $6.75 up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Serges, silk, to close out very cheap. 14 West 22d. Gramercy 5896.

DRESSES.—Serges, silk foulards at special prices. Deutsch, 23 West 32d.

EMBROIDERY.—To manufacturers and retailers, imported goods. 114 5th Av., Room 1703.

FANCY FEATHERS.—150 doz. assorted fancies, close out cheap; high class merchandise. Weinberg Feather, 67 East 8th.

JERSEY CLOTH.—Wool jersey, heather mixtures, for sale, cheap. Chelsea 5183.

PLUSHES.—60 pieces Blumenthal's Latinex, first quality, at $3.50; American velour, No. 13009, colors, $3; spot delivery; net cash. Spring 3257.

GINGHAM PLAID, Louisine silk; immediate delivery. M. M. Schwarzschild, 257 4th Av. Gramercy 2292.

GINGHAMS. — Toile du Nord, plain and checks, all colors, under market price. Gramercy 6398.

HOSIERY.—We have for delivery, February to July, popular priced misses', men's, and ladies', our 214 best cheap 176 needle sox on market; desirable seconds for delivery. Has produced. Highland Hosiery Mills Company, 366 Broadway, New York City. Telephone Franklin 8368.

LINEN.—White French, linen ramie, natural linen. Madison Square 6329.

PANAMAS, Serges, B. & W. Checks.—Immediate delivery. Wellington Woolen Co., 1,133 Broadway.

PANAMAS.—Whitman's 1305, 36 inch, half wool. Farragut 3990.

PIECE GOODS.—25 pieces A. D. Juilliard's wide wale corduroy, 280 yards pink, 45 yards red, 90 yards tan, 150 yards green, 150 yards light blue, 150 yards yellow, 800 yards white, colored 30 inches wide, white 36 inches wide; give best offer. Stylefit Skirt Co., 926 Washington Av., St. Louis, Mo.

POPLINS.—Will exchange clay and Copen. for gray and Pekin. Dave Rosengarten, 11 East 31st.

POPLINS.—Selden, Jamestown, 6706½; Chuddahs, bureline, gabardines; Peerless plush; reasonable. Farragut 9811.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

POPLINS.—Cotton mercerized, popular shades, at less than market price. Swayse, Madison Square 8726.

POPLIN.—Brightwood 4916, Selden 1057, 0360, 0986 Clay. Gramercy 1074.

POPLIN.—Whitman's, 767; Botany, 809; in all shades, 7120, 104. Stuyvesant 8240.

POPLINS.—American 6709½, 1573½. Farragut 5759.

SERGES.—Amoskeags, 7614, 7301; Fastolite, 1166, 2466; Whitman, 94; Hamilton, 4040, 5500; U. S., 235; all navy, large quantity in house. Call at The Lester Co., 216 Greene St. Spring 5897.

SERGES AND POPLINS.—Amoskeag, Whitman's, Juilliard's, U. S., Americans, Lorraines, L. Finkelstein & Sons, 666 Broadway. Spring 6511.

SERGES.—U. S., 886, 6234, 6120; Parker, Wilder, 36-inch; Whitman, 9. Farragut, 9812.

SERGE DRESSES.—On hand for immediate delivery, to close out. Jacob Holzman, 134 West 29th.

SERGES.—6120, 7120, 11483, 879, 87, 1210; 227, 228. Israel Cummings & Brother, 23 West 25th St. 5390 Farragut.

SERGES.—100 pieces navy serh; 7120, $1.75½; 1210, 48½ cents, net. Gramercy 5435. F 39 Times.

SERGES.—W. F. X. 4059, Juilliards. J. Gould, Hotel Breslin.

SERGES.—Botany, 809; navy, 25 pieces, $2.05 cash. Irving, 3965 Gramercy.

SERGE.—Amoskeag 7120; 10 pieces navy, 1 piece green. 7865 Harlem.

SERGES.—American 6234, navy; Gera 9056. Phone Mr. Alfred, Madison Square 8102.

SERGE.—Botany, 809; tan, 167. Madison Square 1270.

SERGES.—6120, 7120, 11483, 1210. Israel Cummings & Bros., Farragut 5390.

SERGES.—Whitman's 104, $1.90 net cash. Parr, 5759.

SERGES.—S. B. G. L. and cotton serges, all colors; below market. Levin, 149 West 36th.

SERGES.—Whitman's 1210 navy, 49 cents. Roth & Mayers, 17 West 28th.

SERGES.—Garfield 528; Amoskeag 6301, and American velour. Farragut 707.

SHEPHERD CHECKS.—Fancy and velour checks, all sizes and qualities, at low prices. Madison Square 8698-8699.

SILKS.—Crepe de chine and wash satins, white and flesh taffetas, colors and black; also satin de luxe; immediate delivery. Chelsea 4360.

SILK DRESSES.—On hand, popular priced. Phil Mark & Co., 71 West 23d.

SILK SKIRTS.—Striped and plain taffeta, $2.25 up. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

SKIRTS.—Silk specialty; cannot be beaten for quality, style, and price; buyers invited to visit our showroom. B. Heller & Co., 28-32 West 27th St.

SKIRTS.—See our French poplin special at $8.50. Albert Skirt Co., 110 West 36th St.

SKIRTS.—Discarded samples, assorted styles, to close; woolens. Ford, 149 West 36th.

SUITS.—$6.90 to $22.50, all shades; immediate delivery. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Sample line newest models to close out, cheap. Lefkewitz, 38 West 18th.

TAFFETAS.—Colored, Georgettes, satins, crepe de chines, washable satins; immediate delivery. H. Letzter Co., 1 East 28th, Madison Square 3313-3314.

TAFFETAS, wash satins, 36-inch, 40-inch, for immediate delivery. Sigmund Heyman, 257 4th Av. Telephone Gramercy 1240.

TAFFETAS, GEORGETTES.—All colors, immediate delivery. Trevas & Schack, Inc., 469 4th Av. Madison Square 7527.

TRICOTINES.—Garfield navy only; also Newport serges, all shades. Madison Square 3388.

TRICOTINES, Serges, and Poplins.—Charles Goldman Co., Farragut 5759.

TWEEDS.—Rochester mills, gray and tan. Farragut 3598.

UNDERGARMENTS.—Silk, best ever made at any price; we can and be convinced. Minerva Undergarment Co., 49 East 21st St.

VELOUR.—Stevens, storm and French serges. — A. Cress & Son, 27 West 26th.

VELOURS. — American 0360, all colors. Phone Madison Square 8101, Mr. Alfred.

VELOURS.—Poirets, Panamas, checks, poplins, serges. Hotel York, Room 124.

WAISTS.—Job Georgette, crepe de chines, lace and embroideries, all sizes, to close out. Fit-All Waist Co., 25 West 38th.

WAISTS.—To close out at a sacrifice, $3.75 georgette. 114 West 26th, 12th floor.

WAISTS.—50 dozen assorted, $3.75 a dozen, and other equal values. Hutner, 48 W. 25th.

WHITE NET.—100 pieces at 35c, 22 hole. I. B. Skudewitz, 129 West 28th.

WOOLENS.—Delhi's, all shades, $2.10 net; tweeds, $2.30 net. Garfield's, 519. Call 11 A. M. Madison Square 5431.

YARNS.—Hand knitting wool and worsted; also sock yarns; immediate deliveries. E. P. Bond, 15 East 22d St.

YARNS.—Hand knitting wool and worsted, also sack yarns; immediate deliveries. E. P. Bond, 15 East 22d St.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS on dresses bring samples on taffetas, georgettes, and crepe de chines; we place orders and furnish goods. 38 West 18th, sixth floor. Call between 1 and 3.

CONTRACTORS on ladies' gingham dresses; Spring styles; ready to place large stock order. Sure Dress Company, 1,270 Broadway, Room 518.

CONTRACTORS, better class, bring samples georgette and silk dresses; also open for smart gingham and cotton dresses. 1st floor, 110 Madison Av.

CONTRACTORS on good line of middy blouses; steady work. Freedman, 814 McDonough St., corner Broadway, Brooklyn.

CONTRACTORS Wanted.—Will place orders on better made Spring coats. Call between 9 and 11, 15 East 26th, Room 2001.

Contracts Wanted.

CONTRACTOR bathing shoes, up to date plant, ready to make shoes for manufacturer or jobber; first-class references. N 987 Times Downtown.

Help Wanted.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, with executive ability; state experience, references, salary expected. Address Manufacturer, Station G, Brooklyn.

SALESMAN, age 23, who can produce, desires connection with reputable concern handling staple line; unquestionable references furnished. F 3 Times.

SALESMAN wanted to carry side line of imported linings; all territories open outside of city; commission. N 894 Times Downtown.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday, 5¼@5% per cent. for the best names Monday...5¼@5%

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Gray Goods Sales Not Large.

The local gray goods market was slow to recover from the effects of the double holiday, with the result that the volume of business put through was not large. Buyers apparently had not become accustomed to the new scale of prices, and most of the inquiries made by them yesterday were below general market levels. Practically all of the bids called for deliveries in this month, March, and April. About the only feature, so far as actual business was concerned, was the selling of a considerable quantity of 35½-inch 64-00s early in the day at 13 cents for March and April shipments. Most sellers are now asking a quarter more for these positions. Sheetings and other coarse goods were firm, but none too active. Spot printcloth prices closed this way:

39-inch, 80-80s	17c	38½-inch, 64-60s	13½c
39-inch, 72-76s	16½c	38½-inch, 64-56s	12½c
39-inch, 68-72s	15c	38½-inch, 60-52s	12½c
39-inch, 64-48s	11¼c	38½-inch, 60-48s	11½c
38½-inch, 64-64s	13¾c	27-inch, 64-60s	10¼c

Asked.

Novelties to be Put in Limbo.

Musical comedy styles in men's and women's hose will be put on the shelf for the remainder of the war, so far as Pennsylvania manufacturers are concerned, as a result of a decision reached by the members of the National Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers' Association who have their plants in that State. Many styles that have taken up extra time and materials in production, thereby lessening the output and increasing production costs, also will be eliminated. As another war measure, the manufacturers in their last meeting adopted a resolution fostering plans for the establishment of automobile freight transportation lines between leading knit goods manufacturing cities of the State and between those cities and New York. An effort will be made to limit salesmen's baggage to 200 pounds, in order further to help in solving the county's transportation problems.

Burlap Sales Pick Up.

Reports from the local burlap trade indicated a nice call for these goods yesterday at full prices. Spot goods were very scarce, and sellers were firm in their demands for prices based on 17¼ cents for 'eight-ounce 40s and 21 cents for 10½-ounce goods of the same weight. Buying was said to have included practically all available widths and weights. Little information of interest is coming from Dundee these days, as that market is practically cut off from the local one as a result of restrictions and commandeerings of the British Government. Cables from Calcutta still report that market higher than New York.

Wealthy People Stocking Up.

February is running true to form as a time for replenishing stocks put in by the well-to-do back in the Summer. The Coal Trade Journal will say today. Many of this class of buyers are now sending in their orders to retail yards for five or ten tons, apparently expecting immediate deliveries in full. In fact, they frequently profess astonishment when told there is a real coal shortage. As a rule, however, the public is under no delusions as to the coal situation, and for that reason the trade expects little letup in the demand even after the cold weather is over. During the greater part of the last week, bituminous receipts at tidewater have been on the highest scale ever known in recent years, except in strike times.

Paper Market Quiet but Strong.

The upward tendency of prices in the local paper market during the last few weeks, and the probability that they will continue to advance for some little time to come, are said to be due not so much to active buying as to diminished supplies. The mills have been seriously handicapped by the lack of coal, which has forced shutdowns in many cases for periods of varying lengths in addition to the regular Monday closings. The curtailed output which resulted is said to have been more responsible than anything else for the higher prices which are now in force. Super printing has advanced 1 cent to 7¼ cents a pound. Bond paper is obtainable in some quarters for 9¾ cents, though many are holding out for 10 cents. Manila wrapping paper and fibe wrapping, both in sheets and rolls, are quoted from 5½ to 6 cents a pound. In some cases mills will only accept orders subject to prices at time of shipment.

Rubber Prices Ease Off Again.

Prices in the local market for crude rubber have again eased off a little, in spite of the fact that there is a pretty fair business being done. The demand, in fact, is only slightly subnormal for this time of the year, and in view of this sellers are somewhat uncertain of the cause contributing to the present softening. Prices for Brazilian rubbers at Para continue higher than in New York, but this is attributed to the competition afforded by the plantation grades in this city. The best Eastern rubbers are now about 2 cents a pound less than the best Brazilians, and buyers are not lightly overlooking this fact. Yesterday both first latex and smoked sheets, spot, were quoted at 54 cents, while up-river fine for the same position was held at 57. Up-river coarse and upper Caucho ball both were quoted at 36 cents for spots.

Now Come Fancy Fabric Hats.

Batik prints, adapted from ancient Japanese textiles, in foulards and other popular silks, are among the new things in hats now being shown for Spring in the local wholesale millinery trade. Highly colored patterns in Peruvian motifs are also being cut up into hats. Small shapes predominate, and chiefly popular with buyers are small sailors with high crowns, small shapes with high upturned side effects, and small Watteau types. Some have knitting bags and parasols to match. The trimmings consist of flowers, wheat sprays, and burnt ostrich.

MORE DEMAND FOR WOOL.

South American Product an Active Feature in Market.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 13.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

South American wools still occupy the centre of the stage in the wool market. There has been much more activity in this market during the week and 2,000,000 pounds, or twice as much as the week before, was sold. More demand is made for domestic wools for civilian purposes than for some time. The advent of the heavy weight season is a cause for this.

Prices of cotton will not be fixed, according to advices from Washington. This price fixing question seems to have been the main thing to affect the market of late.

The woolen goods market continues strong. High prices indicate very limited offerings on many fabrics usually in relatively large supply. One of the important features at present is that worsteds contain much larger value than woolens.

The cotton goods market remains firm. The most prominent influence regulating prices seems to be the inability to supply the goods required, and the willingness of buyers to pay the prices asked to obtain the goods available. Until the production becomes larger, or until the needs of distributors become smaller it does not seem very likely that quotations for goods will decline greatly. The outlook is for a continued strong demand and high prices.

MORE SUITINGS OFFERED.

Openings of Fabrics for Men' Wear from Several Mills.

There were further offerings of men's wear fabrics yesterday in the local market at prices all well advanced over those of the last previous openings. All the mills are finding it hard to take care of their regular customers, and few have much to offer to the general trade. The demand for suitings is strong, and it is thought that most of the lines offered will very shortly be pretty well taken.

The United States Worsted Company offered the following lines of fancy worsteds:

Range.	Weight, (Oz.)	Price.	Description.
4018	12½@13	$4.00	2-ply *w., s. f.
4118	12½@13

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ENVER—Neustetter Co.; M. D. Neustetter, oats, suits; 364 5th Av.
ERBY, Conn.—Howard & Barber Co.; C. . Cook, general mdse.; Miss Lintzner, lles Tuttle, coats, suits, waists; 404 4th ., Somerset.
ETROIT—Marbut Shop; Miss A. Cohen, adies' apparel; Ansonia.
ETROIT—N. Annis & Co.; W. W. Wenzell, resses; Latham
ETROIT—Ernst, Kern Co.; Miss A. Watke, oats, suits, dresses; Miss H. Renner, in- ants' wear; Room 1611, 116 West 32d.
ETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; C. H. Arm- trong, asst. mdse. mgr., men's furn. goods, ewelry, gloves; basement; 354 4th Av.
ETROIT—D. J. Healy Shops; W. L. Aus- n, white goods, linens; 1,270 Broadway.
ETROIT, Mich.—Crowley Brothers; N. chloff, domestics, linings; 48 Leonard.
UBUQUE, Iowa—J. Levi & Co.; F. Levi, omestics, flannels, blankets; 1,133 Broad- ay; Gerard.
ASTON, Penn.—Rader & Brother; R. K. imonson, ready-to-wear, carpets; Latham.
ASTON, Penn.—Bush & Bull; Miss L. yers, Miss Arnold, millinery; Gregorian.
AST ST. LOUIS, Ill.—Fellner-Crow Co.; J. . Crow, men's, boys' clothing, hats, fur- ishing goods; Herald Square.
LMIRA, N. Y.—Queen City Mfg. Co.; N. irnberg, manufactures muslin underwear; rostell.
LMIRA, N. Y.—Sheehan, Dean & Co.; E. ean, general merchandise; 108 Grand.
LMIRA, N. Y.—Gorton Co.; W. A. Gorton, eady-to-wear; Imperial.
RIE, Penn.—Warner Bros.; G. W. Lunger, ress goods, silks; Miss M. Ward, coats, uits; W. H. Warner, china; Arlington.
AYETTEVILLE, N. C.—B. Fleishman & Brother; S. Fleishman, women's clothing; 01 Broadway; Herald Square.
DNT, Mich.—Warrick Brothers; W. E. rn, notions; 1,133 Broadway.
RT SMITH, Ark.—Berry-Beall D. G. Co.; . Fisher, ready-to-wear; W. S. Beall, no- ions, furn. goods; 48 Leonard.
OLDSBORO, N. C.—H. Weil & Bros.; L. Weil, Miss Griswold, ready-to-wear; 44 . 23d.
REAT BARRINGTON, Mass.—E. P. Hunt & Co.; E. P. Hunt, general merchandise; 105 Grand.
REENVILLE, S. C.—Myers, Arnold Co.; R. A. Sanders, domestics, house furn. oods; 1,178 Broadway; Gregorian.
AMILTON, Ontario—T. C. Watkins, Ltd.; W. N. Sparling, coats, suits, dresses; Mrs. M. McLean, millinery; 23 E. 26th.
AMILTON, Mon.—Valley Mercantile Co.; H. G. Pound, general merchandise; Brostell.
AMMOND, Ind.—E. C. Minas; E. C. Minas, dry goods, ready-to-wear, men's, boys' clothing, furnishing goods; 44 E. 23d.
ARRISBURG—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; W. H. Bennethum, Jr., ready-to-wear; 286 th Av.
ARRISBURG, Penn.—I. E. Robinson & Co.; I. E. Robinson, men's, women's cloth- ng; Herald Square.
ARTFORD—Sage, Allen & Co.; Miss S. Newman, ready-to-wear; J. T. McWeeny, mdse. mgr.; 404 4th Av.
ARTFORD, Conn.—G. Fox & Co.; Miss Herbert, infants' wear; 353 4th Av.
ARTFORD—Brown, Thomson & Co.; Mr. Nagle, representing; 230 5th Av.
ARTFORD, Conn.—Brown-Thompson Co.; H. B. Strong, dress goods, silks, linens; 230 5th Av.
ARTFORD, Conn.—L. S. Goldschmidt & Co.; J. P. Atkins, ladies' sweaters, muslin underwear; L. S. Goldsmith, cotton piece goods, ribbons, hosiery, knit underwear; Manhattan.
ARTSVILLE, S. C.; J. L. Coker & Co.; J. F. Clyburn, dry goods, notions, mil- linery; Collingwood.
ILLSBORO, Texas—Hillsboro D. G. Co.; H. F. Sims, dry goods; New Strand.
OUSTON, Texas.—Logan & Allnoch Dry Goods Co.; J. C. Hahn, notions, furnishing goods; 256 Church.
UNTINGTON, W. Va.—Deardorff-Sisler Co.; E. N. Deardorff, ready-to-wear, mil- linery, men's furnishing goods; 47 W. 34th.
NDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—I. S. Solomon; H. R. Friedman, cloaks, suits, dresses; 56 W. 22d.
NDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—L. S. Ayres & Co.; Miss A. Krauch, children's wear; H. C. Krauch, toys; 220 5th Av.
NDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Bliss-Swain Store; J. G. Kirkwood, clothing, furn. goods; Brostell.
NDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; W. B. Alexander, draperies; 116 West 32d.
THACA, N. Y.—Rothschild Brothers; Mr. Ellis, suits; Miss Fletcher, suits; Miss Shannon, dresses; 44 East 23d.
AMESTOWN, N. Y.—Proudfit Clothing Co.; J. H. Christian, clothing, furn. goods; Im- perial.
OHNSTOWN, Penn.—Schwartz Bros.; Miss A. Rutledge, millinery; Breslin.
ANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Co.; Mrs. M. E. O'Brien, hand- kerchiefs, neckwear; 25 Madison Av.
ANSAS CITY, Mo.—Maxwell-McClure-Fitts Dry Goods Co.; R. W. Smith, hosiery; 48 Leonard.
ANSAS CITY—G. Bernheimer, Bros. & Co.; Miss B. Diers, millinery; 7 West 22d.
ANSAS CITY—Kline Cloak and Suit Co.; Miss A. Robertson, underwear, aprons; 404 4th Av.
NOXVILLE, Tenn.; G. G. McCulley Hat Co.; G. G. McCulley, millinery, gloves; Flanders.
AMPASAS, Texas.—Stokes Bros.; S. E. Guthrie, general buyer; C. D. Stokes, dry goods, women's wear, millinery, clothing, shoes; 1,181 B'way.
ANCASTER, Penn.—Buchanan & Young; J. Buchanan, coats, suits, millinery; 212 5th Av.; Grand.
ANSING, Mich.—J. W. Knapp Co.; Miss Smith, waists; 116 West 32d.
AWRENCE, Mass.—New York Store; Mrs. J. Boarstein, ready-to-wear; Aberdeen.
AWRENCE, Mass.—J. F. McGrath & Co.; Miss V. Mazier, infants' wear; Mrs. P. F. McGrath, cloaks, suits; Continental.
AWRENCE, Mass.—Reid & Hughes Co.; Miss M. Donovan, house furnishing goods, China, glassware; Continental.
INCOLN, Neb.—S. M. Fogelson Co.; S. M. Fogelson, dry goods; Somerset.
ITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Beal Burrow Dry Goods Co.; H. C. Bland, hosiery, notions; 13 Leonard.
OGANSPORT, Ind.—Grube & Co.; A. Grube, women's ready to wear, furnishing goods, furs, children's wear; 908 5th Av.
OUISVILLE, Ky.—Kaufman-Strauss Co.; W. D. Gilmore, house furn. goods; 220 5th Av.
OUISVILLE, Ky.—Kaufmann-Strauss Co.; B. Marcus, linens, white goods; 220 5th Av.
YNCHBURG, Va.—V. R. Milner Co.; E. R. Bell, trunks, blankets, toys; 1,150 Broad- way; Lonsacre.
ARSHALL, Texas—Bergson D. G. Co.; B. Bergson, dry goods, clothing, shoes; New Strand.
EMPHIS, Tenn.—W. R. Moore Dry Goods Co.; M. Kuhn, ladies' ready-to-wear; 226 Church.
EMPHIS, Tenn.—Dry Block Mercantile Co.; A. L. McCoy, white goods, linens; 1,150 Broadway, Albert.
EMPHIS—I. Goldsmith & Sons Co.; L. C. Baum, laces, trimmings, neckwear, h'dk'fs, leather goods; 1,150 Broadway, Cumberland.
EMPHIS, Tenn.—J. Gerber & Co.; Miss J. Combet, millinery; 1,150 B'way, Algonquin.
ERIDIAN, Miss.—L. Schwartz, Co.; L. Schwartz, general mdse.; 38 W. 32d; New Strand.
IDDLETOWN.—J. H. Bunce Co.; Miss A. E. Long, laces, embroideries; 404 4th Av.
ILWAUKEE—Gimbel Brothers; Miss B. Agner, women's neckwear; Miss Schuldtcht, art needlework; Miss M. McShane, laces; Broadway and 32d.
ILWAUKEE, Wis. — E. Schuster & Co., Inc.; Mr. Rosenbaum, dry goods; 105 Grand.
INNEAPOLIS—Minneapolis D. G. Co.; G. La Bissoniere, Miss B. G. Hogan, coats, suits, dresses; 432 4th Av.
INNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; H. Mitchell, laces, hdkfs.; J. M. Pitcher, millinery, base- ment; 1,170 B'way.
INNEAPOLIS—Powers Mercantile Co.; A. E. Price, toys, sporting goods; 2 West 37th.
OLINE, Ill.—Fisk & Looney Co.; J. H. Nersley, women's wear; Remington.
ONTREAL, Can.—Dupuis Freres; Mr. Gatrow, children's wear; Room 1611, 116 West 32d.
UNCIE, Ind.—W. A. McNaughton Co.; H. C. Dedert, silks, dress goods; Miss Green- lee, ladies' wear; Miss Jensma, ladies' wear; 1,230 B'way.
ASHVILLE—Cain Sloan Co.; M. Denton, notions; 353 4th Av.
ASHVILLE, Tenn.—Timothy D. G. Co.; E. E. Trimbuth, coats, suits, misses', chil- dren's wear; Herald Square.
EW HAVEN, Conn.—F. A. Corbin, wool- ens; Collingwood.
EW HAVEN, Conn.—E. Malley Co.; A. Sandbach, furn. goods; 404 4th Av.
EW HAVEN—The Edward Malley Co.; T. J. Morrissy, silks, dress goods, linings; 404 4th Av.
EW HAVEN—Shortenberg & Robinson; M. S. Mumma, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.
EW HAVEN, Conn.—Gamble-Desmond Co.; Miss Schell, infants', children's, juniors' wear; 470 4th Av.
IAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Spirella Co.; F. G. Clayton, manufacturers corsets; 506 5th Av.
ORFOLK—Watt, Rettew & Clay; Miss A. Delaney, ready-to-wear; Miss R. Swindell, millinery; 23 East 26th.
ORFOLK, Va.—Burk Co.; R. Fensterwald, clothing, furn. goods; St. Andrews.
ORFOLK, Va.—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz; Miss R. Barker, laces; 1,239 Broadway.
ORRISTOWN, Penn.—H. C. Warner, dry goods; York.
ORWICH—Reid & Hughes Co.; C. S. Newmer, upholstery goods, carpets, lino- leums; 404 4th Av.
ORWICH, Conn.—Reese & Whitbeck; G. W. Reese, dry goods, general merchandise; Continental.
GDENSBURG, N. Y.—Randel's Mfg. Co.; C. D. Randel, E. Randel, piece goods; Park Av.
GDENSBURG, N. Y.—N. Frank's Sons; L. Frank, general merchandise; 44 E. 23d.
LEAN, N. Y.—Bell Bros.; J. A. McDonald, ready-to-wear; Herald Square.
MAHA—J. L. Brandeis & Sons; J. F. Cum- mins, jewelry, leather goods; 1,261 B'way.
NEONTA, N. Y.—M. R. Wilder & Sons; L. E. Wilder, dry goods; Sherman Square.
PELOUSAS, La.—Bennett Stores, Inc.; E. K. Eastham, ready-to-wear, children's wear; 385 Broadway.
SHKOSH, Wis.—Henderson-Hoyt Co.; Mr. Hoyt, general merchandise; 44 E. 23d.
WOSSO, Mich.—Lyon & Pond; H. B. Lyon, dry goods, notions, ready-to-wear, carpets; Albemarle.
ADUCAH, Ky.—J. A. Rudy & Sons; J. H. Rudy, gen. mdse.; Mrs. Golden, ready-to- wear; Mr. Barker, piece goods; 353 4th Av.
ARKERSBURG, W. Va.—Dils Brothers & Co.; G. Titchener, dress goods, housefurn- ishing goods; Longacre.
AWTUCKET, R. I.—Devhy Bros.; Miss M. Gallagher, gloves, handkerchiefs; Breslin.
EORIA, Ill.—Clarke & Co.; Miss Lid- winecki, filet collars, cuff sets; 1,133 B'way.
ETERSBURG, Va.—Rucker Dry Goods Co.; W. M. Rucker, domestics, millinery, wo- men's garments; Grand.
HILADELPHIA—J. Largman & Bro.; J. Largman, tie silks; 200 5th Av.; Latham.
HILADELPHIA—N. Shellenberg & Co.; Mrs. C. Arnold, infants' wear; 1,261 B'way.
HILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; Miss
HILADELPHIA—A. Graff & Co.; A. F. Lippincott, rugs; Imperial.
M. McMahon, coats, suits; B'way and 10th.
HILADELPHIA—Gimbel Brothers; E. Bohn, leather goods; D. Scott, furn. goods; B. F. Montague, gloves; B'way and 32d.
HILADELPHIA—M. Gross & Co.; M. Gross, coats, suits; 1,182 Broadway.
HILADELPHIA—" Blauner's;" Miss Cohen, Spring all wool serge skirts; Mr. Kanholz, jobs silk, serge dresses; Miss Schenk, jobs poplin suits, cloth novelty skirts; 15 E. 26th.
HILADELPHIA—Lit Bros.; Miss Perett, jobs dresses; 1,261 B'way.
HILADELPHIA—Trio Waist Co.; H. Kess- ler, waists; 39 W. 32d.
HILADELPHIA—Sterling, Rothschild & Co.; A. Sterling, piece goods, wool jerseys, fancy silks, foulards; Room 1505, 1,133 Broadway.
HILADELPHIA, Penn.—I. Feingold & Co.; I. Feingold, manufacturers skirts; Aberdeen.
HILADELPHIA, Penn.—L. Bauer & Co.; L. Bauer, manufacturers shirtwaists; Ge- rard.
ITTSBURGH—Arbuthnot, Stephenson Co.; G. Dibm, rugs; 48 Leonard.
ITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Miss L. O. Maze, ladies' and children's underwear; 116 West 32d.
ITTSBURGH—Solomon, Bibro Co.; Mrs. M. V. Miller, coats, suits; Wolcott.
ITTSBURGH—J. A. McNally & Son; C. M. McNally, woolens; 200 5th Av.
ITTSBURGH — Boggs & Buhl; Miss C. Cooke, infants' wear; J. W. Steibel, rugs, carpets, linoleums; F. W. Graham, up- holstery goods; A. K. Betteridge, jewelry, hdkfs.; 1,140 B'way.
ITTSBURGH, Penn.—Pittsburgh Dry Goods Co.; Miss M. Sproat, ladies' neckwear; 48 Leonard.
ITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Miss Mc- Crohan, waists; Miss Troop, dresses; 116 West 32d.
ITTSBURG—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; H. Katman, women's, misses' ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.
ITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; Miss M. A. Greevy, ladies' coats; 404 4th Av.
ITTSBURGH—Lewin, Neiman Co.; B. Nei- man, Miss Killen, coats, suits; Miss O'Brien, skirts, children's wash dresses; 470 4th Av.
ITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; T. Kaufmann, representing; 404 4th Av.; St. Regis.
ITTSFIELD, Mass.—J. R. Newman & Son; Mr. Pilon, men's woolens, gloves, hosiery, men's woolen underwear, Shaker hosiery; 1,133 B'way.
ITTSFIELD, Mass.—M. Lurie & Co.; M. Goldstein, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway; Breslin.
EORIA, Ill.—Clarke & Co.; Miss Lid- winecki, filet collars, cuff sets; 1,133 B'way.
ETERSBURG, Va.—Rucker Dry Goods Co.; W. M. Rucker, domestics, millinery, wo- men's garments; Grand.
HILADELPHIA—J. Largman & Bro.; J. Largman, tie silks; 200 5th Av.; Latham.
HILADELPHIA—N. Shellenberg & Co.; Mrs. C. Arnold, infants' wear; 1,261 B'way.
HILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; Miss
HILADELPHIA—A. Graff & Co.; A. F. Lippincott, rugs; Imperial.
M. McMahon, coats, suits; B'way and 10th.
HILADELPHIA—Gimbel Brothers; E. Bohn, leather goods; D. Scott, furn. goods; B. F. Montague, gloves; B'way and 32d.
HILADELPHIA—M. Gross & Co.; M. Gross, coats, suits; 1,182 Broadway.
HILADELPHIA—" Blauner's;" Miss Cohen, Spring all wool serge skirts; Mr. Kanholz, jobs silk, serge dresses; Miss Schenk, jobs poplin suits, cloth novelty skirts; 15 E. 26th.
HILADELPHIA—Lit Bros.; Miss Perett, jobs dresses; 1,261 B'way.
HILADELPHIA—Trio Waist Co.; H. Kess- ler, waists; 39 W. 32d.
HILADELPHIA—Sterling, Rothschild & Co.; A. Sterling, piece goods, wool jerseys, fancy silks, foulards; Room 1505, 1,133 Broadway.
HILADELPHIA, Penn.—I. Feingold & Co.; I. Feingold, manufacturers skirts; Aberdeen.
HILADELPHIA, Penn.—L. Bauer & Co.; L. Bauer, manufacturers shirtwaists; Ge- rard.
ITTSBURGH—Arbuthnot, Stephenson Co.; G. Dibm, rugs; 48 Leonard.
ITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Miss L. O. Maze, ladies' and children's underwear; 116 West 32d.
ITTSBURGH—Solomon, Bibro Co.; Mrs. M. V. Miller, coats, suits; Wolcott.
ITTSBURGH—J. A. McNally & Son; C. M. McNally, woolens; 200 5th Av.
ITTSBURGH — Boggs & Buhl; Miss C. Cooke, infants' wear; J. W. Steibel, rugs, carpets, linoleums; F. W. Graham, up- holstery goods; A. K. Betteridge, jewelry, hdkfs.; 1,140 B'way.
ITTSBURGH, Penn.—Pittsburgh Dry Goods Co.; Miss M. Sproat, ladies' neckwear; 48 Leonard.
ITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Miss Mc- Crohan, waists; Miss Troop, dresses; 116 West 32d.
ITTSBURG—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; H. Katman, women's, misses' ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.
ITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; Miss M. A. Greevy, ladies' coats; 404 4th Av.
ITTSBURGH—Lewin, Neiman Co.; B. Nei- man, Miss Killen, coats, suits; Miss O'Brien, skirts, children's wash dresses; 470 4th Av.
ITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; T. Kaufmann, representing; 404 4th Av.; St. Regis.
ITTSFIELD, Mass.—J. R. Newman & Son; Mr. Pilon, men's woolens, gloves, hosiery, men's woolen underwear, Shaker hosiery; 1,133 B'way.
ITTSFIELD, Mass.—M. Lurie & Co.; M. Goldstein, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway; Breslin.
PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Markstein & Rosen- thal; M. D. Rosenthal, cloaks; Park Av.
PORT ARTHUR, Texas—A. Goldberg & Bro.; A. Goldberg, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.
PORT HURON, Mich.—J. B. Sperry & Co.; J. B. Sperry, dry goods; 1,150 Broadway; Ansonia.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Meier & Frank Co.; G. Gensler, toys; 212 5th Av.; Breslin.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Meier & Frank Co.; G. Gensler, pictures, toys; W. L. Harmon, silks, woolens, dress goods; 212 5th Av.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—New England Dry Goods Co.; L. Schoenberg, dress goods, silks, linings, velvets; Broadway Central.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Browning, King & Co.; J. B. Leeman, clothing; 16 Cooper Square.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—J. Samuels & Bro.; T. Loebenberg, dress goods, silks; M. Isaacs, coats, suits, waists, skirts; 116 W. 32d.
PROVIDENCE — Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; Miss Kenny, women's, infants' wear, corsets; 230 5th Av.
QUINCY, Ill.—W. T. Duker Co.; F. Heinecke, furnishing goods; 1,170 Broadway.
RALEIGH, N. C.—Kline & Lazarus; G. Lazarus, general mdse.; Grand.
READING—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; C. E. Baker, linens, white goods; 230 5th Av.
READING—The Fashion; Mr. Bash, Mrs. Arnold, ready-to-wear; 306 5th Av.
RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhoads; W. M. Didenhover, coats, suits, waists; 432 4th Av.
RICHMOND, Va. — Fourqurean, Temple & Co.; R. S. Gray, dress goods, silks; J. W. Savage, domestics, blankets; Grand.
RICHMOND, Ind.—S. H. Knollenberg Co.; F. H. Haner, notions, leather goods; Conti- nental.
ROANOKE, Va.—S. H. Heronimus Co.; H. R. Caskie, silks; 351 4th Av.; York.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Stein-Block Co.; C. T. Stott, woolens; 200 5th Av.
ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; F. H. Jones, pictures; E. D. Pierce, win- dow fixtures; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co.; J. Brady, flannels, blankets; 220 5th Av.; Breslin.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Touhey Co.; Mrs. G. E. Steinmiller, millinery; 15 E. 26th; Bristol.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—McCurdy & Robinson Co.; E. E. Swarthout, dress goods, silks, linings, velvets; 351 4th Av.; Wellington.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; G. M. Pratt, cotton goods, linings; 432 4th Av.
ROME, Ga.—H. D. Waring, ready-to-wear; Gregorian.
SALEM, Mass.—W. Gweffer Co.; Miss M. E. Garvin, millinery, 404 4th Av.; Colling- wood.
SALT LAKE CITY—Keith-O'Brien Co.; Miss J. H. Kirksey, art goods; 116 West 32d.
SALT LAKE CITY—Walker Bros., D. G. Co.; G. E. Ruff, notions; 353 4th Av.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Batavia Fashion Store; M. Batavia, coats, suits, dresses, skirts; 48 W. 27th.
SAN ANTONIO—E. Blum & Co.; E. Blum, sport, silk suits; 1,140 B'way.
SAN FRANCISCO—California Notion & Toy Co.; W. H. Mitchell, stationery novel- ties; 61 West 23d.
SAN FRANCISCO—Kramer Fur Co.; H. Phillips, furs; Lathem.
SAN FRANCISCO—Reiss Bros. Co.; W. McCarthy, woolens, tailors' trimmings; 817 Broadway.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—H. S. Barney Co.; W. Herman, muslin underwear, infants' wear, corsets; 404 4th Av.; Park Av.
SELMA, Ala.—Southern Clothing & Notion Co.; H. Maring, notions, furn. goods, ready- to-wear; Gregorian.
SPRINGFIELD, Ohio — Ed Wren Co.; Miss M. Oelgeschlager, fancy goods; 353 4th Av.
SPRINGFIELD, Ohio—Ed Wren Co.; M. G. Dowling, ribbons, laces, gloves; J. M. Ash- craft, carpets, rugs; W. C. Strine, women's shoes; 353 4th Av.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; W. Muir, dress goods; Continental.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; A. Alexander, domestics, linens, 230 5th Av.
SPRINGFIELD, Vt.—Houghton & Simonds; A. M. Houghton, dry goods; Park Av.
STAUNTON, Va.—Big Department Store; J. H. Bryan, general mdse.; Breslin.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Hirsch Bros. D. G. Co.; W. L. Shedd, silks, dress goods; 44 East 23d; Sherman Square.
ST. LOUIS—Levis-Zukoski Mercantile Co.; W. A. Nicholson, Jr., pattern hats; 806 5th Av.; Latham.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; Miss B. Jacobs, muslin underwear, kimonos, house dresses; 37 West 26th.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Rice-Stix Dry Goods Co.; J. Aronson, knit underwear; 377 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS, Mo. — Steinberg's; H. Strauss, ready-to-wear; Netherland.
ST. LOUIS—Kline's; Miss L. Julius, suits; 404 4th Av.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Carleton Dry Goods Co.; J. J. Woods, prints, percales, ginghams, dress goods, silks, linings; 820 B'way.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Mannheimer Bros.; Mrs. R. E. Womack, juniors' wear; 358 4th Av.
SUNBURY, Penn.; H. Rice & Sons; L. Rice, G. Rice, clothing; York.
SUPERIOR, Wis.—Roth Bros. Co.; Miss M. Collins, notions, jewelry; Longacre.
SWEETWATER, Texas—Hyle Shop; E. S. Banner, general mdse.; Grand.
SYRACUSE — Dey Bros. Co.; Miss M. L. Dings, millinery; 220 5th Av.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—E. W. Edwards & Son; Miss L. Tracey, millinery; McAlpin.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—J. H. Cassidy, silks, rib- bons; Imperial.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—A. Hers; H. W. Wolf, linens, laces, notions; 116 West 32d.
THOMASVILLE, Ala.—J. Bedsole D. G. Co.; J. L. Bedsole, dry goods; Marlborough.
TOLEDO — Thompson-Hudson Co.; Miss K. Burke, muslin underwear, infants' wear, negligee; 354 4th Av.
TOLEDO, Ohio — Lamson Bros. Co.; J. H. Newburn, furniture; 220 5th Av.; Latham.
TOPEKA, Kan.—Warren M. Crowby Co.; W. W. Whitney, general mdse.; Miss Weber- holt, laces; Miss M. Whitney, ribbons; Sherman Square.
UTICA—Roberts-Wicks Co.; T. Somers, trim- mings; Manhattan.
UTICA, N. Y.—A. S. & T. Hunter; Miss A. G. Supplee, millinery; Manhattan.
UTICA, N. Y.—John A. Roberts Co.; W. J. Hazlett, hosiery, furn. goods; Breslin.
UTICA, N. Y.—Hirt & Evans; Miss M. Evans, millinery; Martha Washington.
UTICA, N. Y.—A. S. & T. Hunter; F. B. Kinney, linens; W. J. Sutton, silks; Grand.
VANCOUVER—D. Spencer, Ltd.; Mr. Rid- ley, toys; 1,138 B'way.
WACO, Texas—Goldstein-Migel Co.; L. Mi- gel, clothing, furnishing goods; 351 4th Av.; Latham.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann Sons & Co.; T. F. Finnin, notions, jewelry, leather goods; Miss N. Fowler, jewelry, leather goods; 483 4th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann Sons & Co.; J. Hertzberg, housefurnishing goods; 483 4th Av.; Cumberland.
WASHINGTON—Woodward & Lothrop; Miss McGill, laces, ribbons, vellings; Miss M. D. Collins, women's neckwear; P. E. Mack, linens, white goods, flannels; 354 4th Av.
WATERBURY, Conn.—Scott's Cloak House; W. D. Scott, cloaks, suits, corsets; Grand.
WAXAHOCHIE, Texas—Cheeves Bros. & Co.; F. C. Rogers, carpets; Imperial.
WHEELING, W. Va.—M. Steinfeld Co.; Miss M. Seybold, millinery; Grand.
WILKES-BARRE—Wilkes-Barre D. G. Co.; Miss A. Latimer, ready-to-wear; 28 E. 26th.
WINCHESTER, Va.—Baker & Co.; H. H. Baker, general mdse.; Collingwood.
WOONSOCKET, R. I.—McCarthy Dry Goods Co.; E. Douglass, furnishing goods; 1,239 Broadway; Ansonia.
WOONSOCKET, R. I.—Begin Bros.; H. Be- gin, general mdse.; Imperial.
WORCESTER, Mass.—M. G. Berberian & Co.; M. G. Berberian, clothing, furn. goods; Breslin.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Barnard-Sumner-Put- nam Co.; E. L. Child, laces, hdkfs.; 404 4th Av.
WORCESTER, Mass.—C. T. Sherer Co.; H. W. Estabrook, millinery, gloves, ribbons, neckwear, corsets, muslin underwear; 1,270 B'way.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Barnard-Sumner-Put- nam Co.; Mrs. E. V. Griffin, corsets; 404 4th Av.; Latham.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio — Strouse-Hirshberg Co.; Miss E. Batt, hdkfs., neckwear, rib- bons; 351 4th Av.; Park Av.
ZANESVILLE, Ohio—H. H. Sturtevant Co.; G. J. Aitken, dress goods, silks; 353 4th Av.; St. Andrew.

Made in Our Own Factory

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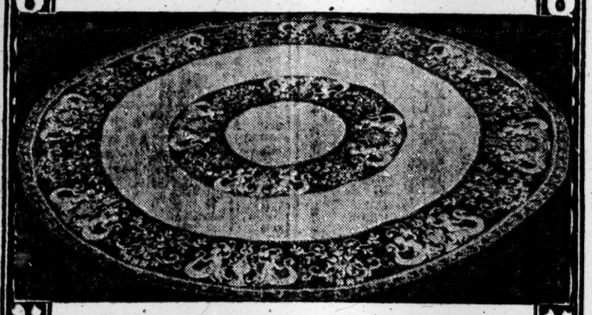

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Lace Trimmed and Embroidered

Scarfs
Center Pieces
Pillow Cases
Etc.

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COATS LADIES' MISSES' SUITS

IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES

SUIT $12.75

No. 2660
Men's Wear Serge, Peau de Cygne Lined Throughout. EXTRA SPECIAL.

D. M. JONAS
3 EAST 28TH ST., N. Y. MAD. SQ. 6985

GINGHAM VOILES

Woven patterns of original design of surpassing beauty, on white and tinted grounds—good enough for the best cotton frocks—

THE PRICE IS RIGHT!

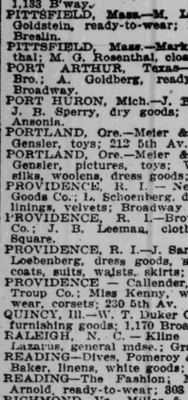
Potter Textile Co., Inc.
72-74 Madison Ave.---Phones 1166 1167 Mad. Sq.

Miss Najo
The American Doll de Luxe

is waiting to meet you in Room 124 of the Hotel Imperial Toy Fair.

With jointed limbs, sleeping eyes, real human hair and 6 coats of washable enamel, she's the equal of any imported doll you ever handled. Don't fail to see her—you'll want to take her back with you.

National Joint Limb Doll Co.
225 Fifth Avenue, New York.



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ALL COLORS
$6.75
8% OFF
10 DAYS
TIP TOP DRESS CO.
134 WEST 37th

Nearlinen
TRADE MARK
British Manufacture

SUPERIOR TO ORDINARY LINEN FOR COSTUMES, CHILDREN'S DRESSES BOYS' WASH SUITS, EMBROIDERY & NURSES' UNIFORMS.
SOLD IN FIRST CLASS AMERICAN & CANADIAN DEPARTMENT STORES IN 36, 40 AND 45 INCH WIDTHS

SHIPLEY-HOLLINS CO. NEW YORK

KNITTING BAGS

Not one of our many 1918 Novelties shames the distinguished company it keeps.
Don't fail to see our "Sunburst" Bags —*which calls for a call here.*
SLOTE & SCHAFFER
"Knitting Bag *Specialists*"
49-53 E. 21st St. New York City

WONDER
Dress & Costume Co.
152 West 25th St.
DRESSES

Silks at	$8.75 up
Serge at	8.75 up
Jersey at	10.50 up
Cottons at	3.75 up
Ginghams at	4.00 up

Wonderful values on Styles that please.
I. MARTIN, Southern Representative.
M. SWAYBILL, General Representative.

See Our
Gen. Pershing
No. 119 T—Chicken Model of American Woolen Co.'s all-wool poplin or Delphi—the belt, buttons, stitching add to its grace and fullness—all colors and sizes —only 8.75
COATS
$5.75 to $16.50
MEADOW & LYONS
VALUES OUR ONLY SALESMAN
COATS
127-29-31-33 West 26th Street

BELTS
HAND BAGS
WONDERFUL VALUES
$8.00 $12.00
S. & G. LEATHER GOODS CO.
12-16 WEST 27TH STREET

OUR SPECIAL
SUIT
The TALK of the TOWN
M. KANANACK,
129 West 27th.

Mary's Dresses

Trim tailored models, with youthful lines, can be found in Mary's showroom at very little prices. Serges, $7.50 up; Silks, $7.50 up; Cottons, $2.50 up. Whenever you're in the neighborhood, *come in.*

Henry Hunvald
115 West 27th St., New York

One-half the Cost

Doubleservice and VALUE are among the advantages that prompt manufacturers to adopt our ALPACORA instead of the old-fashioned Alpaca.

Denzer-Nathan
611-21 Broadway, New York.

ALL WOOL
JERSEY DRESSES
$7.90
NET 10 DAYS
I. RAND & CO.,
37 W. 28th St., 8th Floor

HERE IS THE
SKIRT
SENSATION OF THE YEAR!
No. 3434—All Wool Mannish Plaid in contrasting colorings, pleated, shirred back, novelty belt, trimmed with large pearl buttons. Best of tailoring. Price ..... $3.90 Net
GOLDSTEIN CO.,
43 West 24th St.

Greenberg, Weiner & Co.
AT THEIR NEW HOME
are showing the most wonderful line of gingham voiles and white dresses. Ranging in price from $3.85 to $12.75.
DON'T FAIL TO SEE US
31 WEST 27TH ST.

BLATE BROS. and LOVE
32 East 31st St.
ANDERSON Gingham Dresses $3.75 up
Jersey Dresses—Immediate Delivery
Madison Square 7040

STYLISH STOUT SUITS and COATS ONLY.
Prices From $10.50 to $20.00.
20 styles to select from.
One of special make in American Woolen Co. poplin, at $14.75.
M. NORWICK & SONS,
1182 BROADWAY—Room 1402.
Philadelphia address—61 West 2d St.

THE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
COAT AND SUIT HOUSE
of BIG VALUES
Worsted Whipcord Suit, $6.75
Worsted Serge Suit, American Woolen Co. all wool poplin suit, peau de cygne lined, $11.50
Complete line of coats and suits from $4.75-$12.50.
BENJAMIN MARTIN,
22 West 27th Street.

IMPORTANT
Water Overflows Prevented.
Water Meter Tax Bills Reduced.
Business Premises and Factories Protected Against Water Overflow Damage by Our Patent Water Locking System.
The Water Overflow Preventive Co.
Established 1889.
486 B'way, N. Y. 2068 Spring.

A Special Offering of
LACES
An Opportunity for the Retail Trade
to secure
STAPLE LACES at ATTRACTIVE PRICES
FEBRUARY 12 to 16th

FORESIGHT:—In anticipation of the season's call for staple laces, we have made this sale possible by large production and early importations.

FILETS, CLUNIES, VENISES, VALS, TORCHONS, ETC.

KLAUBER BROS. & CO.,
BROADWAY AT 18th ST.

5%
Cloak Co., Inc.
Thousands of Spring
COATS SUITS
of the better kind for immediate delivery in Crystal Cloth, Silvertones, Delhis, Velours, Poplins, etc. Strongest Line in the Market.
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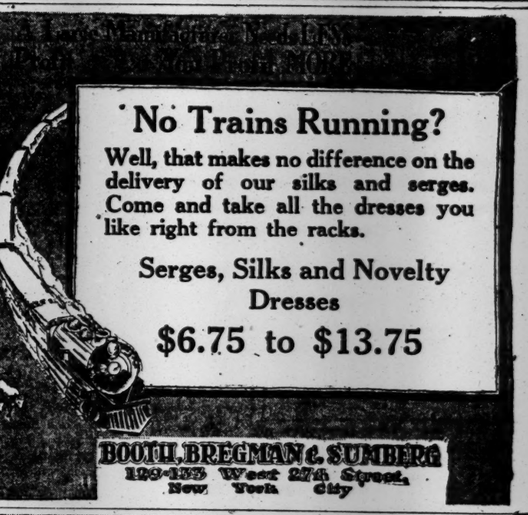

No Trains Running?
Well, that makes no difference on the delivery of our silks and serges. Come and take all the dresses you like right from the racks.
Serges, Silks and Novelty Dresses
$6.75 to $13.75
BOOTH, BREGMAN & SUMBERG
129-135 West 27th Street, New York City

SUITS COATS
RECORD BREAKING VALUES

Suit No. 1036	Coat No. 2010
All-Wool American Poplin, All Shades,	Made of Khaki Cloth,
$12.75	$6.75

IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES.
T. WEINBERG & SONS
38-44 West 26th St. Far. 3468.

HA-KU-RA SILK WAISTS

A line worth seeing every time you come to New York. Have you seen it this trip?
Crepe de Chines $27 to $42 dozen, Georgettes $27 to $42, Habutai $18 to $27, Tub Silks

Substantial Investments

Bonds Notes

To yield over 7%

Send for descriptive circular

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Incorporated
Securities for Investment
14 Wall Street, New York

THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY
NATIONAL CITY BANK BUILDING
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Now Ready
Income Tax Return Form 1031 for Corporations
This may be secured at our office
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Correspondent Offices in 24 Cities
Bonds-Short Term Notes-Acceptances

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Free from Federal Income Taxes and Surtax

E. H. Rollins & Sons
43 Exchange Place, New York
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Tilney, Ladd & Co.

Railroad Bonds

New York

Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trustees and Exempt From Taxation in the State of New York, also Exempt From the Federal Income Tax.

$175,000.00
City of Mount Vernon, N.Y.
REGISTERED 5% BONDS
Dated Feb. 1, 1918. Due Feb. 1, 1921. Interest Feb. and Aug. 1, payable in New York Exchange.
Legality approved by Messrs. Caldwell & Massilich, New York, N. Y.
Price 101.11 and interest—Yielding 4.60%
H. A. KAHLER & CO.
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Members
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Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Move Uncertainly on Peace Discussions—Liberty Bonds Go Lower.

In the doings on the Stock Exchange yesterday more attention was paid to the new downward movement in Government bonds than to the behavior of stocks in a rather quiet session. A great many people have come to look to the fluctuations in Government issues as a reflection of the status of peace prospects. The second dip made a new low record in the course of yesterday's dealings at 94 70, which is nearly half a point under the previous low level. Traders were obviously confused by the news which developed over the long holiday. In the forenoon stocks were in fair demand and many issues scored good advances, but before the end of the session selling appeared from many quarters and brought about a sharp reaction from the best prices of the early trading. The close was irregular, with a few of the specialties showing gains of a size that stood out in marked contrast to the losses in other parts of the list. Steel receded nearly 2 points from its best figure of the earlier trading and General Motors nearly 5.

Considerable improvement has already materialized in the industrial situation in the United States as a result of the milder weather. The Iron Age reports that steel works' operations in the Central West are back to from 60 to 70 per cent. of capacity, although some plants, because of freight embargoes and congestion of accumulated materials, are doing little better than 50 per cent. of normal. Improvement in the steel trade can only be gradual until conditions which have long been militating against regular operations are removed.

The admission by Bolshevist leaders that Russia is finally out of the war, following the making of separate peace by Ukrania, had a depressing influence in financial circles, where it was assumed that the difficulty under which Germany has worked in getting petroleum and other supplies would be to some extent remedied by the new arrangement. Ruble exchange continues to be quoted at 13.00-13.25. Call money commanded 6 per cent. throughout the session yesterday. Declaration of the extra dividend on Distillers came too late to be reflected in the market price the issue, but fitted in with the Street's expectations.

LONDON MARKET DULL.

Fear of New War Taxation Affects Demand for Securities.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The stock market continued generally dull today on fear of fresh taxation. Competition of short time Government issues caused an easier feeling in gilt edge securities while home rails were affected by disappointing dividends. Armament and tin shares and Australian coppers were the best features. Shipping stocks were irregular.

Money was in good demand and discount rates were steady. Russian exchange dealings have ceased, but transactions occurring in ruble notess show a heavy depreciation.

Calm Tone of Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—The Bourse today was calm. Three per cent. rentes sold at 57f. 50c. for cash. Exchange on London was 27f. 18½c.

Five per cent. loan was quoted at 87f. 65c.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High ..... 6 | Renewals 6
Low ..... 6 | Last 6

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5%@6	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	5%@6	Ninety days	6
Four months	5%@6	Four months	6
Five months	5%@6	Five months	6
Six months	5%@6	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 3⅝@2¼%
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 4 @4¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 5 @5½

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days 5¼
4 to 6 months ..... 5¼@5¾
Other Names.
4 to 6 months ..... 5¾@6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7530	$4.7530	$4.7530	....
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	....
France—				
Demand	5.72¼	5.72¼	5.72¼	—.00¼
Cables	5.70½	5.70½	5.70½	—.00¼
Rubles—				
Demand	13.00	13.00	13.00	....
Cables	13.25	13.25	13.25	....

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates	—Yesterday's Close.— Demand or Checks.	Cables
of Exch.	$4.7530	$4.76⅞
4.8665 London	5.72¼	5.70½
5.1826 Paris		
China—		
Hongkong	72.00	72.25
Pekin	110.50	110.75
Shanghai	106.00	106.50
19.30 Greece	19.40	19.45
40.20 Holland	44.00	44.25
32.44 India—		
Bombay	35.00	35.50
Calcutta	35.00	35.50
5.1826 Italy	8.62½	8.61¾
49.85 Japan—		
Kobe	51.50	51.65
Yokohama	51.50	51.65
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.875	50.00
51.46 Russia	13.00	13.25
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	33.00	33.50
Copenhagen	30.50	31.00
Christiania	31.75	32.125
19.30 Spain	24.20	24.30
South America—		
34.42 Rio	26.22	26.32
42.64 Buenos Aires	48.72	48.82
5.1826 Switzerland	4.51¼	4.49¼

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69¾	$4.71¼	$4.69¼

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $472,901,637; balance, $63,839,872; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $4,139,595; Federal Reserve credit balance, $60,959,707.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $11.25@11.5625 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 42¾d down ⅛d; in New York, 85¾c down ½c. Mexican dollars, 68c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$4,020,991	$99,923,552
Internal revenue—		
Corporation income	1,209,859	30,184,052
Individual income	2,277,809	18,227,995
Excess profits	422,985	13,164,952
Miscellaneous	20,575,147	411,604,639
Misc'llaneous revenue	4,669,510	180,285,227
Total receipts	33,176,303	703,340,399
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	257,852,926	2,724,066,028
Excess of total rcpts. over total disb.	28,099,442	.....
Excess of total disb. over total rcpts.	.....	217,459,182
Expenditures	291,029,280	3,427,376,428

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	7.12½	7.25	6.875	7.125
Spelter	8.00	8.15	8.00	8.15
Antimony	13.50	13.75	13.625	13.87½
Quicksilver	125.00	.....	125.00	.....
Aluminium	*36.00	38.00	*36.00	38.00
Iron No. 2X fy	.....	34.25	.....	34.25

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 25½c per pound bid.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Saturday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	315	0	0	305	0	0
Tin, futures	311	0	0	302	10	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	29	0	0	29	10	0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 13, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	458,305	283,361	743,551
Year to date	51,514,688	25,579,517	24,000,822

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
53	54½	200	Ajax Rubber	53	53	53	53	+2
2¼	2⅝	200	Alaska Gold Mines	2⅝	2⅝	2¼	2¼	— ¼
2¾	2⅞	100	Alaska Juneau	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
23½	24	8,600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	24⅞	24⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅞
75	76	1,000	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	75	75½	75	75	—1
85	.90	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	90	90	90	90	+2
77½	78	300	Am. Beet Sugar	78½	78½	78	78	— ¾
39¾	40	6,000	Am. Can	40¼	40⅝	39⅝	39⅝	...
91	92	100	Am. Can pf	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	+ ⅛
72⅝	73	3,300	Am. Car & Fdry	74	74½	72¼	73	—1
79¾	85⁹	100	Am. Cotton Oil	31⅝	82⅞	31⅜	32¼	+ ⅛
78	83	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	80½	80½	80½	80¼	+ ⅛
78	83	17	Am. Express	80	80	80	80	+1½
12	12½	900	Do., odd lot	79½	79½	79½	79¼	...
56	57	100	Am. H. & Leather	12½	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
55	56	1,000	Am. H. & L. pf	57	57	57	57	— ⅜
33⅜	33⅞	1,400	Am. International	57	57	55	55	—1
61¼	61½	5,400	Am. Linseed	33½	34⅜	33½	33⅞	...
53	53½	100	Am. Locomotive	61⅜	62¼	61½	61½	— ⅛
82	82½	9,500	Am. Malting 1st pf	53½	55½	53½	55½	— ¼
62⅜	63½	1,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	83½	83¼	82	82	+1
104½	106	200	Am. Steel Fdries	62⅜	63⅞	62⅜	63⅜	— ⅜
68⅝	69	3,300	Am. Sugar Ref	106½	107	104⅞	104⅞	+1¼
80	35	100	Am., Sumatra Tob	67¼	69	67¼	68½	— ⅜
103	105¾	1,100	Am. Sumatra T. pf	80	80	80	80	+1½
104½	189	700	Am. Tel. & Tel	106	106¼	105¾	105¾	+ ⅛
97	106	100	Am. Tobacco	166	166	163¾	164	— ⅝
52¼	52¾	1,000	Am. Teo. pf. new	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	— ¾
27	28	300	Am. Woolen	51¾	52⅜	51¾	52¼	+ ¼
14¼	15	300	Am. Writing P. pf	28	28	27⅝	27⅝	+ ¼
62	62¼	6,700	Am. Zinc, L. & S	15	15	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
83½	83¾	600	Anaconda Copper	62¼	62¾	61⅞	62	— ⅛
80¼	80½	100	Atch., Top. & S. F	84	84	83¼	83¼	— ¾
89	90	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	80¼	80½	80½	80½	...
113¼	113⅜	13,600	Atlantic Coast Line	90	90	90	90	—1
88	68¼	19,600	At., Gulf & West I	113	115⅞	113	113	+ ⅛
50¼	50½	1,000	Baldwin Loco	68¼	69¼	67⅞	68¼	+1½
78⅝	79⅜	300	Baltimore & Ohio	50½	50¾	50¼	50⅝	— ⅛
76⅜	76¾	13,100	Bethlehem Steel	79	79½	79	79½	+1½
100½	101	800	Beth. Steel, class B	77⅛	77½	76¼	76¼	+1½
22¾	24	400	B. S. F. p.c.pf.s.r.f.p.	100⅝	101	100½	100½	+ ¼
43¾	44	1,600	Booth Fisheries	24⅛	24½	24	24	—1
113	113½	400	Bklyn Rapid Tran	44¼	44⅞	43⅝	43⅝	—1
18¼	19¼	500	Burns Brothers	112½	113⅛	112½	113⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	16	100	Butte & Superior	19	19	19	19	...
16½	17	600	Butterick Co	11¼	11½	11¼	11½	— ⅛
44⅜	45½	500	California Petrol	16¾	17	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
146	146½	1,500	Canadian Pacific	46	46	45	45	— ½
60¼	60⅝	2,300	Central Leather Co	146¾	147¼	146½	147¼	+1½
31½	31⅝	1,100	Cerro de Pasco Corp	71	71	70¾	69¼	— ¾
80½	83¼	400	Chandler Motor	31¼	31⅝	31¼	31⅝	— ⅛
55	53½	700	Chesapeake & Ohio	83¼	83¼	30⅝	30⅝	—2
41	42	1,900	Chi., Mil. & St. P	53¼	53¼	53	53	— ½
71½	72	400	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	41¼	41¼	41	41	— ½
20	20⅜	5,000	Chi., R. I. & P	82¼	82¾	81¾	82	— ⅛
63	63¼	400	C., R.I. & P.T p.c.pf	20¼	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
51	52⅜	700	C., R.I. & P.6 p.c.pf	68	68¼	67¾	68¼	+ ⅛
16¼	16½	600	Chile Copper	52	52	51¼	51¼	—1½
43½	43⅝	600	Chino Copper	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
43¼	43⅝	50	Do., odd lot	43¾	43¾	43¼	43¼	— ⅛
37¼	37½	600	Col. Fuel & Iron	38⅞	38⅞	38⅝	38⅝	— ¾
20⅞	21	200	Col. & Southern	21	21	21	21	...
33½	34	1,300	Columbia Gas & El	84½	84½	33½	33½	— ⅛
89⅝	90½	300	Consolidated Gas	92	92	91	91	...
34¾	35	80,600	Corn Products Ref	33⅝	35¼	33⅝	34⅞	+1⅜
95½	95½	100	Corn Prod. R. pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	+ ⅛
59½	59⅝	30,500	Crucible Steel	59½	61¾	59½	61¾	+ ⅞
31	31½	1,000	Cuba Cane Sugar	31½	31⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
84	85	600	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	80	80	80	80	...
92	93	200	Deere & Co. pf	93	93	93	93	...
7½	8	400	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	7½	7½	7½	7½	...
101	103½	15	Detroit Edison Co	103½	103½	103½	103½	+ ¾
40¼	40½	12,200	Distillers' Secur	41⅝	42¾	40½	40½	— ⅝
8¾	9	100	Dome Mines	9	9	9	9	— ⅛
14⅜	14½	700	Erie	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
24⅜	25	200	Erie 1st pf	24⅞	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
31½	33	200	Federal M. & S. pf	32	32	32	32	—1
38	39	2,300	Gaston, W. & W	35⅞	38	35⅞	38	— ½
137⅜	137⅞	100	General Cigar	38	38	38	38	— ½
136	136⅜	1,300	General Electric	138	139	137½	137⅝	— ⅛
47	48¼	6,000	General Motors	130½	140	135¾	136	—5
73	75	200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	47¼	47¾	47¼	47¼	— ¼
90½	91	100	Granby Consol	75	75	75	75	—1
26⅜	28⅝	1,100	Great Northern pf	90	90	90	90	+ ¼
41	43	300	G. N. ctfs. for O. P	27¼	27⅝	27	27	—1
90	94	200	Greene-Cananea	41½	41½	41½	41½	+ ⅛
93	94	200	Gulf States Steel	92	92	91¾	91½	+1½
44½	45	1,300	Illinois Central	94½	94½	94	94	+1½
84¼	88⅝	200	Inspiration Copper	44⅝	45	44¾	44¾	— ¼
120	126	500	Interboro Consol	84	84	84	84	— ⅝
25½	25¾	3,000	Int. Harvester, N.J	125¾	126⅝	125¼	125¼	+ ⅛
96	96⅛	22,700	Int. Mer. Marine	26	26⅝	25½	25½	+ ⅛
28½	29	11,500	Int. Mer. Marine pf	97	98¾	90	96	+ ⅞
99	99½	100	Int. Nickel	28¾	29¼	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
31	31½	1,400	Int. Nickel pf	96	96	96	96	+ ⅛
45½	47½	200	Int. Paper	31½	31⅝	31	31	— ½
32½	32⅝	1,500	Kelly Spring Tire	46	46¾	46	46¼	— ½
76	76⅝	400	Kennecott Copper	32⅝	32⅝	32¼	32¼	— ½
85	90	100	Lackawanna Steel	77	77	76½	76½	+ ¼
112	113	200	Laclede Gas	85	85	85	85	...
60	65	100	Louis. & Nash	111¾	111¾	110	110	—1¼
96	99	30	Mackay Cos. pf	60	60	60	60	+1
28⅜	29	200	Manhattan Elev	96¼	96½	96½	96½	...
62½	64½	100	Maxwell Motors	29	29	29	29	...
100	111	300	Max. Motors 1st pf	63	63	63	63	—1⅜
89¾	90¼	14,700	May Dept. St. pf	103	103	103	103	+4½
96	94	500	Mexican Petroleum	91½	91⅞	89⅝	89⅝	—1
30⅝	31¼	300	Mex. Petroleum pf	92	92½	92	92	...
44⅝	45	2,400	Miami Copper	31	31	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
86	87½	200	Midvale Steel	45¼	45⅝	44¾	44¾	— ⅜
21¾	22¼	400	M., St. P. & S. S. M	85½	85½	85	85	—1½
78⅝	79⅝	2,100	Missouri Pacific	22	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ½
76⅜	76¾	13,100	Mo. Pacific pf	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	+ ⅝
100½	101	800	Montana Power	71	71	71	71	+1½
23¾	24	400	Nat. Cond. & Cable	18½	18⅝	17½	17½	— ⅜
43¾	44	1,600	Nat. Enam. & St	45¼	45⅞	44½	44½	— ⅝
113	113½	400	Nat. Lead	51¾	53	51⅜	53	+2
112½	113⅜	500	Nevada Con. Cop	18⅞	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜	...
19	19	100	N. Y. Air Brake	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞	+ ⅝
11¼	11½	100	Do., odd lot	130	130	130	130	...
16¾	17	600	N. Y. Central	70⅛	70½	70⅛	70¼	+ ⅛
46	46	1,500	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	15	15	15	15	+1
146¾	147¼	2,300	N. Y. N. H. & H	29	29	28¾	28¾	—1½
71	71	1,100	Norfolk & Western	104	104	103¼	103¼	— ¾
31¼	31⅝	400	Northern Pacific	83½	83⅝	83	83½	— ⅜
83¼	83¼	200	Ohio Cities Gas	42½	42⅝	41⅛	41¼	— ½
30⅝	30⅝	5,400	Ohio Fuel Supply	43	43½	43	43¼	...
53	53	600	Pacific Mail	27	27	26½	26½	+ ½
41	42	1,400	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	80½	80½	80	80	...
53	53	600	Penn. R. R.	45	45	45	45	...
41	41	100	People's Gas, Chi	49⅞	50	46⅝	46⅝	—4⅞
83	83½	100	Pere Marq. prior pf	53	53	53	53	—1½
53	53	200	Pierce-Arrow	37	37	37	37	—1⅛
37	37	100	Pierce-Arrow pf	92	92	92	92	...
92	92	5,900	Pittsburgh Coal	48	49⅞	48	49	+1
48	49	700	Pitts. & West Va	26¾	26⅞	26½	26½	— ⅜
26½	26⅝	700	Pressed St. C. pf	64¼	64	63	63	+ ⅜
63	63	100	Pressed Steel C. pf	97¾	97⅞	97⅝	97⅝	+⅝
97⅝	97⅝	700	Railway Steel Sp	53½	53⅝	53⅛	53⅛	— ⅛
53⅛	53⅝	700	Ray Con. Copper	24	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
23⅞	24	2,700	Reading	75¼	75¼	74¼	74¼	— ⅛
74¼	74⅜	100	Reading 2d pf	36	36	36	36	—1
36	36	1,500	Rep. Iron & Steel	75⅞	76⅜	75⅜	75⅜	— ⅛
75⅜	75⅝	1,600	Royal Dutch t r	75⅝	76¼	75¾	76	+1½
76	76	100	St. Louis-San Fran	12½	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
12½	12½	350	St. L. Southw. pf	37	37	34½	34½	+ ½
37	37	100	Saxon Motor	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
9½	9¾	400	Seaboard Air Line	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
7⅞	8	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	153	153	153	153	+2⅞
153	153	6,200	Sinclair Oil & Ref	36¼	37½	36¼	37	+ ⅝
36¼	37	1,100	Sloss-S. Steel & I	45	46¼	45	46	+1⅛
45	46	200	Southern Pacific	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	+ ⅛
83¼	83¼	900	Southern Railway	23⅝	23⅝	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
23⅝	23⅝	100	Southern Ry. pf	58⅝	58⅝	58⅜	58⅜	— ⅛
58⅝	58⅝	1,000	Studebaker Co	52	52½	51¾	51¾	— ⅛
52	52½	200	Stutz Motor	47	47	46¾	46¾	— ⅛
47	47	400	Superior Steel	35¼	35½	35¼	35⅜	+ ⅛
35¼	35½	200	Tenn. C. & C	18¼	18¼	18¼	18⅜	— ⅛
18¼	18¼	2,900	Texas Co	155¾	156¼	153½	155	+ ⅝
155¾	156¼	100	Texas & Pacific	18¼	18¼	18¼	18½	+ ⅜
18¼	18¼	2,000	Third Avenue	19¾	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
19¾	19⅜	100	Tobacco Products	54¼	55	54	54½	+ ⅛
54¼	55	100	Twin City R. T	65¼	65¼	65	65¼	+ ⅛
65¼	65¼	1,200	Union Pacific	114⅝	115	114¼	114¼	+ ⅛
114⅝	115	100	United Pacific pf	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	+ ⅛
70¾	70¾	2,400	United Cigar Stores	95¼	96¾	94⅝	94⅝	— ⅛
95¼	96¾	100	United Fruit	127½	127½	127½	127½	+ ½
127½	127½	50	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	40	40	40	40	...
40	40	2,900	U. S. Indus. Alco	126¼	129	126	126⅛	+ ⅛
126¼	129	1,400	U. S. Rubber	58⅜	58⅜	57½	57½	— ⅛
58⅜	58⅜	500	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	99¾	99¾	99	99	—1
99¾	99¾	97,700	U. S. Steel	95¾	95¾	93¾	94	— ⅜
95¾	95¾	700	U. S. Steel pf	110¾	110¾	110¼	110½	...
110¾	110¾	1,900	Utah Copper	82⅜	82½	81	81	—2
82⅜	82½	100	Utah Securities	14¾	14¾	14⅛	14⅛	+ ¼
14¾	14¾	1,100	Va.-Car. Chemical	40½	40⅞	39	39	—1
40½	40⅞	500	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	103	103	103	103	+1½
103	103	600	Va. Iron, Coal & C	60	61	60	60	+ ⅛
60	61	400	Wabash	87⅞	87⅞	87⅝	87⅝	+ ⅝
87⅞	87⅞	100	Wabash pf. A	41	41	41	41	+ ⅛
41	41	1,500	Wabash pf. B	21½	21¾	21¼	21¾	+ ⅜
21½	21¾	547	Western Maryland	16¼	16⅝	16	16	+ ⅛
16¼	16⅝	600	Western Pacific pf	16¾	16¾	16½	16½	...
16¾	16¾	27	Do., odd lot	57	57	56½	56½	...
57	57	1,700	Westingh. E. & M	56	56	56	56	...
56	56	1,800	Wheeling & L. E	41¼	41¾	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅝
41¼	41¾	100	White Motors	9	9	9	9¼	+ ⅛
9	9	400	Wilson & Co	43	43	43	43	+ ½
43	43	4,300	Willys-Overland	53	53⅜	53	53⅜	+2½
53	54	300	Woolw. (F.W.) Co	18½	18⅝	18	18¼	...
18¼	18⅝	200	Worthington Pump	117½	118	117½	118	...
117½	119	200	Worth. Pump pf. B	34½	34¾	34	34	—1
34	35			60	60	60	60	+ ⅛
59	62							

NEW GOLDSCHMIDT MERGER

Detinning and Thermit Companies Unite with $3,250,000 Capital.

A merger of the Goldschmidt Detinning Company and the Goldschmidt Thermit Company has just been formally effected, the new corporation being known as the Metal and Thermit Corporation, and having been organized with a capital of $3,250,000. W. T. Graham has been elected President of the new concern and Daniel G. Reid a Director. The concerns merged have been working under practically identical management and direction, with an entire community of interest, for two years.

The new corporation takes over and will operate four different plants, located at Jersey City and Chrome, N. J.; Wyandotte, Mich., and East Chicago, Ind. The Chrome and East Chicago plants are detinning works, the Wyandotte plant manufactures liquid chlorine, and the Jersey City plant thermit products. The corporation also has plants and welding shops in Pittsburgh, Chicago, San Francisco, and Toronto.

Sinclair Oil Completes Pipe Line.

The Sinclair Oil and Refining Corporation announced yesterday that the last length of pipe in its new 800-mile trunk pipe line from the oil fields of Oklahoma and Kansas to the corporation's new refinery in East Chicago had been laid, and that the new line would be put in operation as soon as possible. The line is one of the longest to be built in several years, and will have a capacity of 20,000 barrels a day. The corporation reports a gross income for the last quarter of 1917 of $2,280,485, and for the last six months of that year of $5,499,833.

BEST YEAR FOR WOOLWORTH

Net Income in 1917 $9,252,349 on Sales of $98,102,858.

The annual report of the F. W. Woolworth Company for the year 1917, published yesterday, shows the best earnings for the company of any year since its organization in 1912. The net income for the year was $9,252,349, on sales of $98,102,858, this net income being equivalent, after payment of all preferred dividends, to an earning of $16.72 a share on the common stock.

In 1916 the company earned $15.57 a share on the common. The report includes no allowance, however, for the Federal taxes, apparently because the present dividends on both common and preferred stock leave an ample margin in the surplus for the payment of any possible levy under the present law without seriously interfering with the working capital. The company now has a profit-and-loss surplus of $19,606,492.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Ldw.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	58.84	58.11	58.13	— .30
25 industrials	78.74	77.27	77.43	— .37
50 stocks	68.59	67.69	67.78	— .33

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

| | High. | Low. | Last. | Ch'

Integrity and Perseverance

coupled with the aid and counsel of a progressive and friendly bank have often made easy the path to success.

Garfield National Bank

23rd Street where Fifth Avenue crosses Broadway

SPECIALISTS IN

Borden's Condensed Milk Co.
Westchester Fire Ins. Co.
Federal Sugar Company
Winchester Arms
By-Products Coke Corp.

POWDER ISSUES

Inquiries Invited

McCLURE, JONES & REED

Members New York Stock Exchange
Rector 7662. 115 Broadway.

WANTED
50 American Cigar Com.
100 Babcock & Wilcox
50 Geo. W. Helme Pfd.
100 Porto Ric. Am. Tob. Rights
100 R. J. Reynolds Tob. Pfd.
50 Weyman-Bruton Com. & Pfd.
FOR SALE
25 American Cigar Com. & Pfd.
100 Canadian Car & Fdy. Pfd.
100 Childs Co. Com. & Pfd.
100 Otis Elevator Com. & Pfd.
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SHORT TIME INVESTMENTS

Bankers and other investors should familiarize themselves with the facts about the Collateral Trust Securities issued by this corporation; $31,353,500 issued, $26,494,000 *matured and paid.* New booklet, "Collateral Trust Securities," giving full data will be sent promptly on mail or telephone request. GUARANTY SECURITIES CORPORATION, 244 Madison Ave., New York City.

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THE COTTON MARKET

Old Crop Months Decline 22-27 Points—Later Positions Advance 1-2 Points.

The cotton market was rather dull and unstable yesterday. Such strength as there was appeared to be largely concentrated in the new crop months as a result of trade demand for those positions, reflecting apprehension regarding yield prospects. The old crop months were left largely to the speculative element, which marked them down and up and down again, but failed to develop any particular degree of excitement or interest at any stage of the session. As a result, old crop months closed off from 22 to 27 points net, while the later positions advanced 1 to 2 points.

The market opened easy, from 16 to 24 points off, reflecting nothing more serious than the cumulative effect of the declines on Liverpool during Monday and Tuesday, when the local Exchange was closed. All reports from the South were firm, however, and some houses with Southern connections bought fairly liberally on the decline. This imposed a limit on the downward swing which soon made itself felt, and during the middle of the day there was some bullish talk concerning the abolition of the Monday holidays and other minor features of the news which were interpreted favorably.

As soon as prices in the old months reached about Saturday's closing level, however, most of the buyers made haste to liquidate, particularly in March, the interest in that delivery all day being apparently purely speculative. This sent prices sagging again toward the close, which was near the lowest of the day in the near months. Exports for the day were 34,826 bales, making the total for this season 2,543,744 bales. Southern spot markets were unchanged to 35 points lower.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Saturday.
Feb.	....	....	....	29.88 bid	30.15
March	30.15	30.22	29.98	29.90@30.00	30.26
April	29.68	29.88	29.68	29.86 bid	29.80
May	29.52	29.70	29.44	29.47@29.48	29.71
June	....	....	....	29.17 bid	29.40
July	28.90	29.15	28.88	28.93@28.94	29.15
Aug.	....	....	....	28.68 bid	28.90
Oct.	27.68	28.03	27.64	27.92@27.95	27.90
Dec.	27.45	27.78	27.45	27.67 bid	27.66

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 25 points lower at 31.25c for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 30.75c; New Orleans, 30.63c; Savannah, 30¼c; Augusta, 30.75c; Memphis, 31.25c; Houston, 30.30c; Little Rock, 30.75c; Dallas, 30.10c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Wednesday.	Last w'k.	Last Y'r.
Port receipts	19,968	16,125	11,702
Exports	34,326	8,655	5,810
Exports, season	2,543,744	2,475,708	3,861,124
Port stocks	1,489,342	1,424,491	1,399,312
Interior receipts	27,851	13,172	8,727
Interior shipm'ts	25,072	18,295	11,350
N. Y. arrivals	2,171	787	7,343
New York stocks	152,934	135,135	165,270

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton neglected; 1 point lower than last Friday at 23.08d for middling. Sales 1,000 bales, all American. Imports nil. Futures opened quiet 4 to 5 points lower than yesterday. Closed quiet 15 to 26 points lower than last Friday. Feb., 23.24d; March, ——; April, 22.46d; May, 22.11d; June, 21.82d; July, 21.55d; Manchester: Yarns and cloths dull.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The stockholders of the Sharon Steel Hoop Company will meet April 9 to vote on a proposed increase in capital stock from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000.

The Illinois Public Utilities Commission has authorized the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Company to issue $1,261,770 bonds.

At the annual meeting of the National Biscuit Company retiring Directors were re-elected. J. N. Conyngham was elected in place of F. W. Waller, who resigned some months ago.

At the annual meeting of the Winchester Repeating Arms the Directorate was increased from nine to ten, with L. K. Liggett, President of the United Drug Company, added to the new Directorate. The retiring Directors were re-elected.

John B. Harris and Stoddard Hancock have formed a copartnership with Richard Lounsbery and Allen G. Wellman as special partners, under the name of J. B. Harris & Co.

The Irving National Bank has issued a pamphlet entitled "Trade Acceptances Progress," containing addresses delivered at the recent trade acceptance meetings.

Henry R. Towne yesterday retired from the Presidency of the Morris Plan Company of New York and was elected Chairman of the board. Arthur J. Morris, originator of the Morris Plan and hitherto Vice President, was elected President of the company.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction by Adrian H. Muller & Sons at the Auction Salesrooms:

15 shares Athens Furnishing Co., Inc., for $750.

$2,000 Bell Telephone Co. of Canada 5 per cent. debenture bonds, due 1925, at 92¼.

$4,000 Seaboard Air Line Railway Co. 1st consolidated 6 per cent. bonds, due 1945, at 67.

$4,000 Seaboard Air Line Railway Co. 6 per cent. notes, due Sept. 15, 1919, at 95½.

5 shares Submarine Boat Co. at $12¼ per share.

1,400 shares Nevada Hills Mining Co. at 3c. per share.

10 shares Maxim Munitions Co. at 62c. per share.

400 shares Knickerbocker Wyoming Oil Co., common, for $200.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Hold. of Record.
Atlanta Refining	5	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 21
Calumet & Hecla	$10	Q	Mar. 20	Feb. 21
Cen. Aguirre Sug.	$2.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Cerro de Pasco	$1	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 22
Cerro de Pasco	25c.	Ex	Mar. 1	Feb. 22
Cincinnati North.	3		Mar. 1	Feb. 21
Copper Range	$1.50	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 20
Cosden & Co. pf.	1¾	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 19
Eastern Wis. pf.	1¾	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Elec. Invest. pf.	1¾	Q	Feb. 21	Feb. 11
F. W. Woolworth pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 9
Gen. Asphalt pf.	1¾	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 14
Griffin Wheel	2½	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Harb.-W. Refrac.	1½	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 18
Max. Motor 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Mav Dept. Stores	1¾	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 18
Moline Plow 1st pf	1¾	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Northern Pond	2	Q	Feb. 25	Feb. 19
Nor. Ohio Elec. pf.	1½	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 19
Ohio Oil	$1.25	Q	Mar. 20	Feb. 19
Ohio Oil	$4.75	Ex	Mar. 20	Feb. 19
Pitts. Brewing	1¾	Q	Feb. 28	Feb. 19
Pitts. Brewing	½	Ex	Feb. 28	Feb. 18
Porto Rican Tob.	4	Stk	Mar. 7	Feb. 15
Republic Rub. pf.	1¾	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Southern Pond	$1.50	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 25
Wayland Oil & G.	2	Q	Mar. 11	Mar. 20
Wis.-Minn. L. & P. pf	1¾	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 20

*Payable in scrip.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	5.00 5.75
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5	6.00 5.50
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.50 6.00
Ches. & Ohio	1918-'27	4½	6.00 5.50
Chicago & Alton	1918-'30	5	5.00 5.00
C., R. I. & Pac.	1918-'27	4½@5	7.00 6.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1918-'24	5	6.00 5.25
C., C. C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.30 5.50
Del., L. & Western	1918-'27	4½	6.00 6.50
Erie Railroad	1918-'27	4½@5	6.00 6.00
Illinois Central	1918-'26	4½@5	6.00 5.25
Louis. & Nash.	1918-'23	5	5.75 5.00
Michigan Central	1918-'30	5	6.25 5.50
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1918-'23	5	7.00 6.00
Missouri Pacific	1918-'22	5	7.00 6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1918-'26	4½@5	6.00 6.00
N. Y. Central	1918-'27	4½@5	6.25 6.00
Norfolk & West.	1918-'24	4½	5.80 5.10
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1918-'28	4½@6	7.00 6.00
Pa. Gen. Freight	1918-'23	4 @4½	5.50 5.00
St. Louis S. W.	1918-'26	4½@5	6.75 6.00
Seaboard Air L.	1918-'26	5	7.00 6.00
Southern Pacific	1918-'26	4½	6.00 5.90
Southern Ry.	1918-'24	4½@5	6.40 5.75

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.
American Oil	.15	16
Bay St. Gas	.50	75
Begole	.50	75
Bingham Min.	8¾	10
Black Hawk	.78	82
Bohemia	.90	1
Boston Ely	.60	70
Bost. & Mont.	42	44
Butte & Lon.	.14	17
Butte & Det.	.28	32
Bost. & Arb.	1	2
Calaveras	1	2
Crown Res.	.15	25
Con. Arizona	1½	2
Cortez	.10	15
Champ. Copper	7	9
Chief Cons.	2¼	2⅝
Eagle & B. B.	2	2¼
Earl-Eagle	4	5
Fortuna	5	6
Gold Lake	1	4
Gila Cop. Sul.	17	17½
Houghton	.75	1
Home Oil	.65	67
Humboldt	.60	65
Iron Blossom	.47	55
Iron Cap	.18½	20
Jerome Verde	.70	80
La Rose	.32	35
Majestic	.32	33
Mex. Metals	.28	41
Mojave Tung.	.5	7
New Baltic	.90	1
Nat. Z. & L.	.24	26
New Cornelia	.16	18¾
Nevada Doug.	.90	1
Nixon Nevada	1⅛	1¼
Oneco	.26	30
Onondaga	.20	23
Pioneer	.57	59
Ray Hercules	4¼	4⅝
Rilla	2	2⅝
S. W. Miami, part paid	.75	1½
S. W. Miami, full paid	1	2
Un. Verde Ex.	37½	38½
Victoria Min.	1¼	1⅝
Yukon Gold	1⅛	2

Added to Exchange Trading List.

The Stock Exchange yesterday added to the official trading list voting trust certificates for $2,940,705 stock of the Butte Copper and Zinc Company. Other securities listed were $1,344,117 additional stock of the Porto Rican-American Tobacco Company, $70,900 additional stock of Burns Brothers, and $455,000 additional general mortgage 5 per cent. sinking fund bonds, Series A, of the Havana Electric Railway, Light, and Power Company.

Maxwell Dividend Paid in Scrip.

Directors of the Maxwell Motor Company yesterday voted to pay the usual quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the first preferred stock in scrip, dated April 1 and bearing 6 per cent. interest until April 1, 1920. The interest will be paid semi-annually, the first due date being Oct. 1. The scrip will be subject to redemption at any time. The action was taken, the Directors said, in order to conserve cash as working capital.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	97¼	98	Pan 2s, r, 1936	96¾	..
2s, c, 1930	97¼	..	Pan 2s, r, 1938	96¾	..
3s, r, 1918	99	99¼	Pan 3s, r, 1961	80	..
3s, c, 1918	99	99¾	Pan 3s, c, 1961	80	..
3s, r, 1946	80	..			
3s, c, 1946	80	..			
4s, r, 1925	104¼	105½			
4s, c, 1925	104¼	106			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	75	80	Cent L pf.	105	108
Ad Rumely	13½	14	C R R of N J.	199	220
Do pf.	29	29¾	C & S A T.	101	105
Am Ag Ch pf.	80½	95	Chi & Alt.	8	10¼
Am B N.	29	35	Do pf.	..	20
Do pf.	42	46	Chi Gt W.	6¾	7
Am B Sug pf.	80	92	Do pf.	19¼	20¼
Am B S & Fdy	..	100½	C & N W.	92¾	95
Do pf.	151	175	Do pf.	140	190
Am C & F pf.	108	118	Chi, St P, M & Om.	67½	80
Am C pf.	..	20	Do pf.	100	130
Am Coal	43	..	C, G, C & St L.	25	30
Am Ice	11¾	12¾	Do pf.	61	72
Do pf.	80	92	Cl & Pitts.	..	83¾
Am Lin pf	74½	75	Do pf.	99	104
Am Lo pf.	98	98½	Col & So 1st pf.	45	50
Am Malt.	10	12¾	Do 2d pf.	40	50
Am Sm pf. A	92½	95½	Comp T R.	30	31¼
Am S & R pf, ex d.	103	105	Con G, B.	99	105
Asn Snuff.	85½	95	C I C M.	9	10¼
Do pf.	80	100	Cont Can.	86	94
Am Shipb.	86	90	Do pf.	101	105
Do pf.	..	94	Cont Ins.	44	49
Am Sug R pf.	109	112	Crex Carp.	36	44
Am T & C.	50½	60	Crp C C.	20	..
Am W pf.	93¼	94	Do pf.	24¾	..
Am Z pf.	42	46	Cruc S pf.	88¼	89
Assets R.	Del & H.	1¾	C-Am Sug.	150	160
Asso D G.	12	15	Do pf.	94	100
Do 1st pf	48	59	D & H.	111	114
Do 2d pf.	38½	..	D, L & W.	175	177½
Assoc Oil	58	59¾	D & R G.	3¼	5½
A, B & A, G & W 1 pf.	8¾	9	Det U Ry, ex div.	..	90
	61	62½	D, S S & A	2½	5
Balk L pf.	95	100	Do pf.	5	15
B & O pf.	54¾	55¼	Elec S B.	49	52
Barrett Co.	89	90	Elk H C.	23¼	26
Do pf.	99	100	Do pf.	35	44
Batop M.	⅝	1⅛	Erie 2d pf.	17½	20
B'ch Cr'k.	..	80	Erie & P.	..	70
Beth Steel pf.	90	92	F M & S.	11¼	12
Booth Fish 1st pf.	..	87½	Fisher Bdy.	26	35
Do pf.	..	95	Gen Chem.	170	185
B Un Gas.	80	90	Gen Cigar pf.	..	100
Brown Sh.	64½	68	Gen M pf.	83½	85
Do pf.	90	102½	Gulf & S 1st pf.	95	..
Bruns Ter.	..	7⅛	G, M & N.	9⅜	13
B, R & P.	62	90	Do pf.	28	35
Do pf.	85	107	Hartman.	41	42
Burns Bros pf.	105	110	Hask & B.	38½	40
Bush Ter.	..	97	Homestake.	75	82½
Cal Pack.	88	89	Int-Con pf.	44½	45½
Cal & Ar.	67	70	Int Agric.	13	14
Can So.	..	54	Do pf.	44	48½
C, C & O.	..	26	I, H, N & P pf.	..	111
Do pf.	..	50	Int H Corp.	65	71
Case (J I) pf.	80	85	Do pf.	101	..
C G & C pf.	..	70	Int Pa pf.	75	95
Cent Fdy.	32	34	Do pf.	64½	65
Do pf.	43	46	Int Salt.	55	65
Iowa Cent.	2	4	Isl C Coal	..	75
Jewel Tea.	38	38½	Do pf.	95	98
Do pf.	..	95	K C, Ft S & M pf.	45	60
Kan C So.	16	17	Do pf.	47	50
Kelly S T pf.	77	80	Kelsey Wh.	28	30
Do pf.	80	90	K & D M.	2½	3
Kelsey Wh.	28	30	Do pf.	..	50
Do pf.	80	90	K'gs Co El L & P.	95	97
K & D M.	2½	3	L E & W.	9	10½
Do pf.	..	50	Do pf.	18	20
K'gs Co El L & P.	95	97	L R & T.	13	15
L E & W.	9	10½	Leh Val.	56½	58
Do pf.	18	20	Ligg & M.	170	183
L R & T.	13	15	Do pf.	103¾	104½
Leh Val.	56½	58	L-W Elec.	17½	18
Ligg & M.	170	183	Do 1st pf	80	83½
Do pf.	103¾	104½	Do 2d pf.	50	64
L-W Elec.	17½	18	Lorill'd Co.	185½	225
Do 1st pf	80	83½	Do pf.	101	120
Do 2d pf.	50	64	M'kay Cos.	72	76
Lorill'd Co.	185½	225	Man F'ch.	½	3
Do pf.	101	120	Max M 2d pf.	..	24½
M'kay Cos.	72	76	M Dep Sts.	51	55
Man F'ch.	½	3	Mich Cent.	..	109
Max M 2d pf.	..	24½	M & St L.	8¼	9½
M Dep Sts.	51	55	M, St P & S S M pf.	100	110
Mich Cent.	..	109	Do 1 l.	55	70
M & St L.	8¼	9½	M, K & T.	4¾	5
M, St P & S S M pf.	100	110	Do pf.	7½	8
Do 1 l.	55	70	Mon P pf.	99	..
M, K & T.	4¾	5	Mor & En.	..	80
Do pf.	7½	8	N. C & St L.	105	120
Mon P pf.	99	..	Nat Acme.	30½	32
Mor & En.	..	80	Nat Elec.	98¼	100
N. C & St L.	105	120	Do pf.	108	115
Nat Acme.	30½	32	Nat C & S.	70	80
Nat Elec.	98¼	100	Do pf.	100	108
Do pf.	108	115	Nat En pf.	95	99
Nat C & S.	70	80	Nat Lead pf.	100¼	106¼
Do pf.	100	108	Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	..	21
Nat En pf.	95	99	Do 2d pf.	5	7
Nat Lead pf.	100¼	106¼	N O, T & Mex	18	20
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	..	21	N Y, C & St L 1st pf.	46	67
Do 2d pf.	5	7	Do 2d pf.	42	46
N O, T & Mex	18	20	N Y Dock.	18	24
N Y, C & St L 1st pf.	46	67	Do pf.	42½	46
Do 2d pf.	42	46	N Y, L & West	..	123
N Y Dock.	18	24	N Y, O & West	19½	20
Do pf.	42½	46	Norf So.	19	22
N Y, L & West	..	123	Norf & Wn pf.	78	85
N Y, O & West	19½	20	North Am.	44	46
Norf So.	19	22	N W Tel.	..	60
Norf & Wn pf.	78	85	Nova Sc S.	60	68
North Am.	44	46	Ont Min.	4¾	5¼
N W Tel.	..	60	Owens B M.	60	65
Nova Sc S.	60	68	Do pf.	105	..
Ont Min.	4¾	5¼	Pac Coast.	48	60
Owens B M.	60	65	Do 1st pf.	88	90
Do pf.	105	..	Do 2d pf.	58	80
Pac Coast.	48	60	Pac M pf.	102½	113
Do 1st pf.	88	90	P T & T.	16	20
Do 2d pf.	58	80	Do pf.	54	66
Pac M pf.	102½	113	Peo & E.	4½	6
P T & T.	16	20	Pere Marq.	11¾	13
Do pf.	54	66	Do pf.	28	37
Peo & E.	4½	6	Pett-Mull.	30	50
Pere Marq.	11¾	13	Do 1st pf	97	100
Do pf.	28	37	Phila Co.	25½	28½
Pett-Mull.	30	50	P, C & St L.	50	85
Do 1st pf	97	100	Pitts C pf.	82	82½
Phila Co.	25½	28½	P, Ft W & C.	131	159½
P, C & St L.	50	85	Pitts S pf.	95	98
Pitts C pf.	82	82½	P & W Va pf. ex d.	65¾	67½
P, Ft W & C.	131	159½	Pond C C.	17½	19
Pitts S pf.	95	98	P S N J.	99	108
P & W Va pf. ex d.	65¾	67½	P'man Co.	116	117
Pond C C.	17½	19	Ry Stl Spr. pf.	96	98
P S N J.	99	108	Rdg 1st pf.	35	40
P'man Co.	116	117	Rep I & S pf.	96	99
Ry Stl Spr. pf.	96	98	St L S F pf.	23	26
Rdg 1st pf.	35	40	St L S W.	13	23
Rep I & S pf.	96	99	Savage A.	64	68
St L S F pf.	23	26	Seab A L pf.	17	17½
St L S W.	13	23	Sears-R pf.	115	120
Savage A.	64	68	Shat Ariz.	17	18
Seab A L pf.	17	17½	Sl-S S & I pf.	89	95
Sears-R pf.	115	120	So P R S.	135	175
Shat Ariz.	17	18	Rep I & S	96	99
Sl-S S & I pf.	89	95	Do pf.	108	112
So P R S.	135	175	Std Milk.	91½	92
Do pf.	108	112	Do pf.	79	84
Std Milk.	91½	92	Stewart W.	49	..
Do pf.	79	84	Studeb Co pf.	91¾	97
Stewart W.	49	..	Sup Stl 1st pf.	95	98½
Studeb Co pf.	91¾	97	T P L Tr.	125	..
Sup Stl 1st pf.	95	98½	Tide W O.	178	188
T P L Tr.	125	..	Tob P pf.	88	92½
Tide W O.	178	188	T, St L & W pf.	2	10
Tob P pf.	88	92½	Do ctfs.	4	7
T, St L & W pf.	2	10	Do pf.	5	11
Do ctfs.	4	7	Do pf.	6	12
Do pf.	5	11	Tran & W.	39¾	40
Do pf.	6	12	T C R T pf.	..	125
Tran & W.	39¾	40	Und Type.	100½	103
T C R T pf.	..	125	Do pf.	108¾	..
Und Type.	100½	103	U B & P.	65½	74½
Do pf.	108¾	..	U Alloy S.	38½	40
U B & P.	65½	74½	Un Cig Sts pf.	102	115
U Alloy S.	38½	40	Un Drug.	70	71½
Un Cig Sts pf.	..	..	Do 1st pf	46	47
	102	115	Do 2d pf.	79	80
Un Drug.	70	71½	Un P'board.	14¾	15¾
Do 1st pf	46	47	U Rys. In.	4½	5
Do 2d pf.	79	80	Do pf.	11	14
Un P'board.	14¾	15¾	U S C I P.	13½	15
U Rys. In.	4½	5	U S Exp.	15	17½
Do pf.	11	14	U S Ind A pf.	93	100
U S C I P.	13½	15	U S R & I.	11	13
U S Exp.	15	17½	U S Smelt.	45½	46½
U S Ind A pf.	93	100	Do pf.	44½	46
U S R & I.	11	13	W F Exp.	79	83
U S Smelt.	45½	46½	W Md 2d pf.	27	29½
Do pf.	44½	46	W U Tel.	89	90¾
W F Exp.	79	83	W E & M 1st pf.	55	69
W Md 2d pf.	27	29½	Weym-Bru.	205	270
W U Tel.	89	90¾	W & L E pf.	19½	23
W E & M 1st pf.	55	69	W-Over pf.	79	82
Weym-Bru.	205	270	W & Co pf.	93	100
W & L E pf.	19½	23	Wis Cent.	37	39
W-Over pf.	79	82	W'ngh (F W) pf.	114	122
W & Co pf.	93	100	Wor. Pump pf. A	85½	87½
Wis Cent.	37	39			
W'ngh (F W) pf.	114	122			
Wor. Pump pf. A	85½	87½			

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	96	98½	7.25
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	94	95	7.65
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	98¾	99½	6.50
City of Que.	5	Aug., 1920	93	96	6.75
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	95¾	95¾	8.35
Fr'chGov. con.	5½	Apr., 1919	96¾	97	7.75
Govt. of N.F.	5	July, 1919	95	97	6.80
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	100	103	5.50
Russian Govt.	6½	July, 1919	47	50	..
Russian Govt.	5½	Dec., 1921	41	45	..
Do rubles	5½	Feb.14,'22	83	86	..
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	92	96	6.50
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99¾	100	5.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	100	100½	4.70

Company Issues.

Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	90	96	7.00
Am. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1919	99	99¼	6.90
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	97	97½	5.50
Ark. Val. Ry., L. & P.	6	July, 1919	96	99	7.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1918	99¼	99⅝	5.60
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	98¾	99⅝	6.10
Beth. S. Corp.	5	Feb.15,'19	97¾	98	7.60
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	93½	96½	..
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	93½	93¾	6.10
C. & W. Ind.	6	Sep., 1918	98¾	99⅜	7.70
Can. North.	6	Sep. 2,'18	98½	99¾	7.25
Can. Pac. R.	4	Mar.2,'24	93¼	93¾	6.23
Cu.-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	99¾	100½	5.33
Curt. A. & M.	6	Jan.,'18-22	94	98	..
Del. & Hud.	3	Aug., 1920	98	98½	6.00
East. R. & L.	5	Mar.1,'18	..	99½	5.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1919	93¾	94¼	..
Fed. Sug. R.	..	Jan., 1920	95	97	7.10
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	Dec., 1919	99½	100¼	5.90
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	July, 1920	99¾	100¼	5.90
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	98	98¼	6.80
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	96	100	6.00
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	97	99	6.70
G. T. of Can.	5	Sep., 1919	96½	97½	6.00
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1918	99	99¼	.

J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co. Buy & Sell

American Vanadium
American Cyanamid
Bankers Trust Stock
Clinchfield Coal Com.
Dixon Crucible
E. W. Bliss
Fidelity-Phenix Ins.
Great American Ins.
Great Northern Paper
Hocking Valley Products
Ingersoll-Rand
Kirby Lumber
Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
Lord & Taylor 1st Pfd.
Niagara Insurance
Remington Type. (all issues)
Texas & Pacific Coal

J.K.Rice, Jr.&Co.
Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Crescent Fire Arms
American Inv. Sec. Com. & Pfd.
Great Western Power Deb. 6s
Pacific Coast Common
Gray & Davis Com. & Pref.
Elmira Water, Lt. & R. R. 2d Pfd.
Georgia Light, Pwr. & Rys. 5s
New River Com. & Pref.
American Cyanamid Pref.
Chattanooga Water 6s, 1931

HOTCHKIN & CO.
Incorporated
34 Pine St., N. Y. 53 State St., Boston.
Phone 4161 John. Private Phone to Boston.

BUY—SELL

MIDWEST REFINING CO.
MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
NORTHWEST OIL CO.
COSDEN AND CO.
BONDS & STOCK

CARLH.PFORZHEIMER&CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Unlisted Securities Purchased

American Vanadium
Cripple Creek Cent. Ry. Pfd.
Curtiss Aeroplane Pfd.
Int'l Motor Truck Stocks
National Fuel Gas
N. Y. State Railways Pfd.
Safety Car Heating & Lighting
Texas & Pacific Coal
White Rock Mineral Spring Com.

Chas. H. Jones & Co.
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20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientment."

General Electric

The unusually strong position of this company is brought out in a special analysis which we have recently issued. It should be of unusual interest to all stockholders of the company and to the general investing public. Extra copies are available to investors who are interested in our Service. Enclose 3c. in stamps for Circular No. 195.

MOODY'S INVESTORS' SERVICE
John Moody, Pres.
35 Nassau Street, New York.

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Fairmont Coal 5s
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Miss. River Power Com. & Pfd.
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Home Insurance
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Ohio R. R.
Imperial Japanese 4% of 1905
Salisbury & van der Kieft,
45 Pine St., N. Y. Phone John 1646

Burns Bros. Ice 1st Pfd.
Nebraska Power Pfd.
Cities Service Com. & Pfd.
Famous-Players Lasky
Amer. Power & Light Pfd.
Sullivan Machinery Co. Stock & Rts.
Federal Motor Truck

E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad Street New York
Phones Broad 6951-2-3-4-5-6.

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ABRAHAM & CO.
10 Wall Street, N. Y.
Tel. Rector 6963

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CANADIAN GOVERNMENT BONDS
DAYTON POWER & LIGHT PFD.
RUSSIAN INTERNAL 5½s8
SOUTHERN CAL. EDISON 6S, 1919
SINCLAIR OIL WARRANTS

GEO. REITH & CO.
40 WALL ST., N. Y. 'Phone John 3000

Marlin Arms Stock & Notes
Porto Rico Telephone Pfd.
Lehigh Power Stock & Notes
Burns Bros. Ice Common

Kiely & Horton
30 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 6911

$15,000 Wanted—5% First Mortgage, New York City property worth $35,000. Bondsman A1. Post Office Box 164, Jersey City.

NEW TAX CERTIFICATES.

Secretary McAdoo Announces 4% Issue Dated Feb. 15.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—To save purchasers the payment of interest accruals on tax certificates of Jan. 2, Secretary McAdoo tonight announced a new issue of these certificates, dated Feb. 15, maturing June 25, bearing 4 per cent., and identical with certificates of the current issue except as to the opening date. They will be received in payment of income, excess profits and other war taxes. The new certificates are not yet printed, but Federal Reserve Banks are authorized to accept subscriptions and issue interim receipts.

About $490,000,000 of the tax certificates dated Jan. 2 have been sold, making the total amount of certificates maturing June 25 sold up to today about $1,180,000,000.

About half of the latest $500,000,000 issue of certificates planned in preparation for the third Liberty Loan have been sold and paid for, according to Treasury reports today, and subscriptions and payments for the balance are expected by Friday, when the subscription books close.

Distillers' Securities Dividends.

Directors of the Distillers' Securities Corporation yesterday declared an extra dividend of 1½ per cent. on the $31,500,000 outstanding stock as well as the usual quarterly disbursement of one-half of 1 per cent. In voting the payment the management specified that it would be made from earnings of the current quarter. The dividend will be paid April 18 to share owners of record April 2. The company paid 1½ per cent. quarterly from July, 1916, to January of last year, thereafter reducing the payment to one-half of 1 per cent. The statement of earnings from 1917 will be issued in a few days and is expected to show a substantial increase over the preceding year.

WAR EARNINGS DECREASE.

Winchester Arms and Scovill Companies Report for 1917.

The annual reports of two prominent "war" companies, the Winchester Repeating Arms Company and the Scovill Manufacturing Company, made public yesterday, show profits which, while large in both cases in proportion to the capitalization of the companies, were well under their earings in 1916.

The total income of the Winchester Company for the year was $2,979,048, against $4,448,351 for the previous year. Of this $2,979,048, $1,464,789 was written off for depreciation and $100,000 for "contingency reserve." The surplus for the year above this and fixed charges was $396,445, equivalent to $26.54 a share on the $1,000,000 of capital stock.

The Scovill Company shows net earnings for the year of $9,204,864, this after taking out a reserve of $2,154,000 for taxes, against $13,400,462 net earnings for 1916. These net earnings are equivalent to $184.09 a share on the $5,000,000 capitalization of the company.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	97¼	97⅜	3s, convertible, 1947	84	85
2s, coupon, 1930	97¼	97⅜	4s, registered, 1925	104½	105½
2s, coupon, '38, reg	96⅜	97½	4s, coupon, 1925	104½	105½
3s, registered, 1918	99	100	2s, Panama, '36, coupon	96¾	97½
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100	3s, Panama, '61, reg	84	87
3s, registered, 1946	84	88	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	87
3s, coupon, 1946	84	88			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Satur-day. Ask.	Bid.		Yester-day. Bid.	Satur-day. Ask.	Bid.
4½s July, 1967	95¾	96	95¾	4½s Nov., 1954	77	79	77
4½s June, 1965	95¾	96	95¾	3½s May, 1954	77	79	77
4½s Mar., 1963	95¾	96	95¾	3½s Nov., 1955		80	

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1931	4.90	4.60	4.90			
4½s	1921-1923	4.90	4.60	4.90			
4½s	April, 1920	4.90	4.60	4.90			
4½s	1918-1919	4.90		4.90			
4s	1918	5.00	4.50	5.00			
3s	1940-1958	5.00	4.70	5.00			
4s	1926-1930	5.00	4.70	5.00			
4s	1918-1925	5.00	4.70	5.00			
4s	1940-1953	4.90	4.70	4.90			
4s	1930-1939	4.90	4.70	4.90			
4s	1922-1929	4.90	4.70	4.90			
4s	1919-1921	4.90	4.70	4.90			

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Decided strength marked the early dealings on the Consolidated Stock Exchange, but the gains were not retained. At the start, developments over the three-day closing of the exchange were regarded optimistically. This was especially true in respect to the construction placed by many traders upon President Wilson's address to Congress. The market, in the later dealings, generally weakened.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Allis-Chal	25	24¼	24½
20	Am. Beet S.	78	78	78
170	Am. Can	40½	39¾	39¾
100	Am. C. & F	74⅝	72⅝	72⅝
20	Am. H. & L.	12⅝	12¼	12¼
20	Am. Linseed	34	33½	34
100	Am. Loco	62½	61⅞	62
540	Am. S. & R	83½	82¼	82¼
110	Am. S. Tob	69½	66½	68½
620	Ana. Copper	62¾	61⅞	62
20	A., T. & S. F.	84½	84½	84½
80	A.,G. & W.I.	116	114	114
2,500	Bald. Loco	60½	67⅜	68
40	Balt. & Ohio	50¾	50⅜	50¾
950	Beth. St'l B.	76¾	74¼	76¼
30	B'klyn R. T.	44¼	44	44
10	Can. Pacific	140⅞	140⅞	140⅞
450	Cent. Leath.	70⅝	69⅜	69⅜
10	Ches. & O.	53	53	53
355	C.,M.& St. P	41½	41	41
10	Do pf	71¾	71¼	71¼
10	Chino Cop	43½	43¼	43½
10	Col. F. & I.	38½	38½	38½
1,950	Corn Prod	35¾	33⅜	35
3,250	Crucible St'l	61½	59⅝	59⅝
10	Cuba Cane S	31½	31½	31½
450	Dist. Sec	42	40⅜	40⅜
70	Erie	14⅞	14½	14¾
350	Gen. Motors	139½	135¾	136⅞
20	Goodrich Co	47¾	47¾	47¾
100	Allis-Chal	25	24¼	24½
20	Am. Beet S.	78	78	78
170	Am. Can	40½	39¾	39¾
100	Am. C. & F	74⅝	72⅝	72⅝
20	Am. H. & L.	12⅝	12¼	12¼
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20	A., T. & S. F.	84½	84½	84½
80	A.,G. & W.I.	116	114	114
2,500	Bald. Loco	60½	67⅜	68
40	Balt. & Ohio	50¾	50⅜	50¾
950	Beth. St'l B.	76¾	74¼	76¼
30	B'klyn R. T.	44¼	44	44
10	Can. Pacific	140⅞	140⅞	140⅞
450	Cent. Leath.	70⅝	69⅜	69⅜
10	Ches. & O.	53	53	53
355	C.,M.& St. P	41½	41	41
10	Do pf	71¾	71¼	71¼
10	Chino Cop	43½	43¼	43½
10	Col. F. & I.	38½	38½	38½
1,950	Corn Prod	35¾	33⅜	35
3,250	Crucible St'l	61½	59⅝	59⅝
10	Cuba Cane S	31½	31½	31½
450	Dist. Sec	42	40⅜	40⅜
70	Erie	14⅞	14½	14¾
350	Gen. Motors	139½	135¾	136⅞
20	Goodrich Co	47¾	47¾	47¾
100	Int. Agricul	25	24¼	24½
20	Int. Harvester	78	78	78
100	Int. Paper	40	38	40
100	Kan. City So	15	15	15
100	Kennecott	30¾	30¾	30¾
100	Lackawanna	75	75	75
100	Lehigh Valley	58	58	58
100	Loose-Wiles	58	58	58
100	Mackay Co	70	70	70
100	Mackay Co pf	70	70	70
100	Marine	30	30	30
100	Marine pf	80	80	80
100	Maxwell	30	30	30
100	Maxwell 1st pf	91	91	91
100	Maxwell 2d pf	80	80	80
100	Mex. Petrol	108	107	107
100	Miami Cop	30¾	30¾	30¾
190	Midvale Steel	45¾	44⅜	44⅝
10	Nat. E. & S.	44½	44½	44½
10	Nevada Con	19	19	19
40	N. Y. Cent	70	70	70
40	N. Y., N. H. & H	29	28¾	28¾
10	North. Pac	83½	83½	83½
160	Ohio C. Gas	42¾	41¾	41¾
80	Pitts. Coal	49¾	48⅝	49¼
330	Reading	75¾	74¾	74¾
10	Rep. I. & S.	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
180	Sinclair Oil	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝
10	South. Pac	83½	83¼	83¼
10	Southern Ry	23¾	23½	23½
10	Do pf	58½	58¼	58¼
100	Studebaker	51¾	51⅛	51⅛
100	Tob. Prod	55	53⅜	53⅜
100	Union Pac	114¾	114¼	114⅝
150	Un. Cigar S	96½	94⅝	94⅝
100	U. S Ind. A	128½	126½	126½
250	U. S. Rubber	58⅝	57¼	57½
19,900	U. S. Steel	95¾	93½	94⅛
250	Utah Copper	82¾	82¼	81⅝
20	Va.-Car. C	40½	40¼	40¼
170	Willys-Over	18⅝	18¼	18¼

BONDS.

$3,450	Liberty 3½s	97.70	97.82	97.64
1,950	Do 1st 4s	96.18	96.18	96.18
3,850	Do 2d 4s	95.14	94.92	94.94
1,000	U.S. Rub. 5s	79	70	70

MINING STOCKS.

3,500	Cash Boy	.12	.10	.10
300	Gold Can	.40	.40	.40
200	Portland	1.15	1.15	1.15
600	Redhill F.	.07	.07	.07
450	Ton. Belt	1.32½	1.32½	1.32½
550	Union Con	.97	.96	.97
100	Combs	.82	.82	.82

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,000	‡Aetna Explo.	7	6⅞	7
100	‡A. Wr. Paper	3	3	3
300	Br.-Am. Tob., reg	16¼	16⅛	16½
900	Do. coupon	18	17⅝	17⅝
1,100	‡Chalm. Mot.	7	5	7
1,000	Chev. Mot	121	119	120
500	‡Cuprite Sul.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,400	‡Curtiss Aero.	34	33⅜	34
300	Em'sonPhon.	4	3⅞	4
100	Int'cont. Rub.	9½	9½	9½
200	‡Int. Motors 2d pf	16	16	16
3,300	‡Int. Trading	1⅛	1	1
40	2d pf.	18	18	18
5,000	‡MaximMunit.	1½	⅝	⅝
300	‡Am. P. & P.	2¾	2¾	2¾
3,000	P'lessM'rs Mot.	20	18½	19
15,000	Smith Mot. T.	1½	1½	1½
600	‡Std. Motors	10	9¾	10
500	Submar. Boat			
2,400	U. S. Sh. Co.	5¼	4⅞	5
5,000	‡United Moh.	23⅞	25¼	25¼
700	‡Wr.-M. Air.	7½	7	7

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

2,300	Anglo-Am. O	12	11½	15	S'd Oil, Cal.	250	230
10,000	Do rights	2⅛	1⅞	2	S'd Oil, N. Y.	276	275
55	Buck, P. L.	100	98				

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

500	‡Allen Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞	880	‡Midwest R.	110
8,500	‡Am. V. Oil	15	11	13	2,000	‡N. Y.-Ok. O	⅝
2,000	Bar. Oil	1⅛	1	1	2,000	‡Nev. Wy. Oil	61
5,000	‡B.-Wyo. O	23	23	24	8,000	‡Okla. Oil	4
5,000	‡Cos. & Co	7⅞	7½	7⅝	1,500	‡Do pf	11
5,000	‡Crown Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞	1,500	Ok. P. & R.	1¼
2,700	‡Duthie Oil, (a pros.)	57	55	56	10,000	Ok'e P. & R.	1¼
600	‡Elk B. Pet.	6½	6½	6½	2,500	‡O'r Oil & G.	30
3,400	‡E. O. & G., (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛	2,300	‡Over. Pet.	25
3,100	‡Esm. Oil Co.	⅜	⅜	⅜	1,480	‡Pa.-Ky. Oil	⅝
1,100	‡Federal Oil	3¼	3	3¼	3,000	Pa. Gasoline	⅛
500	‡Glen. Oil	3⅝	3½	3½	15,000	‡Queen Oil	41
1,000	‡H. O. & G.	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	400	‡Red R'k Oil & Gas	⅝
2,500	‡Hanover Oil	43½	41	43½	5,000	‡Rice Oil	⅝
200	‡Int. Pet'm	12¾	12¾	12¾	1,500	‡Sap. O. & R.	8⅝
10,000	‡I. Oil & T.	4½	3½	4	1,000	Sec. O. & R.	⅝
15,200	Ken'a Oil, (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛	1,000	‡Sin. G. Cp.	21
300	‡Mer. Oil Cp	21½	21	21	2,850	‡Somerset O.	⅛
7,500	Met. Pet'm	⅛	⅛	⅛	2,000	‡Stanton Oil	1⅝
2,000	‡Mid. Oil	112	110	111	2,500	‡Un. W. Oil, 750 ‡Victoria Oil, new stock	⅜
500	‡Do pf	1¼	1¼	1¼			

MINING STOCKS.

3,500	‡Atlanta	11	10⅝	11
3,400	Big Ledge	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8,500	‡Bos. & Mon.	45	43	45
1,500	‡B'dshawCop.	⅝	⅝	⅝
5,000	Butte-Cor. v. t. cfs.	10⅝	9¾	9¾
9,000	Butte-Det	⅜	⅜	⅜
400	Butte-N. Y.	⅛	⅛	⅛
12,900	‡Calednia.	55	46	46
2,000	‡Calu.& Jer.	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞
300	Canada Cop.	2¾	2¼	2¼
15,000	‡Cashboy	11⅝	10	10
1,000	‡Coco Mt.	2	2	2
3,000	Con.Ariz.Sm.	2⅜	1⅛	2⅛
600	Con. Copper	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1,300	‡Con.-H'st'd.	23	22	22
220	‡Copper Val.	5⅝	5	5⅛
500	Crescent Con.	5⅛	5	5⅛
3,600	‡Emma Con.	⅜	⅜	⅜
2,800	‡EurekaCroe.	35	33	34
1,200	‡Fortu. Con.	40	38	40
675	‡Gilmer Cp.	2¼	2	2¼
6,000	‡Globe Dem.	1	⅝	⅞
2,200	Hecla Min.	4	3⅝	3⅝
2,000	‡Int. Mines	15	15	15
200	‡Iron Blos.	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,000	‡Jer. Chemical	2½	1¾	2⅛
1,000	‡Jer. Verde, (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,600	Josvig-Ken., (a pros.)	⅜	⅜	⅜
500	La. Con	⅛	⅛	⅛

BONDS.

16,000	‡A.T.&T.1-yr. 6s, w.i.	99¼	99⅛	99⅛
97,000	‡Can.Gov.5s	95⅝	95¼	95¼
55,000	‡Gen.El.6s, 2-yr.nt.	19.100	100	100
135,000	‡Wes. El. 1-yr. 6s, w.i.	98⅞	98⅝	98⅝

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of the previous day.

INDUSTRIALS.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Sat'day. Bid.	Sat'day. Ask.
Air. Reduc'n.	70½	72	70½	72
Am. Brit.Mfg.	5	6	5	6
Do pf.	15	20	15	20
Am. Tin & T.	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Atlan. Fruit.	11	12	11	12
Blumenthal...	⅝	102½	90	102½
Do pf.	90	95	90	95
Butter.-Jud.	38	45	38	45
Can. Car & F.	17	20	17	20
Do pf.	50	52	50	52
Can. Nat.	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Carbon Steel.	78	82	78	82
Carwen Steel.	8	9	8	9
Chal. Mot. pf.	..	40	..	40
Char. Iron	1⅛	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝
Do pf.	5⅜	6¼	5⅜	6¼
Cramp Ship.	72	78	72	78
Curtiss A. pf.	50	75	50	75
Electric Gun.	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Everett H'n.	20	21	20	21
Free. Texas.	38½	40½	38½	40½
Grant M. Car	2	4	2	4
Hall Signal.	5	7	5	7
Do pf.	17	18	17	18
Havana Tob.	⅛	1	⅛	1
Do pf.	2	5	2	5
Holly Sugar.	40	50	40	50
Holly S. pf.	95	100	95	100
Hupp Motor.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Int. Lube Ch.	1	3	1	3
Int. Mangan.	8½	9	8½	9
Int. Motors.	13	17	13	17
Int. Trad. pf.	1	2	1	2
Key. T. & R.	15½	15¾	15½	15¾
K. T. & R. pf	11½	13½	11½	13¾
Kresge pf.	95	103	95	103
Lake T. Boat.	3	3½	3	3½
Lake Tor.Boat 1st pf.	3	6	3	6
L. Val. Cr. S.	71	82	75	80
Lima Loco.	44	50	44	50
Lukens Steel.	38	45	38	45
Do 1st pf.	101	103	101	103
Mar. of Am.	3¾	4	3¾	3¾
Marlin Arms.	79	83	79	83

INDUSTRIALS. *Continued.*	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Sat'day. Bid.	Sat'day. Ask.
Man. Transit.	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Nat. Motors.	5	10	5	10
Nash Motors.	75	85	75	85
N. Y. Ship.	35	37	35	37
N. Y. Tran.	17½	19	17½	19
Poca. L. Coal	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
Pools P. & M.	60	80	60	80
Prud. Pict.	5⅝	6	5⅝	6
Pyrene Mfg.	10⅜	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞
Rep. Truck.	38	48	38	48
Smith (A. O.)	15	20	15	20
Smith (A. O.) pf.	85	90	85	90
St. Jos. Lead.	16⅜	16⅝	16	17
St.L.,N.S.& P.	40	41	40	41
Todd Ship.	76	78	76	78
Trian. Film.	⅞	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
Un. Zinc Sm.	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
U. S. L. & H.	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Do pf.	2½	3½	2½	3½
World Film.	⅝	¾	⅝	¾

OIL STOCKS.				
Am. Oil.	15	20	15	20
Beth. O. & G.	9¾	10¼	9¾	10¼
Cos. & Co. pf.	3⅜	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞
Cum. P. & R.	⅝	1	⅝	1
Friar Oil	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Ky. Pet'm	4½	6	4½	6
Min. W. Pet.	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
Pan Am. Pet.	49	51	49	51
Pierce Oil	9½	10	9½	10

MINING STOCKS.				
Alaska-Brit	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Booth	⅜	5	4	5
Cerro Gordo	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
Darwin Lead	2½	3	2½	3
Great Bend	5	6	5	6
Jumbo Ext	16	17	16	17
Kerr Lake	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
Newmans	⅞	1	⅞	1
Magma Cop	36	40	38	40
Stewart	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Superior Cop.	2¼	2½	2¼	2¾

BOND.				
Pierce Oil 6s.	75	75	78	75

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Satur-day. Ask.	Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	11¾	11¾	11¾
Atlantic Refining	900	925	900
Borne-Scrymser	430	470	440
Buckeye Pipe Line	97	100	98
Chesebrough Mfg.	315	340	315
Colonial Oil	10	40	10
Continental Oil	472	490	472
Crescent Pipe Line	30	33	30
Cumberland P. L.	135	145	130
Eureka Pipe Line	190	200	190
Galena Signal Oil	130	140	130
Galena Sig. Oil pf.	120	130	120
Illinois Pipe Line	185	195	185
Indiana Pipe Line	94	98	94
Int. Pet. Co.	12¾	13¼	12¾
National Transit	12½	13⅛	12½
N. Y. Transit	190	195	190
Northern Pipe Line	100	103	100
Ohio Oil	330	333	330
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co	43	45	43

	Yester-day. Bid.	Satur-day. Ask.	Bid.
Prairie Oil & Gas.	465	475	465
Prairie Pipe Line	255	260	253
Solar Refining	300	310	300
Southern Pipe Line	180	*190	185
South. Penn. Oil	285	295	290
S. W. Penn.	95	100	95
Stand. Oil of Cal.	228	232	226
Stand. Oil of Ind.	540	555	545
Stand. Oil of Kan.	460	485	460
Stand. Oil of Ky.	315	325	315
Stand. Oil of Neb.	485	515	485
Stand. Oil of N. J.	555	*560	555
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	270	275	270
Stand. Oil of Ohio.	415	430	415
Swan & Finch	100	105	100
Union Tank	125	135	85
Vacuum Oil	347	353	347
Washington Oil	25	30	25

*Ex dividend.

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yester-day. Bid.	Satur-day. Ask.	Bid.
American Cigar	90	95	90
Do pf.	85	95	85
Conley Foil	200	250	200
J. S. Young	130	150	130
Do pf.	100	106	100
MacAndrews & F.	175	190	175
Do pf.	98	98	98
P. R.-Am. Tob.	160	170	160
Do scrip	125	130	125
R. J. Reynolds	375	425	375
Do pf	100	104	100
Cin. Found's F.	140	160	140

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Satur-day. Ask.	Bid.
Aetna pf.	42	45	42
American Brass	218	224	218
Atlas Powder	168	178	168
Do pf.	94½	96	94½
Babcock & Wilcox	106	111	106
Bliss	370	425	370
Do pf.	75	83	75
Cin. Found's F.	140	160	140
Colt's Arms	57	59	57
Du Pont	200	204	200
Hercules	240	245	240
Do pf	113	115	113
Nitro-Delm't-Pond.	115	118	115
Scovill Mfg.	420	440	410
Winchester Arms	700	850	700

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Ala. Co	60	60	60
190	Atlantic Pet.	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
130	Con. Power	101	100½	101
2,161	Cosden	7⅞	7½	7

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Market Stimulated by Sale of Park Avenue Residence —Adjusting Clarence Payne's Affairs.

With the cash sale of a $300,000 Park Avenue residence, considerable interest was revived yesterday in private house holdings in the Lenox Hill section which several months ago experienced an extensive buying movement involving similar properties.

Mrs. Sarah Steward Collier sold the five-story American basement limestone residence at 752 Park Avenue, covering a plot 28.2 by 86 feet, 74 feet north of Seventy-first Street. Albert B. Ashforth, Inc., negotiated the transaction.

Built from plans by Trowbridge & Livingston, architects, for the occupancy of Douglas Robinson, the dwelling was sold to Mrs. Collier about ten years ago. It has been held at $300,000 and was sold for all cash.

In the same block are the residences of George S. Brewster, Theodore Douglas Robinson, Henry de Coppett, and Gordon Knox Bell.

Deals en for Payne Properties.

Negotiations are progressing for the sale of two of the high-class holdings of Clarence Payne, alleged bankrupt, in the readjustment of his affairs.

Robert C. Knapp and Henry Brady, receivers, are considering the sale of the new twelve-story apartment house known as the Brixford at 138 to 144 West Seventy-ninth Street, on a plot 78 by 100, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues. Closing of this transaction is understood to predicated upon the obtaining of a release of the dower rights in the property held by Mrs. Estelle T. Payne. The house was built in 1915 by Edwin S. Brickner.

The scheduled foreclosure sale of the Sonora, the eleven-story apartment house at the northeast corner of Broadway and Fifty-fifth Street, another Payne holding, was adjourned yesterday for two weeks. The stay was granted in order to permit the receivers to consider bids that have been made privately for the property.

Last week the Verona, another valuable apartment house at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street was disposed of by the receivers to William H. Barnum and William Everdell, Jr.

First Sale in Thirty-two Years.

Samuel Kempner bought from Ruth M. H. Smith, the four-story residence at 68 West Eighty-third Street, 120 feet east of Columbus Avenue. William A. White & Sons were the brokers in the deal.

This is the first sale of the property in thirty-two years, it having been acquired by the grandfather of the seller in 1886.

Dwelling Sales.

Carrie Hammond bought from Elizabeth Cornwell 1,986 Lexington Avenue, a three-story brownstone dwelling, on a lot 16.8 by 61.0. This is the first sale in thirty years. George W. Brettell negotiated the sale.

An investing client of I. Irving Walsh purchased for occupancy from the Lawyers Mortgage Company, 527 Manhattan Avenue, a three-story and basement private dwelling on a lot 16 by 90, adjoining the southwest corner of Ninetieth Street.

Buyers for Two Garage Sites.

Silas B. Brownell sold to Samuel Williams the vacant plot, 100 by 100, at 256 to 262 West 117th Street, adjoining Public School 10, at the southwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue. The buyer will build a four-story public garage over the westerly ninety feet at a cost of $53,000. Plans for the improvement were filed recently by Louis A. Sheinart, architect.

As a site for a commercial garage I. M. Kalt purchased from George T. Mortimer, President of the Equitable Office Building Corporation, fifteen lots fronting on the Culver line branch of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company between Fort Hamilton Parkway and Twelfth Avenue.

The property runs through to Thirty-seventh Street and will be improved at once.

Brooklyn.

Edward Wechsler purchased from M. Willson, the nine-room stucco cottage, at 406 Ocean Parkway, occupying a plot 50 by 150. I. Salzberg was the broker.

Queens Borough Sales.

William Sohmer sold to John W. Sullivan, the cottage at the northwest corner of Washington and Orients Avenues, Belle Harbor. The Hatch-Gazan Company negotiated the sale.

M. E. Hilton sold to L. E. W. Harriman of Brockton, Mass., the dwelling and plot 60 by 100 feet on the northwest side of Hamilton Street, 160 feet northeast of Laurelton Boulevard, Laurelton.

A. G. Robinson sold to M. E. R. Bryant the dwelling and plot, 50 by 100 feet, on the south side of Onslow Place, 394 feet east of Austin Street, Kew Gardens.

Plan-Fillings in Queens.

Frank Braun filed plans for the erection of a five-story tenement house for twenty-three families, to be erected on the east side of Eighth Avenue, 350 feet north of Grand Avenue, Long Island City, at a cost of $20,000.

Emanuele Ronzoni of Manhattan will erect a $30,000 three-story brick factory building on the south side of Jackson Avenue, 88 feet west of Buckley Street, Long Island City. The building will have a frontage of 60 feet and a depth of 100 feet.

The I. Stuebner Ironworks filed plans for a $15,000 addition to its plant on the south side of Twelfth Street, 350 feet east of Vernon Avenue, Long Island City. The building will be a one-story brick structure, with a frontage of 50 feet and a depth of 200 feet.

First Public Hearing of Mayor's New Tax Committee.

The recently appointed Mayor's Committee on Taxation and Investigation of Mortgage Loans will hold its first public hearing on Friday evening at 8 P. M. at the Hotel Majestic, Central Park West and Seventy-second Street. The meeting will concern itself with the Torrens law.

Proposed legislation at Albany seeking to amend the existing Torrens law has tended to stimulate discussion of the problem and a large attendance, representing landlords, brokers, and lending institutions, is expected.

Nathan Hirsch, Chairman of the committee, has extended an invitation to property owners and all other interests in real estate affairs to be present. Other members of the committee are William Randolph Hearst, William B. May, Jacob Ruppert, Jr.; Bryan L. Kennelly, Charles Partridge, Sig Cederstrom, William C. Bergen, George J. Ryan, and Walter S. E. Hall.

Realty Board's Benefit Tickets to be Sold Today at Auction.

The Real Estate Board will hold in the board rooms today, commencing at 11 o'clock, the auction sale of the choice seats and boxes for the big Hippodrome benefit which they will give on Sunday, March 3.

The benefit is being held in place of the annual dinner, which was foregone this year on account of war times. Laurence McGuire, President of the Real Estate Board, will personally preside over the sale, which will be conducted by Joseph P. Day, as auctioneer.

Commercial Leases.

Jacob Finkelstein & Son leased for Joseph H. Schwartz to Frank A. Campbell, for a long term of years, the upper part of the building at 15 Bowery. This property recently underwent extensive alterations for hotel and lodging house purposes and was equipped with modern improvements. The lessee conducts about fifteen similar establishments throughout the city.

The Charles F. Noyes Company leased the building at 160 South Street, corner of Dover Street, to the Hanover Warehouse Company, for a term of years; also, a store at 242 Canal Street to Kuller & Littman; sub-leased the basement store of 290 Broadway for Jacob Richman to Albert D. Smith & Co., and leased the store at 20 Fulton Street to R. Gangemi & Co., cigar manufacturers, who now occupy two floors in the same building.

Spear & Co., in conjunction with L. Tanenbaum, Strauss & Co., rented the store, basement, and sub-basement at 168 Greene Street to Popper, Morson & Co.; also the store and basement at 101 and 103 Wooster Street to William Herman & Co.

Pease & Elliman leased the store and basement at 160 Park Row to Michael Walker; also space at 44 Wall Street to the Wagner, Taylor Edson Company of Philadelphia for a New York branch of their marine insurance business.

William A. White & Sons leased the store at 172 Centre Street, just north of Canal Street, to Solomon Hymowitz.

Frederick Southack & Alwyn Ball, Jr., in conjunction with Carstein & Linnekin, leased the store and basement at 158 East Broadway, containing about 10,000 square feet, to H. Karp. The same brokers also leased the store and basement at 49 Walker Street for the Chardeau Company to F. Vitelli & Sons.

Ames & Co. leased for Josephine E. Daly the store and basement at 156 East Thirty-fourth Street to the Koh Ono Company of Japan, dealer in toys.

Realty Notes.

A meeting of the West Side Taxpayers' Association has been called for this evening at 207 West Thirty-fourth Street.

James Bradford of Frederick Southack & Alwyn Ball, Jr., and Joseph Conlon of A. L. Mordecai & Son will captain teams which will debate the "Merits of the Single Tax Plan" at the Murray Hill Evening Trade School, 287 East Thirty-seventh Street, this evening.

Sharman & Shampan have prepared plans for a public garage to be located on the north side of Maujer Street, 325 feet east of Union Avenue, Brooklyn, for B. Dunsky, owner.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, 1,730-4, n e corner 55th St, 75.4x 188.7x82.11x181.1, eleven-story Sonoma apartment house; Max Loewenthal against Derment Realty Corp. et al.; Milton Dammann, attorney; due, $37,406.76; adjourned to Feb. 27.

Sheridan Av, 1,046, e s, 49 ft n of 165th St, 40x100, five-story flat; 135 Broadway Holding Corp. against C. T. Streeter Const. Co. et al.; Action 1; H. M. Bellinger, Jr., attorney; amount due, $15,217.94; taxes, &c., $260.48; to William F. Kenny, a party in interest, for $15,500.

Sheridan Av, 1,042, n e corner of 165th St, 49x100x54.7x100.2, five-story flat; same against same; Action 2; same attorney; amount due, $22,562.52; taxes, &c., $260.48; to the same buyer for $23,300.

Sheridan Av, 1,050, s e corner of 165th St, 40x100, five-story flat; same against same; Action 3; same attorney; amount due, $15,-308.16; taxes, &c., $385.28; to the same buyer for $15,750.

Sheridan Av, 1,054, e s, 129 ft n of 165th St, 40x100, five-story flat; same against same; Action 4; same attorney; amount due, $15,308.28; taxes, &c., $156.48; to the same buyer for $15,500.

By Henry Brady.

6th Av, 814, n e corner of 46th St, 24.9x90.6x 50.8x irregular, five-story building, with stores on corner, and two four-story tenements on street; also

6th Av, 818, e s, 50.8 ft n of 46th St, 20.1x 61.10, five-story building; T. H. Kelly against P. Alexander Smith et al.; Gillespie & O., attorneys; due, $8,115.44; taxes, &c., $5,474.65; subject to seven prior mtgs. aggregating $147,500, interest, and costs of pending foreclosure actions against three of them, the liens totaling about $156,404; to the plaintiff for $168,404.

Riverside Drive, 415, e s, 50.11 ft s of 114th St, 25.9x86.4x28x96.5, five-story dwelling; Brooklyn Savings Bank against W. C. Savage et al.; Schenck & P., attorneys; amount due, $20,650.95; taxes, &c., $4,821.30; to the plaintiff for $35,000.

Monroe St, 76, s s, 84.10 ft w of Pike St, 24.8 x82.8x25x82.1, six-story tenement and stores; W. F. Kingsland against B. J. Weil et al.; F. F. de Rham, attorney; amount due, $23,-408.99; taxes, &c., $1,040.90; to the plaintiff for $22,000.

Brook Av, 548, e s, 25 ft s of 150th St, 25x 100, five-story tenement and stores; Irving Trust Co. trustee, against David Lazar et al.; Breed, A. & M., attorneys; amount due, $17,871.11; taxes, &c., $548; to the plaintiff for $18,000.

By Samuel Marx.

97th St, 209 East, n s, 164.6 ft e of 3d Av, 24.8x100.11, five-story tenement; E. G. March et al., trustees, against David Berkman et al.; Hyman H. & H., attorneys; amount due, $14,101.37; taxes, &c., $445.50; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

By James J. Donovan.

Fordham Road, s w corner of Crotona Av, 52.1x204.7x89.3x200.4, vacant; New York Title and Mortgage Co. against J. M. Levy et al.; M. A. Hulett, attorney; amount due, $9,634.32; taxes, &c., $156; withdrawn.

Parker St, 1,656, e s, 47.5 ft s of Castle Hill Av, 25x90; M. A. Palmer against Maria Vinciguerra et al.; M. A. Herold, attorney; amount due, $5,817.42; taxes, &c., $155; adjourned to Feb. 14.

By Joseph & Co.

3d Av, n e corner of 168th St, extends to Fulton Av, 176.4x33?x41.8x irregular, vacant; B. B. Neuhirch against Elm Holding Co.; Carns, L. & G., attorneys; amount due, $20,270.38; taxes, &c., $24.25; to the plaintiff for $30,500.

Fox St, 885, e s, 195.9 ft s of Baretto St, 43.9x105, five-story flat; Henry Morgenthau Co. against 173d Street Improvement Co. et al.; S. T. Stern, attorney; amount due, $1,182.04; subject to first mtg of $33,000; to the plaintiff for $39,500.

Fox St, 890, e s, 150 ft s of Baretto St, 43.9x105, five-story flat; same against same; same attorney; amount due, $7,736.89; subject to first mtg of $38,000; to the plaintiff for $39,500.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

Villa Av, 3,173-9, w s, 188.4 ft s of Van Cortland Av, 100x100, two five-story apartments and stores; New York Title and Mortgage Co. against Aloha Realty Co. et al.; H. M. Bellinger, Jr., attorney; amount due, $21,941.47; withdrawn.

By George Price.

Boston Road, 1,441, n s, 91 ft e of Prospect Av, 26.6x130, 6-story flat and stores; George McK. Brown et al., executors, against Joseph Kleiner et al., Stewart & S., attorneys; amount due, $26,737.60; taxes, &c., $790.80; to the plaintiff for $26,500.

By Charles A. Berrian.

158th St, 651-655 East, n e corner of Cauldwell Av, 55x74.11, three 8-story frame tenements; N. Y. Title and Mortgage Co. against Lyttle Construction Co., Inc., et al.; H. M. Bellinger, Jr., attorney; amount due, $17,-263.44; taxes, &c., $525.84; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Sedgwick Av, w s, opposite 165th St, one-story concrete and steel coal pockets, 30x20; N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., Grand Central Terminal, owner; John P. Gallagher, Grand Central Terminal, architect; cost, $6,300.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

5th St, 312 East, to a three-story dwelling; G. Beresford, 44 Union Square, owner; S. Cohen, 32 Union Square, architect; cost, $5,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 13.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, 171, w s, 75 ft s of Stanton St, 25x87.6; Sadie Ehrmann to Maye B. Wilson, 853 Macy Place, Bronx, mtg $30,000. Feb. 8 ..... $100

CHERRY ST, 372, n s, 24.5 ft w of Gouverneur St, 21.1x71.11; Cherry St, 370, n s, 23x71.10x22.5x71.11, e s; Isaac O. Schiff et al. to 370 Cherry Street Corp., 220 Broadway, mtg $24,800. Feb. 13; attorneys, Marrison & Schiff. 320 Broadway $100

COLUMBIA ST, 72, e s, 25.1x99.11; Haiman Cohn to Bertha Stein, 140 Jefferson St., Passaic, N. J., mtg $25,000, all liens, Jan. 28; attorney, E. Sprung, 32 Avenue C. $250

DELANCEY ST, n s, 25 ft e of Cannon St, 25x100; Samuel Well, et al, executors, Jonas Well to Anna St. Byrd, 85 Park Av, and William Byrd, Short Hills, N. J., executors, ¼ part, mtg $18,000, all liens, Jan. 31; attorneys, Harrison, E. & B., 59 Wall St. $100

SAME PROPERTY; Bernhard Mayer to same, ¼ part, mtg $18,000, all liens, Jan. 31; attorneys, same $100

FRONT ST, 52, n s, 30.6x80; Mary L. Coster to Martha St. Coster, 60 East 51st St, and Oliver DeLaney, Tenafly, N. J., b. and s., Feb. 11; attorneys, Cardoza & Nathan, 128 Broadway $1

LEWIS ST, 122, e s, 75 ft e of Houston St, 25x100; Haiman Cohn to Saul Fivel, 7545 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn, mtg $25,000; attorney, E. Sprung, 32 Avenue C. $250

NEWTON PI, 320, n w corner of Goerck St, 25x75; Mark Rosenbaum, 82 Park Av, and Ernest Howe, at Newport, R. I., sub-trustee, b. and s., all liens, Jan. 9; attorney, John B. Pine, 68 Wall St. $1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 75 ft n of 171st St, 67.6x100; Emilie Bierman to Adolph Bierman, 558 West 181st St; attorneys, Spitz & Bromberger, 55 Pine St. $100

1ST AV, 2866, e s, 23 ft s of 17th St, 22x94; Columbia Trust Co. to Columbia Trust Co., 60 Broadway, as sub-trustee for Mary J. Tompkins, will of James B. Warden, d. and s., c. a. p., Feb. 8; attorneys, Gifford, H. & Beard, 60 Broadway $1

51ST ST, 343 East, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.5; Sol E. Kahn to Josephine, his wife, 830 St. Nicholas Av, mtg $13,666.66. Feb. 13; attorneys, Hoffman & Elias, 111 Broadway $100

56TH ST, 7 and 9 West, 175 ft w of 5th Av, 50x100.5; Dreicer Realty Co. to A. Heckscher, 34 Huntington Av, mtg $70,000 on No. 9 and $60,000 on No. 7, b. and s., Feb. 1; attorney, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

58TH ST, 45 East, n e corner Madison Av, (1,225,), 36.8x100.8, foreclosure, Feb. 7, 1918; William D. Sawyer, referee, to the Seamen's Bank of Savings, 74 Wall St, Feb. 8; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St. $80,000

97TH ST, 235 East, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Amelia Realty Corp. to Emily Lavison, 1 West 120th St, mtg $8,500, Jan. 29; attorney, Isaac Levison, 256 East 138th St

104TH ST, 106-112 East, n s, 40 ft e of Park Av, 70.10x100.11; Aroll Realty Co. to John M. Bowers, 45 East 68th St; Frederick J. Middlebrook, 853 7th Av, and Conrad H. Baehem, 607 West End Av, executors, William H. Gebhard, mtg $24,000, b. and s., Jan. 3; attorneys, Middlebrook & Berjamin, 46 Cedar St. $1

125TH ST, 62-66 West, n s, 186 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Salep, Realty Corp. to Walter Koehler, 252 81st St, Brooklyn, mtg $46,-000, all liens, Feb. 1, b. and s. c. a. p.; attorney, A. H. Chambers, 128 Broadway. $1

142D ST, 231 West, n s, 350 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Elias D. Springer to William W. Johnson, 612 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y., and John Jardine, Chatham, N. J., trustees, will of Alvin J. Johnson, mtg $12,500, Jan. 2; attorneys, Merrill, R. & T., 100 Broadway $100

162D ST, 350 West, n s, 78 ft e of Broadway, 16x83.11; Emma L. Wagner to Adelaide M. Fraser, 1,116 Woodycrest Av, Bronx, all liens, Feb. 11; attorney, Joseph C. Kodane, 277 Broadway $100

Bronx.

EAGLE AV, 567, w s, 25x90; D. Webster Losee to Elisa M. Schulze, 567 Eagle Av, mtg $8,000, March 28; attorney, E. M. Schulze, 567 Eagle Av $1

LOTS 45 and 46, map of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum; Lillian C. Cornvole to Carolina A. Buhr, on w s of Dean St, near Layton Av, mtg $4,000, Jan. 30; attorney, H. W. Karnorfer, 2,804 3d Av $100

LOT 85, map of Crane estate; Carmela Mitola to Silvestro Chirico, 520 East 142d St, mtg $2,145, Feb. 8; attorney, N. Y. Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $100

LOT 193, map of Moller V. D. Godwin et al.; Jennie Tackney to Valhalla Corp., 509 Willis Av, mtg $2,170, Jan. 3; attorney, Valhalla Corp., 509 Willis Av $100

LOTS 188 and 189, map Moller W. Godwin et al.; Joseph M. Callahan, referee, to Peter P. McElligott, 880 West 21st St, Jan. 3; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co. $2,800

ST. ANNS AV, e s, 100 ft s of 156th St, 200x90; Bradley L. Eaton to Chas. E. Bigelow, Groton, Mass., mtg $24,000, March 25, 1907; attorney, Arthur Knox, 198 Broadway $1

3D AV, n w, s, being part of Lot 41, map of Morrisania, 76.6x212x46.10x206, Jan. 29; attorney, Wells & M., 60 Wall St. $1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

MANHATTAN ST, s w corner of B St, 100x 174.7 to n s of New St x 100.4x166.3, with all title to any land to south, Feb. 1; Tubby Hook Realty Co. to Robert R. Velte, 104 West 190th St, 1?year, 6 p. c., prior mtg $15,000; attorney, James G. Tucker, care Irving National Bank, 253 Broadway. $3,700

30TH ST, 244 West, s s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 25x98.9, Feb. 13; Jacob Manheimer to Max Hirsch, 611 West 114th St, due July 1, 1921; attorneys, Lachman & G., 35 Nassau St. $10,000

56TH ST, 7 West, n s, 175 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.5, Feb. 1; August Heckscher to Farmers Loan & Trust Co., 22 William St, due June 1, 1919; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place. $40,000

SAME PROPERTY, Feb. 1; same to Dreicer Realty Co., 7560 West, due June 1, 1919, 4½ p. c. prior mtg $40,000; attorneys, Sullivan & Cromwell, 49 Wall St. $20,000

80TH ST, 223 West, n s, 325 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x102.2, mtg $20,000; 81st St, 118 West, s s, 215 ft w of Columbus Av, 19x102.2, mtg $15,000; 82d St, 140 West, s s, 362.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 16.9x102.2, mtg $15,000, Feb. 8; Spencer & Co. to Mary Jordan, Pinhill, N. Y., 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Wellesley, W. & Gage, 149 Broadway $8,000

Bronx.

LOTS 45 and 46, map St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum; Carolina A. Buhr and another to Lillian C. Cornwall, 2,362 Lyon Av, prior mtg $8,500, Jan. 30; installments, interest as per bond; attorney, Harry W. Kornderfer, 2,804 3d Av $1,000

LOTS 188 and 189, map Moller vs. Godwin et al.; Peter P. McElligott to Joseph M. Callahan, referee, 1,037 Ogden Av, Jan. 3, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $1,960

LOT 144, map Hunts Point Realty Co.; Thomas McKenna to Henry Muller, 1,169 Greene Av, Brooklyn, Jan. 29, due as per bond; attorney, W. T. Mathies, 506 East 178th St. $4,250

MT. HOPE AV, 1,754, e s, 25x95; Nicholas Lakatos to John Benzur, 160 Claremont Av, and another, Feb. 7, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Ernest Schaefer, 111 Broadway $500

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BOWERY, 46 and 48; Daniel Santoro against estate of William Kremer, owner and contractor $400

BROADWAY, 204 to 210; Berger Mfg. Co. against Broadway-John St Corp., lessee and contractors; Ministers, Elders, &c., of Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New York, owner $315

SAME PROPERTY; same against same. $174

SAME PROPERTY; same against same. $414

FORT WASHINGTON AV, s e corner of 178th St, 100x100; Tozzin Marble and Tile Co., Inc., against Fourth Church of Christ Scientist, owner; Miller-Reed Co., McGowan & Connolly Co., and H. McS. Morolin, contractors $262

51ST ST, 524 West; Frank Whitney against Joseph Pannacchio, owner and contractor $54

64TH ST, 213 to 217 West; Joseph Elias against Henry H. Snedeker, owner; Joseph L. Burke & Co., contractor $200

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIEN.

Manhattan.

130TH ST, 110 to 114 East; Torregiani & Severino against William T. Carleton et al, Sept. 21, 1917, by bond $1,783

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 75th St, 100x212; Henry L. Einstein against Fortunate Burssese et al, amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swaim.

FORSYTH ST, 147; Henry B. Schwab, executor, against Bertha Ryshpan et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Schenck & Pennett.

JACKSON ST, e s, 125 ft n of Cherry St, 25x 100; Lucille U. Kurtz against Chas. S. Lippner et al, action to set aside mortgage; attorney, C. A. Smythwick.

90TH ST, n s, 148 ft w of Av B, 75x102.2; Joseph Clark et al, against Fleischmann Vehicle Co., Inc., et al, action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorney, M. B. Rich.

124TH ST, 100 East, 25 ft s of Park Av, 25x100.11; Society for the Relief of the Destitute Blind of the City of N. Y., and its Vicinity against Pauline Abeles et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. de P. Foster.

Bronx.

LOT 84, Arden, on Tax Map; also Lots 72-73, Arden, on Tax Map; Municipal Lien Co. against John J. Storms, Jr., et al, action to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorney, E. C. Smith.

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WITH rents so high and going higher, it is not only more economical today to buy a house than to rent one or take an apartment, but it offers an excellent investment. Private houses have never been offered at such low prices—and they are sure to go up. These examples are an indication:

Park Avenue, Murray Hill section; 20 ft., 4 story. **(Assessed value, $61,000)—Price: $40,000.**

Fifties, between 5th and 6th Avenues; 20 ft., 5 story, American Basement. **(Cost, $90,000; Assessed value, $56,060)—Price: $46,000.**

Sixties, just off 5th Avenue; 20 ft., 4 story, old fashioned. **(Assessed value, $73,000)—Price less than $60,000.**

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Lenox Hill, adjoining 5th Avenue; 20 ft., 4 story, good order. **(Assessed value, $83,000)—Price: $50,000.**

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At 48th St. Murray Hill 5600

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who is looking for a connection that has future possibilities. An ordinary man will not do. We want a man of experience who can lease *business space.*

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Dutch Colonial House, 8 rooms, all modern improvements; 30 minutes from Grand Central, Harlem Division; near station; large, well-kept grounds; garage. Apply to owner, H. E. Wilson, Hotel St. George, Brooklyn.

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Fine residence, 8 very large rooms, tile bath; hot water heat; oak trim; large porches front and side; gas and electric; all city improvements; 30 minutes out, 5 minutes station; restricted, refined, beautiful, healthy location; price very low, $7,500. Owner, 200 Broadway, N. Y., Suite 506.

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5 rooms, bath, all improvements; boating, bathing and fishing; all-year home; plot 4,000 square feet of excellent soil; only $200 cash needed. Address ESTATE, 243 West 34th Street. Open evenings until P. M.

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Fine soil; best section, near motor parkway; $80 to $160, for speculation or home site; terms to suit. Call or write. EXECUTOR, 243 West 34th Street.

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40 acres superior land near and with right of way to beach water front, and located in heart of all Summer activities. Large and fastidiously arranged house, modern in every way—29 rooms, 5 baths, 6 servants' rooms; open fireplaces in every room; gardener's house, foreman's cottage, greenhouses, chicken house and farm buildings; large lawn; driveway shaded by trees, etc., etc.

This Splendid Place is Offered for Sale as a Whole or Will Divide.

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STORE & BASEMENT 25x100

Suitable Flowers, Hats, Fixtures, Electrical Supplies, Etc.

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Reasonable Rent.

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For Lease First Loft

373 FOURTH AVE. Between 26th & 27th Sts.

8,000 sq. feet, 100% sprinkler. Ideal for Silks, Woolens, Hosiery and Textile Trades. Apply to **ROY SCHERICK,** AGENT

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200 W. 55th St.

8 Outside Rooms and 2 Baths, $2,400

7 Rooms and 1 Bath, $1,700

Special Concessions to October 1st.

Exceptionally High Class Corner Apartment.

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STEAM HEATED APARTMENTS

7 rooms, bath, decorated beautifully, $42.50; plenty coal on hand; janitor service. One block Tompkins Ave. Station, Fulton St. "L." Apply 28 McDonough St.

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Columbia County suburban home, 235 acres, very productive, healthy locality, on Harlem Railroad; modern house; bath, furnace, city water, tenement, two sets barns; growing railroad centre half mile; State roads, bank, fine markets, churches, high school; $30,000; easy terms. Tompkins, Valatie, N. Y.

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Must sell, having been called for duty, 20 families, 7 stores, apartment house, fully rented, $5,000 yearly; little cash required; make me an offer; photos. J. Jacobs, 144 Main St., White Plains, N. Y.

Real Estate Wanted.

Warehouse wanted to rent, vicinity 59th St. bridge and Long Island City, 30,000 to 50,000 square feet, with railroad siding; must be in A1 condition; give full particulars. O 104 Times.

Apartments wanted, 2, 4, 5, 6 rooms, etc., between 110th and 125th Sts., Lenox and St. Nicholas Avs., William Bettmann, 1,905 7th Av., corner 115th, Real Estate and Insurance.

I have buyers for really attractive Manhattan bargains. Harry E. Hayes, 29 Broadway.

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my small farm, consisting of 5-room house, newly decorated, full cellar; large plot of excellent soil; few minutes from station, worth $2,500, will sell to quick buyer for $1,900. Must have $400 cash at once, balance small monthly payments. B. Lane, 161 West 34th St., N. Y.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Westchester.

New, artistically furnished seven rooms, two baths; garage; Lawrence Park; called to service. Rayford W. Alley, Bronxville 1197.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

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Handsome 6-room stucco bungalow; large airy rooms, open fireplace, pantry, kitchen, connecting bath with bedrooms, full cellar, furnace heat, electric light, running water, &c.; porch full width of house; ideal location; beautiful shade trees; near station, trolley, harbor and town; genuine bargain for right party; must have $500 cash, balance easy. Write for further particulars to Bungalow Home, Box 279 Times Downtown.

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TELEPHONE ME NOW—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-2c. commutation fare; 9 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 90 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

New built house, with all modern improvements, sold for pre-war price to quick buyer. Dr. D. Corn, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

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To sublet—Top floor, containing about 4,000 square feet; excellent light, good elevator service, and easily accessible to transit lines; 289 to 243 4th Av. between 19th and 20th Sts.; possession at once; lease to Feb. 1, 1919; extension of lease can be arranged; rent very reasonable. Brett & Goode Co., 461 8th Av.

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for two years, where lease may be continued, 11th floor, 25x125; light on 4 sides; 2 passenger and 2 freight elevators; adapted to showroom or light manufacturing; price $2,500. The Gill Engraving Co., 140 5th Av.

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Five-story brick loft building, very attractive; immediate possession can be arranged; 779 3d Av. Owner, 4980 John, 302 West 105th.

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1917 CADILLAC Brougham Sedan.
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OVERLAND Touring; Electric Starter; $250.
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TRADES CONSIDERED.
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CADILLAC, 1917, wanted; touring, or similar make; no dealers. B. B., 199 Times.

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DAY'S WORK.—Young woman, washing, ironing, cleaning. 214 East 123d; apt 2A.

DRESSMAKER, expert designer for fancy and tailored suits and gowns, desires engagement, day, week, or month; private family. Telephone Riverside 1906.

DRESSMAKER.—Dresses, children's clothes, alterations specialty; $2.50 daily. Phone Hensley, Morningside 880.

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Correspondent, or office manager; college woman; newspaper and magazine experience; former French efficient organizer, individualist. E 216 Times Downtown.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

MASSEUSE (licensed) visits ladies only, except by physician's prescriptions. Miss Houseman, 241 W. 42d. Bryant 7157.

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SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. — Intellectual young woman, (26,) academical and commercial training, fine business abilities, speaks English, French and German, wishes a position as secretary to a physician, writer, or in a sanitarium; references exchanged. Y 230 Times Annex.

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STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; 4 years' experience; age 20; neat appearing; good writer; quick; figures; familiar all office details; no clock watcher; Christian. K 378 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY, college graduate, legal, vast experience, executive ability, seeks position entailing responsibility; highest credentials; $20. L 328 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, knowledge bookkeeping; nine years' experience manufacturing line. Address Secretary, 370 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, Typist.—Long experience; capable filling any position requiring thoroughness, efficiency, accuracy. Berger, 533 West 146th. Audubon 9449.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable, reliable young lady desires position downtown; salary start $12. Address M. E., Room 407, 320 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Correspondent; seven years' valuable experience; familiar modern methods. R 241 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman, Christian, six years' experience commercial, technical, legal lines; high school graduate; intelligent, refined. L 309 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—10½ years' law experience; desirous of connecting with first-class law firm. L 291 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Christian; neat, accurate, conscientious; 7 years' experience; $18. R 235 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, four years' experience; conscientious; high school; references; $15, $17. L 325 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; 3 years' experience; $15. Weinberg, 441 West 124th.

STENOGARAPHER, 2½ years' experience; $15; Christian; references. Phone Flatbush 7761. L 321 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, six years' general and war work experience; rapid and efficient; $25. L 323 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — 4½ years' technical, commercial experience; capable; Christian; references; $16. F 44 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant, Christian; 5 years' experience; thoroughly competent; $16. L 305 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, experienced, possessing initiative, desires position; references. A 660 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, 3 years' experience; high school education; references; $15. L 316 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant, 2 years' experience; references; $12. L 315 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; knowledge import, export; good appearance; rapid; $16-$18. H 260 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; conscientious, competent, accurate worker; references; $18. P 265 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, college education; experienced, accurate; salary $18-$20. Telephone Rhinelander 2473.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, 21; Christian; five years' office experience; capable handling 100 extensions; nice voice; excellent memory; legible penman; high school education; $12. K 358 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—A young lady wishes position as switchboard operator; Christian; best references; $10. E. M., 1,267 Park Place, Brooklyn.

TYPEWRITER, neat willing worker, Christian; experienced addressing, filling in and copying work. E. N., 872 East 165d.

TYPIST wishes work for mornings only; salary $15. Key, 368 West 115th.

WOMAN, well educated, recognized ability, varied experience, including several years' practical business, seeks work six hours daily; thorough auditing credits, correspondence, collections. R. M. S., Apartment 3, 157 W. 95th.

YOUNG GIRL wishes position for part time service, in private family; prefers taking children above 2 years of age or as companion maid to elderly lady. Reply by mail to M. F., 530 Columbus Av.

YOUNG WOMAN, colored, wishes half-time place, mornings; store or house. A 659 Times Harlem.

Employment Agencies.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly trained houseworkers, excellent cooks; investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, possessing thorough knowledge general and public utility accounting, cost and efficiency work, with inherent analytical ability to handle and solve large problems, seeks executive position of responsibility; will only consider high-class proposition; record excellent; integrity beyond question. L 308 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT - GENERAL MANAGER. — Broad experience as an executive, understanding all angles of a manufacturing and retail establishment; banking, credits, collections, cost statistics, and financial statements; now employed. F 15 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—(28,) American, exempt; 5 years' business experience; not ordinary bookkeeper; live, aggressive; capable taking charge; moderate salary; opportunity most important. L 299 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT. — Income tax reports; trial balances, $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, audited. Friedlander, 19 Cedar. John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; system; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 128 Liberty, Room 104. Telephone Cortlandt 6688.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor, 37, executive ability, financial statements, securities, &c., desires responsible connection; heavily bonded; salary $3,000. L 317 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT solicits interview with firm of C. P. A. accountants; have 10 years' book and accounting experience. A 477 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, 33, capable, and thoroughly experienced in general accounting, 5 years present position, desires change; salary $35. V 35 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, expert; books kept, opened, audited; trial balances; systems; reliable; low rates. Laskow, 277 Broadway. Telephone Worth 5409.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, desires position with certified public accountant; some experience. R 257 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, high grade, extensive clerical experience; Christian. Efficient, 111 Times.

ADVERTISING COPY AND LAYOUT MAN
wants position; prepared large number of season's complete campaigns for wide range of products; many known nationally; booklets, folders, house organs, letters, ads. Wonfor, 114 South 11th St., Newark, N. J.

ADVERTISING.—Young man; 21; five years' experience; good knowledge type, layouts, engraving; can handle correspondence; a real busy job wanted; $18. Box 1012, 1,364 Broadway.

ARTIST.—Young man, 18, desires position with advertising firm, samples. L 293 Times Downtown.

BILL AND ENTRY CLERK, experienced, seeks position; salary $18. F 36 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 29, ten years' experience; college graduate; correspondent; thoroughly capable, reliable, trustworthy; exempt; salary $35. K 395 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, (18,) high school graduate, accounting student, N. Y. U., desires position in public accountant's office. A 657 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, ledger clerk, (20;) A1 reference; salary, $19. L 294 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 20 years, well educated; 3 years' experience ledger clerk and bookkeeper; intelligent, accurate. R 219 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, thoroughly experienced, capable of taking full charge; excellent references; $20. L 270 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 29, nine years' experience; thoroughly capable, controlling accounts; splendid references. A 658 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, recently head bookkeeper large financial house; A1 references. A 646 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER or cashier, (38,) married, American; salary $25. Penman, R 254 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, including payrolls, wants position; good worker. L 298 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant; export, import experience; can take entire charge. E. C., 263 West 125th.

BOOKKEEPER.—Exempt, thoroughly experienced controlling accounts, cost systems; $25. R 286 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, A1, all branches; executive ability; highly recommended; $33. Christian, 100 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 19, 3 years' experience; take care full set books. L 304 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, knowledge double entry, trial balance and correspondence. Jetter, 520 West 156th.

BOY, 18, had 3 years' high school training, wants any kind of work. V 20 Times.

CANADIAN army officer, three years overseas, now discharged, aged 31, profession, architect, fine appearance and personality, seeks outside situation; traveling salesman preferred; have the ability and will make good with reliable business concern. F 18 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau, Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4036.

CHAUFFEUR.—Strictly temperate young man, six years' experience private family; careful driver, good character, at present employed Cadillac, desires steady position. V 30 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Nine years former position, lost through death; 3 years last position, employer going to war. Wiseman, 306 West 95th St. Tel. Columbus 3070.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.—Married, desires steady position; 9 years' experience; careful driver; abstainer. J. Raphael, 2,059 Davidson Av., Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR, at present employed, desires position with private family; employer leaving town; sober; convincing references; salary, $25. E 185 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, (33,) married, wishes position private family; honest, reliable, strictly temperate; reference. Lenox 9300, extension 306.

CHAUFFEUR, 25, seven years' experience; good mechanic; foreign or domestic cars; best reference; draft exempt. Tennon, 112 West 63d.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC. — Single, useful; long experience; neat; any car; references. E 198 Times.

CHAUFFEUR desires private or commercial; his 3 years' experience; $15. Y 231 Times Annex.

CLERK, (85,) expert figures, 15 years last employer; $25 weekly. L 324 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, (21.)—Conscientious; position with future; exempt. D. D., 1,794 3d Av. Fifth Av. firm.

COMPANION.—Young man, 20, refined family, good appearance and character, would like to accompany as companion. R 242 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT.—Sales or general; advertising experience; fluent, facile dictation, with direct, personal writing manner which pleases and "gets there," desires desirable connection. F 41 Times.

COST ACCOUNTANT, 21; understands payroll, timekeeping, and accounting. F 22 Times.

DRAFTSMAN and superintendent of construction, has been in business as architect and builder for the last ten years, wishes a position as superintendent of construction and draftsman. M. H., 206 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural; experience superintending and construction work; moderate salary. R 218 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN.—Mechanical, technical, practical experience, wishes position with reliable concern. V 38 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural; 20 years' experience; best references from former employers. F 2 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, MECHANICAL; 8 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. V 31 Times.

EVENING EMPLOYMENT.—Young man, legal education, clerical experience; good correspondent. R 249 Times Downtown.

EVENING EMPLOYMENT, clerical, highly experienced; no objection long hours; references. B 191 Times.

EXECUTIVE.—American as manager or Superintendent heavy chemical company or manufacturing plant; understands both foreign and domestic transportation; can handle men; knows something about chemistry. C. E., 306 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE SALESMAN, 36 years, thoroughly efficient, tactful, resourceful, reliable, business trained, seasoned, 17 years' experience varied lines, offers superior services responsible concern. F 17 Times.

EXECUTIVE ORGANIZER, systematizer, sales promoter, available; world-wide experience; highest bank and commercial references; appoint interview. P 398 Times Downtown.

EXPORT YOUNG MAN, thoroughly familiar foreign collections, details, export, shipping, high school graduate; several years' experience. L 311 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN, alteration, in mail order department on men's clothing; 16 years in last employment; best references. Krauss, 1,878 Boston Road, Bronx.

FREIGHT RATE CLERK, familiar with rates, divisions, routing, desires position with opportunity for advancement. R 227 Times Downtown.

MAN, DRAFT EXEMPT, FOR STOCK RECORD DEPARTMENT, WHERE PERPETUAL INVENTORY IS KEPT; STATE QUALIFICATION IN DETAIL. L 333 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MAN, elderly, cultured, trustworthy, seeks place light duties, general utility man private house, institution, apartment house. Smythe, 590 East 21st St., Brooklyn.

MAN, 29, married, has selling, purchasing, clerical, and executive experience, desires permanent position; references. A 661 Times Harlem.

MANAGER, executive or secretary, experienced lawyer, much business training, desires connection with mercantile or manufacturing concern. F 21 Times.

MANAGER.—Man, elderly, cultured, good ability man as manager of apartment house or institution, clerk in hotel. L 295 Times Downtown.

MARRIED man, 28 years old, Draft Class 4, general business experience, now traveling salesman, earning two thousand yearly plus expenses, would make change whereby can contribute more directly to successful prosecution of war. Y 23 Times.

OFFICE MAN, (21,) 5 years' experience; correspondence; good on massive detail work; salary $18. Box 1,011, 1,364 Broadway.

PAINTING, paperhanging, decorating, furniture painting; city, country; days, contract; references. Frank Krauss, 282 East 25th. Madison Square 6941.

RESIDENCE MANAGER. — First-class apartment house; 18 years' unquestionable references. V 37 Times.

SALESMANAGER'S ASSISTANT.
Young married man, sales ability; seeks high-grade opportunity; valuable aid to busy executive; knowledge of stenography; banking and automobile experience. L 318 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Progressive young man, considering change; exempt draft; clean-cut; highest credentials; experienced woolen and allied industries; city trade; salary or commission. F 19 Times.

SALESMAN who has traveled New England desires chance with silk or ladies' accessories house which will lead to traveling; not in draft. R 289 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, (24,) refined, educated, draft exempt, thorough knowledge leather goods, desires to connect with competent firm. Box 399, 321 Wyckoff Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.—Experienced young man, (25,) educated, refined, neat appearing, desires connection with official concern; draft exempt. A 655 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN, with excellent jewelry following desires permanent connection with reliable jewelry or kindred line; excellent references. 26 Times.

SALESMAN, age 25, who can produce, desires connection with reputable concern handling staple line; unquestionable references furnished. F 6 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man, college and legal education, desires to become salesman; start moderate salary if chance for advancement. R 243 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 35, married, store preferred, wholesale or retail, afternoon and evening. R 246 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN seeks line white children's dresses; city, road. Mahrer, 665 West 177th.

SALES MANAGERS.

I want to sell your product, but only where intensive methods and appreciative knowledge of your sales plans are required; I am twenty-six; eight years' selling experience. F 34 Times.

SECRETARIAL STENOGRAPHER, (32.)—Thoroughly experienced; American; correspondent, executive; unquestionable credentials. F 27 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

SECRETARY.—Competent bookkeeper; best references, American, 40, conversant French, Spanish. F 9 Times.

SECRETARY, stenographer, correspondent, experienced college man, married, desires position; $25. R 245 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, American, not subject draft, five years' experience; possesses initiative, executiveness; desires reliable position. L 314 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian, (18;) knowledge of bookkeeping; two years' experience office routine; salary, $14. L 300 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Married; 2 years' commercial, correspondence experience, 3 years; salary start small with reliable concern. V 46 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, efficient, solicits evening work; machine. Soden, 386 East 161st. Telephone.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, competent, experienced, seeks connection; $20 weekly. V 43 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 20, good correspondent; very conscientious; highly recommended. R 234 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER & OFFICE ASSISTANT, 22, three years' experience, competent, reliable. R 233 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - TYPIST. — High school graduate; four years' experience; $20. R 251 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-CORRESPONDENT, college young man, executive ability, pleasing personality, exempt. R 255 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (19,) one year's experience, desires position with reliable concern. L 296 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT, WORKING, in mattress manufacturing plant; capable of managing help and understands work thoroughly. Address Capable, 805 Union Building, Newark, N. J.

THESE ARE MY QUALIFICATIONS.
CAN YOU USE ME?
Age 20, American, 6 years' experience office man, stenographer, correspondent, and evening high school graduate; no objection out-of-town position; $20, $22. A. F., 130 West 112th. Telephone Cathedral 3795.

TRAFFIC.
Young man, thoroughly conversant with I. C. C. rulings and matters pertaining to traffic, present employed, desires change. R 230 Times Downtown.

TRANSLATOR. — English, Spanish, French, Italian; evening, Saturday afternoon, Sunday work. F 4 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) fully competent all around; valuable assistant to executive; expert penman; quick, accurate figurer; bookkeeper, typist, correspondent, salesman; highest credentials. F 5 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, college education, conscientious worker; clerical experience; knowledge typewriting, bookkeeping; desires connection with reliable firm. L 307 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, desires position manufacturing concern; four years' business experience; accurate at figures; willing to start at bottom; salary no object. V 24 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school education, excellent references, desires position in credit department or office of wholesale house; has experience. W. D., 161 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, five years' experience with silk concern; selling ability; desires position as salesman or assistant to traveling salesman; excellent references. F 40 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) ambitious, desires position with future; have knowledge of bookkeeping; best references. Max Bressler, 229 West 111th St.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) appears older, college training, refined appearance, competent typist, correspondent; salesmanship ability; excellent references. A 662 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 19, rapid typist, knowledge of stenography, desires position with real opportunity; financial house preferred. V 21 Times.

YOUNG MAN desires position, outside work preferred; eight years' business experience; licensed chauffeur; A1 reference. C. Weber, 1,009 Wyoff Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, not drafted, desires position; 5 years' bookkeeping, correspondence, and general office experience. R 240 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, energetic, wishes permanent position; experienced office assistant; excellent references; now employed as salesman; advancement. R 248 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school graduate, desires permanent position. Feirstein, 188 Broome.

YOUNG MAN, 18, high school education, desires office position; references. L 292 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, married, wishes position in bank or office, (clerical.) A 656 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 18, high school graduate, desires position where he can use drawing ability. Smith, 99 East 87th St.

YOUNG MAN, 32, wishes position with chance of advancement; 16 years with last house. Martin, 1,022 Ogden Av.

YOUNG MAN.—Willing to work at anything; chance for advancement, good future. Box 41, 324 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school graduate, clerical experience, seeks position with future. L 262 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, capable, selling and clerical experience, desires position. V 22 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 26, recently in business for self, desires position; good line wants preferred. Scadron, 87 Lenox Av.

YOUNG MAN, 21, shipping and selling experience, seeks opportunity, anything. H 265 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, business experience, desires position; advancement; $15. V 29 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, executive ability, desires position with reliable concern. F 29 Times.

YOUNG MAN (20) wishes position anything; salary $15. Baumgarten, 222 East 51st.

YOUNG MEN, (2,) industrious, ambitious, desire positions at anything in the evening, 7:30-10:30; A1 references. R 228 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

BERTA CARLSON, Swedish Agency.—First class servants. 2,415 Broadway, (89.) Riverside 9463.

STENOGRAPHERS, Office Assistants, Typists, Bookkeepers.—Good openings for educated, refiner Americans. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Cortlandt 4240.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADDRESSOGRAPH SUPERVISOR.

LORD & TAYLOR

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF AN EXCEPTIONALLY BRIGHT, ENERGETIC, AND AMBITIOUS YOUNG WOMAN AS SUPERVISOR OF THEIR ADDRESSOGRAPH DIVISION. THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF INDEX CARD FILING ESSENTIAL.

APPLY
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
7TH FLOOR.

ADDRESSERS,
over 16 years, to fill seed mail orders and write addresses; bonus paid on work done in addition to regular wages; light, clean work; no previous experience required.

PETER HENDERSON & CO.,
35-37 Cortlandt St.

ADDRESSOGRAPH OPERATOR, experienced, in Protestant organization; salary $12. O 105 Times.

ASSISTANT to dietitian; young woman, refined; experience unnecessary; immediate. 52 West 39th.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, neat young lady; must be fully experienced and capable of handling details; salary $16-$18; excellent opportunity; state full particulars. R 244 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and Typist.—Capable of taking entire charge of office; permanent position, with opportunity for advancement; salary satisfactory. Bloch Furniture and Carpet Co., 420 Tremont Av.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, A1, thoroughly experienced, capable to take complete charge of office; no others need apply; good opportunity for right party. 45 West 25th St., 8th floor.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced in operating Elliot-Fisher bookkeeping machine; state age, experience, nationality, and salary expected. O 107 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, capable of handling corporation books; exceptional opportunity; state salary and references; congenial surroundings. O 112 Times.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED.—ONE THAT UNDERSTANDS STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITER. LOUIS WEINSTEIN, 40 WEST 37TH ST.

CHAMBERMAID wanted at once, at 35 West 58th St.; references required.

CLERK.—Young lady wanted for light clerical work in wholesale house; hours 8:30 to 5, Saturday 12 o'clock; salary $8 to start. Apply in own handwriting, stating experience, if any. O 110 Times.

CLERK as assistant in order department; steady employment. Rainwear Co., 19 West 34th.

CLERICAL WORK.—Bright girl for clerical work; short hours, pleasant office; salary $10 per week. F 33 Times.

CLERICAL WORKER.—Young woman wanted for clerical work in attractive surroundings where she may do work of her own; wages $6. Address with references, Library, V 45 Times.

COOK, experienced; also experienced chambermaid-waitress; for a home in suburbs; suitable opportunity for mother and daughter wishing work together; two adults and two children in family; good wages; give references. Box 378, Scarsdale, N. Y.

COPYHOLDER.—One with experience preferred. Corliss, Macy & Co., 441 Pearl St.

ENTRY CLERK.—Young lady as entry clerk and office assistant in ladies' hat house. Seybel, 6 East 39th.

ERRAND GIRLS; WILL ALSO BE TAUGHT TO SEW; RAPID ADVANCEMENT. ROHN & RIENZO, INC., 74 EAST 55TH.

FILE CLERK.—Experienced on index cards and general filing; $10 to start. Call at 239 West 39th, 10th floor. Ask for Miss Brandt.

FILE CLERK Wanted.—Immediate opening to capable, experienced girl. Call at S. Karpen & Bros., 111 West 37th St.

FORELADY, COMPETENT IN WAIST ROOM, FOR PRIVATE DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT. ROHN & RIENZO, INC., 74 EAST 55TH.

GIRL

A YOUNG GIRL TO LEARN BUSINESS IN A WHOLESALE DRY GOODS HOUSE. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY TO
AITKEN, SON & CO.,
417 FIFTH AVENUE,
NEW YORK.

GIRLS, for light, clean mechanical work; good hours, good salary, Christian firm. R. J., 153 Times.

GIRL, over 16, to string buttons on tape. C. J. Haley & Co., 373 Broadway.

HOME ASSISTANT WANTED.
Bright, capable American girl wanted in small private family to help with housekeeping on a business basis eight hours a day, six days a week, sleep and eat home; $8 a week to start. Apply by letter only, B., 134 East 62d St.

HOME ASSISTANT WANTED.
Capable American woman, experienced in housekeeping, wanted in small private family, to supervise housekeeping on a business basis, eight hours a day, six days a week, sleep and eat home; $15 a week. Apply by letter only, B., 134 East 62d St.

HOUSEWORKER.—Small Jewish family desires refined woman to assist general housework; good home; good pay. 71 East 121st. Levy.

LAW STENOGRAPHER, experienced, in busy office; state age, salary, &c. R 238 Times Downtown.

LEDGER CLERK, experienced, in large mercantile house only, living in Bronx preferred; $10 week start; good chance for right party; state forming. Box B. F., 329 East 134th.

MAID for institution, 30 miles from New York City; no cooking; also woman for laundry, experience necessary. Apply 72 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—Refined, experienced; two children, 1 and 3; good home; country; references. Call between 10 and 2, Apartment 5, 527 West 143d.

NURSE or nursery governess; competent, reliable girl for two girls, ages 5 and 10, residing at Hotel Nassau, Long Beach, L. I.; personal references required; good wages. Call 10-1 today, Cahn apartment, 296 Central Park 11ith St., corner 90th St.

NURSE.—Trained, two babies; city reference. Fineberg, 80 East 92d St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, visiting, for girl of five, boy of three; Scarsdale, N. Y.; state wages and experience.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, young lady; must have some knowledge of bookkeeping, good penman, typist, and stenographer. Answer, stating full particulars, salary desire, L 336 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, good at figures and able to use typewriter. Apply 9:30 A. M., Thursday, Room 1,010, 40 Union Square, corner of 17th St. and 4th Av.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, quick at figures; exceptional opportunity; state salary. N 395 Times Downtown.

OPERATORS on Elliott-Fisher machines; state salary. O 111 Times.

SALESWOMEN, permanent, wanted by concern doing over $15,000,000 business annually; commission and renewals; our women making $100 to $300 monthly; all or part time. Apply Suite 300, 527 5th Av.; closed Monday.

SALESWOMEN. — Unusual opportunity for saleswomen; outside selling; hustlers; salary and commission. O 82 Times.

SALESWOMEN wanted on gowns and suits; permanent position. Bernard, 531 6th Av.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER. — Apply 1,613, 141 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—A young lady to act as stenographer in an up-to-date contractor's office where there are four other girls; one familiar with making out invoices on contract work and who can handle dictation either phonetically or by dictaphone preferred; answer stating age, education, religion, details of experience, and salary expected for one not afraid of hard work; hours from 8:45 to about 5:30; salary $18 per week; unless you feel confident of putting lots of snap into

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNDAY, FEB. 17, AT 2:30 P. M., AT ST. John's Home, 992 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, uarterly meeting of Roman Catholic Orphan ayium Society. After the meeting there will e Blessing of Service Flag. Over two undred and twenty-five former inmates of t. John's Home for Boys have enlisted in rmy and navy.

OOKING FOR A PARTY WHO REMEMber an accident at the southbound Brook- n Bridge subway station in September, 1916, t 9 A. M., during the strike. N 376 Times owntown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SHIPPING CLERK.
MUST HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE IN WHOLESALE GROCERY; STATE WAGES, EXPERIENCE, GIVE REFERENCES. S. W., 144 TIMES.

ILK SALESMAN that is selling to waist and dress people, on commission basis or would consider a copartnership with the ight man. F 20 Times.

OLICITOR wanted; an experienced railroad freight solicitor or man having intimate quaintance with exporters; for one so ualified fine position will be offered; an- wers held strictly confidential; salary. Ad- ress Box O 201 Times Downtown.

STEAM ENGINEER WANTED,
ompetent to handle large cross compound condensing engines, A C and D C generators; pplicants should have been associated with arge plant in past; 8-hour shift and good ay; must be New York licensed engineer.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 Bethune St.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

STENOGRAPHER.—A large cloak and suit house desires a competent and experienced stenographer; must be good writer and be familiar with office details; to such a good and dependable position is assured. O 102 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, with knowledge of book- keeping; fair handwriting required; state ge, experience, and salary desired. B 150 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, young man, 18 to 20 years, in vaudeville office; state experience nd salary. E. K. Nadel, 1,403 Broadway.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, for small switch- board, to commence work immediately; give experience and salary desired. Apply in wn handwriting, Y 229 Times Annex.

THE
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
HAS THE FOLLOWING OPENINGS IN ITS VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS:

BOYS.
Must be 16, for mail and messenger service; $7 to start; excellent opportunity for advancement.
DRAFTSMEN.
High-class men, experienced in the designing and drafting of small machines and apparatus; steady position and excellent opportunity for advancement along engineering lines. Call or write.
GLASSWORKERS.
Men who have had experience at making surgical glass apparatus or similar work; good pay for good men; overtime if you want it, time and a half; double time if you work Sunday.
INSTRUMENT MAKERS.
High-class men on small electrical and mechanical apparatus; must be accustomed to using blueprints and micrometers; steady position and advancement.
LATHE MEN.
Must read blueprints and be experienced.
MACHINISTS.
Lathe screw machine and milling machine operators; must have tools.
RECEIVING CLERKS.
Must have experience with large corporations.
TOOLMAKERS.
First-class men only need apply.
WIREMEN.
Must be experienced on conduit work and hooking up of A. C. and D. C. motors.
YOUNG MEN.
For telephone inspection work; draft exempt and knowledge of electrical parts.
CALL
67 BETHUNE ST.,
NEAR WEST ST.,
6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH.

TOOL DRAFTSMEN
ON PUNCHES AND DIES, JIGS AND FIXTURES, FOR SMALL INTERCHANGEABLE WORK; ONLY MEN WITH EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY. CALL OR WRITE, GIVING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY. CALZ.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
203 BROADWAY,
9TH FLOOR.

TOOLMAKERS;
must be able to read blueprint and use micrometer; steady work.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

TRAFFIC MANAGER wanted by large manufacturing concern; must be capable of routing via express, rail, and boat throughout the United States, and handling export shipments; state age, experience, religion, and salary expected; one acquainted with drug or grocery business preferred. N 401 Times Downtown.

TWO WORKING JANITORS Wanted.—Living quarters and monthly wage of $20 to right parties; apartment house on Heights. Apply between 2 and 4 o'clock, Room 1804, 505 5th Av.

WRAPPERS.—Men accustomed to wrapping and tying small packages for mail and express shipment. Peter Henderson & Co., 35-37 Cortlandt St.

BOYS,
Must be 16, for mail and messenger service; $7 to start; excellent opportunity for advancement.
DRAFTSMEN.
High-class men, experienced in the designing and drafting of small machines and apparatus; steady position and excellent opportunity for advancement along engineering lines. Call or write.
GLASSWORKERS.
Men who have had experience at making surgical glass apparatus or similar work; good pay for good men; overtime if you want it, time and a half; double time if you work Sunday.
INSTRUMENT MAKERS.
High-class men on small electrical and mechanical apparatus; must be accustomed to using blueprints and micrometers; steady position and advancement.
LATHE MEN.
Must read blueprints and be experienced.
MACHINISTS.
Lathe screw machine and milling machine operators; must have tools.
RECEIVING CLERKS.
Must have experience with large corporations.
TOOLMAKERS.
First-class men only need apply.
WIREMEN.
Must be experienced on conduit work and hooking up of A. C. and D. C. motors.
YOUNG MEN.
For telephone inspection work; draft exempt and knowledge of electrical parts.
CALL
67 BETHUNE ST.,
NEAR WEST ST.,
6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH.

Education Notes.

William E. Grady, President at Large; Lillian J. Powers of P. S. 5, Brooklyn, and Jane A. McCarthy of P. S. 154, Brooklyn, have been selected by the Teachers' Council to attend the Congress of National Service of the National Security League at Chicago, Feb. 21-23. They will be excused with pay and their expenses will be paid by the Board of Education.

Nathaniel J. Forbes has been appointed a member of the Local School Board of District 32, Brooklyn; in place of Samuel H. Cragg. Mrs. Clotilde Hollmann has been appointed a member of the same school board.

The Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences offers a Spring course in bird study, consisting of two illustrated lectures and ten field trips on Saturday mornings, under the direction of Edward Fleischer of Bushwick High School. The opening session will be in the Lecture Hall of the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on Feb. 16, at 10 A. M.

Thirty-seven courses will be offered for the coming term in the Brooklyn Branch of the City College's evening session, held at Boys' High School. The most important of the new courses are: Psychology and ethics, by Professor Henderson of Adelphi College; harmony, by Dr. Giovanni E. Conterno; philosophy and principles of education, by Professor Park of Adelphi College, and three courses in Spanish, by Dr. Edoardo San Giovanni. A course in elementary French will be added to the regular courses in that subject. It will be given under the auspices of the Alliance Francaise. Women are now admitted free and on the same basis as men. It has been decided to postpone the opening of the second term of Feb. 18. Registration will continue on the evenings of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of this week.

The Isaac Pitman Shorthand Writers' Association will hold a meeting at 8 P. M. on Feb. 16, at the Eastman-Gaines School, 123d Street and Lenox Avenue.

District Superintendent Jenkins has been authorized in his discretion to permit pupils in the evening trade schools to receive instruction four evenings each week, instead of two evenings.

The Board of Education has decided to continue the assignment of two substitute teachers, stenographers and typists, in the office of the Superintendent of Schools for such time as may be necessary during 1918 for the purpose of assisting on records in connection with excusing teachers' absences with pay.

The election of a district superintendent to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Dr. John Griffin was postponed until the next meeting of the Board of Education.

Dorothy M. Russell was appointed yesterday as assistant in charge of English in the De Witt Clinton High School. Charles P. Ritter was appointed as assistant teacher of chemistry in the Erasmus Hall High School.

George Pasch was transferred yesterday from the Richmond Hill High School to the Boys' High School. Louise L. De Witt was transferred from the Bushwick High School to the Morris High School.

Frank Rexford, teacher of biology in the Erasmus Hall High School, was assigned yesterday to the Division of High and Training Schools, to take charge of the organization and supervision of farm service work for the coming season, the assignment to date from Feb. 18 to Oct. 30.

Vocational education will be offered free to those within the draft age. Invitations to register for the courses have already been sent to 43,000 men. Twenty-five hundred thus far have responded by registering for the courses.

Estates Appraised.

GUGGENBUHL, Fritz, (Sept. 18, 1917:) total assets, $20,089; assets, real estate, $4,342; cash, $2,879; personal, $12,867. His wife, Emma Guggenbuhl, has life interest in all.

TEN BROECK, Ella D., (Oct. 31, 1917,) a resident of Orange, N. J., leaving a total estate of about $100,000, of which the only portion taxable in New York is a 1-8 interest in 64 University Place, $10,500, which is equally divided between her mother and sister, Mrs. Ottie M. Mitt of Bay Shore and Alda R. Mitt of 535 West 185th St. The New Jersey property goes to her husband, Charles W. Ten Broeck, and her daughter, Margery T. Williams.

Will for Probate.

HORACE M. WALKER died in San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 10. Decedent gives to Rhoda Cooper of Philadelphia, an aunt, the income from $12,000; to Jeremiah Lounsbury of Philadelphia, a friend, the income from $10,000; to Mabel Jackson Walker of Wilmington, a niece, the income from $50,000; to his nephew, Martin E. Walker, 3d, of Wilmington, the income from $50,000. His brother, Martin E. Walker, is one of the executors, and another brother, W. Irving Walker of Chestertown, Md., are named as residuary legatees.

HELP WANTED—Male.

TOOL AND GAUGE MAKERS.
GOOD WAGES, WITH BEST OF WORKING CONDITIONS, FOR HIGH-GRADE GAUGE AND TOOL MAKERS; CITIZENS ONLY. MR. SCHOENBORN, ROOM 1011, 299 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Instruction.

LEARN BOOKKEEPING IN 40 HOURS.
We guarantee to teach you bookkeeping in 40 hours so that you can actually and accurately keep books.
No home study; price reasonable.
Call at our school for a free demonstration lesson; only two hours' attendance per day required.
HOFFMAN BOOKKEEPING SCHOOL,
Singer Building, New York.

ANY ONE CAN LEARN to earn $25 to $100 weekly taking photographs. Many jobs now open. We teach motion picture, studio and commercial photography; 3 months' studio instruction. Day or evening classes. Easy terms. Call or write for booklet. N. Y. INSTITUTE OF PHOTOGRAPHY, Dept. 2-T, 141 West 36th St., New York.

MEN, AGE IS NO BARRIER. Become Dental Mechanics. Agreeable work; excellent pay; big demand. Remarkably short and practical course; individual instruction, day or evening; we teach study. Easy payments. Get particulars; write us to mail you free booklet. Dentists' Laboratories School, 32 W. 40th St., largest and most authoritative in America.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SALE.—COMPLETE WOODWORKING PLANT.
Factory with 18,000 sq. ft. floor space; warehouses with 15,000 sq. ft. floor space; engine and boiler house, coal sheds and lumber sheds in addition; all on corner of city block; ample room for large lumber yard; railroad sidings direct to plant and also to warehouse, connecting with C., M. & St. P., C. & N. W. and Soo Line railroads; unsurpassed shipping facilities in Wisconsin. This is a running business proposition; no incumbrance of any kind; owner obliged to retire from business. A bargain for quick sale of a paying business. For full particulars address T. O. Bunch, 1,721 Harris Trust Building, Chicago, Ill.

New York City jobber of medium-grade dining room and bedroom furniture, also household refrigerators, wants executive or banker, with $15,000 to $25,000 to act as Treasurer; have established trade; can do $300,000 annual business; have contracted with large manufacturers for $100,000 merchandise to be shipped within four months; little competition; gross profit, 25 per cent.; maximum overhead, 10 per cent.; highest references. P 271 Times Downtown.

EXPORT
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 15 YEARS, BEST SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE, SPECIALTY LINES; PROFITS FIFTY THOUSAND PER YEAR; LARGE VOLUME OF BUSINESS ON HAND, ORGANIZED; FOR SALE, PART CASH, BALANCE NOTES. ADDRESS L. 806 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

For Sale.—Phonograph and piano store, situated on busiest thoroughfare in Brooklyn; doing large business; owns valuable lease; excellent business investment; standard; strictest investigation; terms reasonable. Address L 329 Times Downtown.

Am a man who understands the woolen and cotton business; also have cash capital, $10,000; would like to connect with a salesman that has trade in that line; will consider a copartnership with right man. F 19 Times.

652 MADISON AV.
Parlor store, with living quarters, $1,500 per year; can be divided. Inquire on premises or
MARSTON & CO., 549 Fifth Av.

Up-to-date women's wear, upstairs specialty shop; exceptional opportunity; must give up on account of draft; will sell at a big sacrifice. The Liberty Smart Shop, 33 East 125th St.

THEATRE (MOTION PICTURE) FOR RENT, Worcester, Mass., located on 200 feet best business corner, seating capacity about 1,100. F. W. Taylor, 438 Main St., Worcester, Mass.

Dealer now handling popular-priced trucks needs partner with $5,000 to take active interest in the business; good chance for right party. Y 226 Times Annex.

We buy accounts and notes receivable; liberal terms; strictly confidential. R 247 Times Downtown.

Private party wishes to discount bills small firms; charges reasonable. X 367 Times Annex.

FOR SALE.

Two No. 3 Underwood 12-inch bill manifolding machines, used one week; can be seen weekdays between 8:30 and 6. Ajax Rubber Co., 241 West 58th St.

Furniture of seven rooms, together or separate; mahogany furniture, brass beds; leaving town; bargains. Apt. 21, 536 West 113th St.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED,
Nonvisible, 3 months, $5; visible, 3 months, $7.50; initial payment applies if purchased. AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC., 339 Broadway, at Worth St. TEL. 50 E. 23d St., opp. Madison Av. 5408 140 W. 42d St., at Times Sq. FRANKLIN.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Wanted—PORTRAIT of the present KAISER for the prediction "Her Country"; will pay up to $500 for suitable one; send portrait or particulars to Punch and Judy Theatre, 49th St., near Broadway.

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced. City or traveling. Write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings. Immediate employment service rendered members. Nat'l Salesmen's Ass'n, Suite 1808-D Candler Bldg., New York.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The War Department published the following orders today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Woodruff, Capt. F. E., to Camp Wadsworth.
Looker, 1st Lt., H. L.; previous orders amended; to Kelly Field.
Bullard, 1st Lt. G. F., previous orders revoked.
Holben, 1st Lt. M. D., hon. discharged.
Webster, Capt. D. H., hon. discharged.
Laughlin, 1st Lt. C. B., hon. discharged.
Osterhaus, Capt. K., to Camp Sherman, as orthopedic surg.
Wood, Maj. T. J., to Camp Greenleaf.
Atkinson, Capt. L. W., hon. discharged.
Sicard, 1st Lt. C. L., hon. discharged.
Musser, Capt. J. H., Jr., to Saratoga Spgs., N. Y., to inspect property for a hospital.
Cole, 1st Lt. N. B., to Army Gen. Hosp. 2, Ft. McHenry, for duty.
Miller, 1st Lt. T. F., to report to Cmdg. Gen., at Camp Meade for duty with cardio-vascular board.
Allen, 1st Lt. J. H., to Camp McClellan, as orthopedic surg.
Ober, 1st Lt. I. J., to Ft. Riley.
Wood, 1st Lt. J. S., to Camp Greenleaf.
Nicholson, 1st Lt. C. E., to Camp Greenleaf.
Rose, 1st Lt. J. W., to Western Department.
Curtin, 1st Lt. J. F., to Fort Riley.
Alexander, 1st Lt. D. J., to Fort Riley.
Hardy, 1st Lt. W. C., to Camp Greenleaf.
Schorer, Maj. E. H., to Hoboken.
Westerman, 1st Lt. C. M., to Hoboken.
Quain, Maj. E. D., to Camp Jackson.
Lingle, 1st Lt. C. F., to Camp Jos. E. Johnston.
Blake, 1st Lt. E. M., to New Haven, as medical member of examining board and recruiting officer, Av. Sec., Sig.C.
Mahdy, Capt. S. A., and Spencer, Capt. F. B., to Camp Greenleaf.
Griswold, 1st Lt. M. H., previous orders revoked.
Vann, 1st Lt. J. R., Jr., to Curtis Bay, Md.
Driver, Maj. W. E., to Av. Sec., Sig.C., at aviation school, Gerstner Field.
Montgomery, 1st Lt. M. C., to Army Gen. Hosp. 2, at Fort McHenry.
Stong, 1st Lt. J. F., to Fort Riley.
Outlaw, 1st Lt. P. R., to report to Cmdg. Gen., Southern Dept.
Mattes, 1st Lt. L., to Army Med. School.
Hope, Capt. J. W., to Eastern Dept.
Webster, 1st Lt. J. B., to Camp Zachary Taylor as orthopedic surg.
Uren, 1st Lt. C. T., assigned as med. member of examining board and recruiting officer, Av.Sec., Sig.C.
Bernstein, 1st Lt. A., to Ft. Riley.
Herrick, Capt. F. C., to Camp Greenleaf.
Enloe, 1st Lt. L. D., to Camp Pike.
Cawthon, 1st Lt. W. D., to Army Gen. Hosp. 2, at Ft. McHenry.
Peterson, 1st Lt. C. A., to Camp Jos. E. Johnston, duty in Base Hosp.
Eve, Capt. R. C., to Camp Greenleaf for inst., then to Camp Cody in Base Hosp.
Loveland, 1st Lt. R. S., to Camp Greenleaf.
Collier, 1st Lt. L. B., to Western Dept.
Johnson, 1st Lt. H. G, to Camp Greenleaf
Smith, 1st Lt. M. D., to Camp Greenleaf.
Naef, 1st Lt. E. P., to Camp Greenleaf.
Alford, 1st Lt. W. G., to Ft. Oglethorpe.
Riley, 1st Lt. R. S., to Ft. Riley.
Hill, 1st Lt. R. B., to Letterman Gen. Hosp. for duty.
Livingston, 1st Lt. C. B., to Camp Greenleaf for inst.
Wilson, 1st Lt. R. E., to Camp Greenleaf for inst.
Pontius, 1st Lt. W. C., to Camp Greenleaf.
Shortell, 1st Lt. J. H., to Camp Greenleaf.
Winslow, Capt. K., to Ft. Riley.
Von Radesky, Capt. C. W. R., to Western Dept.
Pelletier, Capt. D. H., to Ft. Riley.
Whiting, 1st Lt. S. D., to av. camp, Kelly Field, as member of tuberculosis board.
Levinthal, 1st Lt. D. H., to Chicago for inst.
Reimann, 1st Lt. S. F., previous orders revoked.
Hubbard, 1st Lt. J. F., to Newport News.
Taylor, 1st Lt. W. N., to Camp Jos. E. Johnston, duty in base hosp.
Davis, 1st Lt. R. C., to Camp Jackson.
Bird, Capt. F. A., to Camp Lewis.
Davis, 1st Lt. C. H., to Ft. Riley.
Wright, 1st Lt. O. R., to Ft. Riley.
Pyle, 1st Lt. W. J., to Camp Greenleaf.
Holmes, 1st Lt. H. S., to Western Dept.
Scott, 1st Lt. H. S., to Camp Greenleaf.
Miller, 1st Lt. C. R., to Camp Greenleaf.
Schoonmaker, 1st Lt. J. L., to Hoboken.
Gibson, Capt. R. H., to Camp Greenleaf.
Painter, Capt. A. M., to Ft. Riley.
Willard, Capt. H. G., to Neuro-Surgical School, N. Y., for inst.
Naffziger, Capt. H. C., to Army Gen. Hosp. 2, Ft. McHenry, duty.
Sandberg, 1st Lt. E. T., appointed Capt.
Dennis, Maj. W. A., and Rand, 1st Lt. C. W., to Neuro-Surgical School, N. Y., for inst.
Hancock, Capt. J., to Washington Univ. at St. Louis for inst.
Haas, Capt. C. D., to Army Gen. Hosp. 2, Ft. McHenry.
Baldwin, Maj. S. C., to Army Gen. Hosp. 2, Ft. McHenry, then to Rockefeller Inst.
McConachie, Capt. A. D., to Camp Dix.
Cahill, Capt. H. P., to Av.Sec., Sig.C., Boston.
Baker, Capt. S. C., previous orders amended; to Camp Wheeler.
Levy, Capt. L., to Memphis, Av.Sec., Sig.C., for duty.
Rogers, Capt. M. H., to Army Med. School for orthopedic inst., then to his station.
Kinsella, Capt. P. A., duty in Southern Dept. laboratory, then to Camp McClellan.
Daly, Capt. J. J., to Camp Grant with 305th Inft.
Cammack, 1st Lt. K. R., to Mercedes, Tex., for duty with 16th Cav.
Allen, Capt. F. E., to Disciplinary Barracks, Alcatraz, Cal., for duty.
Tinker, Maj. M. B., previous orders amended; to Rockefeller Inst. for inst., then to Camp Dix, duty in Base Hosp.
Townsend, Capt. L. S., report to Maj. G. C. Johnson at School of Mil. Roentgenology, Pittsburgh, for duty as asst. instructor.
Thomson, Capt. W., to following places to investigate the prophylactic stations, then report to duty in office of Surg. Gen.: Trenton and Camp Dix, N. J., and Philadelphia.
Button, 1st Lt. M. A., hon. discharged.
Harp, 1st Lt. H. J., hon. discharged.
Inge, 1st Lt. F. M., to Camp Wheeler.
Salander, 1st Lt. F. W., previous orders amended, to Camp Grant.
Mixter, Maj. S. J., detailed a member of a board apptd. Nov. 19 last, during times as Maj. R. P. Sullivan may be absent.
Codman, Maj. C. E., to Camp Doniphan.
Beaghter, Capt. A. L., to duty in base hosp. at Camp Dodge.
Hexom, 1st Lt. A. J., to duty in Base Hosp. at Camp Wheeler.
Davis, 1st Lt. F. W., to Cornell Med. College for inst. in roentgenology.
Kline, 1st Lt. L. B., to Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn., for inst., then to duty in Base Hosp. at Camp Dodge.

Following are appointed Captains:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Martin, C. E.	Hertz, J.
Hertzler, R. H.	Humphrey, R. H.
Kalloch, D. C.	Janes, A. P.
Hays, H. R.	Kennedy, W. L.
Huene, H. J.	Kirwin, T. J.
Kriesel, W. A.	Le Sueur, G. B.
Lowthian, G. H.	Major, C. P.
Smith, F. J.	Matz, P. B.
Thorpe, J. N.	Melvin, A. M.
Whalen, W. E.	Mulky, C.
Yeagle, R. P.	Nelson, N. O.
Anderson, M. L.	Roberson, G. C.
Barclay, H. B.	Rollings, J. A.
Brendel, F. F.	Rosenbaum, L. W.
Callery, W. T.	Storey, C. L.
Childs, D. S.	Turner, DeL.
Evans, J. H.	Turner, E. S.
Fisher, H. D.	Walton, C.
Goodridge, F. G.	Bissell, J. W.
Handley, D. R.	Moore, A. B.

Following to Camp Greenleaf:
Turner, Maj. J. W. Hirschman, Capt. I. I.
Erway, Capt. C. H.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Byrnes, R. E.	Gordin, A. E.
Limbaugh, L. M.	Henes, E., Jr.
Spalding, W. C.	Orth, A. F.

Following from places specified to neurosurgical school, N. Y., for inst.:
CAPTAINS.
Person, W. E., Camp Wadsworth.
McKinnie, L. H., to Camp Bowie.

Following to Av.Sec., Sig. C., to Portland, Ore.:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Barry, S. D.	Hawke, C. E.
Christoffersen, O. H.	Looney, W. W.
Cropp, C. F.	Nace, A. G.
Elwood, J. L.	Ralston, F. L.
Fox, M. C.	Reedy, E. S.
Goodglick, S.	Sifton, J. W.

Following to Army Gen. Hosp. No. 2, at Ft. McHenry, for duty:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Pfeiefless, W. F.	Gotschalk, L.

Following to Base Hosp. No. 1, N. Y., for duty:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Blythe, R. P.	Timm, A. B.
Koenig, G. A.	Tyson, C. J.
Robins, B. L.	

CAPTAIN.
Whyckoff, J. H.

Following from places specified to Base Hosp. No. 1, N. Y.:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Darlington, C. G., Ft. Riley.
Nammack, C. H., Army Med. School.

Following to report to cmdg. off. Hazelhurst Field, for duty with Medical Research Board:
MAJORS.
Seibert, E. G.
CAPTAINS.

Sherman, E. S.	Whitney, J. L.
Smith, S. C.	

FIRST LIEUTENANT.
Blake, E. M.

Following to Camp Jos. E. Johnston for duty in Base Hosp.:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Brawner, L. E.	Hall, W. L.
Christian, P. H.	King, E.
Cosby, F. L., Jr.	Howell, S. M.
Dean, W. F.	Noble, G. H., Jr.
Erkfits, A. W.	Schnauss, W. R.
Foster, K. E.	Sharkey, M. B.
Garrison, D. H.	Verner, J. D., Jr.

Following are appointed Majors:
CAPTAINS.

Compton, A. G.	Jordan, W. M.
Dorsett, T.	Price, H. T.

Following to report to Cmdg. Gen., Philippine Dept.:
CAPTAINS.

Burdette, B. L.	Clements, F.
Johnson, C. R.	Johnston, J. A.
Carson, S. K.	

Following from places specified to Newport News:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Baldwin, A. M., Camp Devens.	
Gettings, J. H., Camp Devens.	
Kelly, J. D., West Point.	

Following to Camp Greenleaf for inst.:
CAPTAINS.

Atkinson, A. D.	Mix, H. C.
Britton, J. A.	Wilkinson, M. R.
Luten, H.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Godfrey, H. G.	McKee, N. P.
Glass, F. A.	Seele, E. J.
McBride, G. E.	Woods, W. W.

Following to Newport News:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Caruthers, W. O.	Pitzhugh, W. De H.
Whitehead, R.	Colp, R.

Quartermaster Corps.

Oakes, 1st Lt. G. A., N.A., is assigned to school for bakers and cooks, at Camp Lee.
Sears, 2d Lt. J. A., to duty as asst. to officer in charge, cantonment division, this city.
Sheldon, 2d Lt. G. B., N.A., promoted to be 1st Lt.
Ecker, 1st Lt. E. C., retired, aptd. Capt. Cross, 2d Lt. H. H., N.A., aptd. Capt. in N.G. to 58th Div., Camp Shelby.
Wood, Col. W. S., previous orders revoked; he is designated as personal representative of the Qm. Gen. in co-ordinating the work at the depots of the Qm. C.; also assume charge of Gen. Depot of Qm. C. at Jeffersonville, Ind., relieving Col. W. H. Hart, who will report to Col. Wood for duty as his asst.
Bauch, 1st Lt. M. T., N.A., to duty with Bakery Co. 350, Fort Riley.
Hull, 1st Lt. D. C., N.A., hon. discharged.
Bourke, 2d Lt. T. C., N.A., to Camp Doniphan, with 35th Div.
Stump, 1st Lt. D. M., N.A., to report to acting Qm. Gen.
Grove, Col. W. R., N.A., to Boston, to attend the annual meeting of the National Gunners' Assn., then to his station.

Following of N.A. to report to Cmdg. Off. mechanical repair shop, Unit 304, duty in command of machine shop truck units, as follows:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Douglas, K. C., Unit 330.
Hubbard, A. W., Unit 347.

Following are relieved from detail in the Qm.C.:
MAJORS.

Buck, F. L.	Furnival, R.

Maj. Buck to Coast Def. of Cape Fear; Maj. Furnival assigned to 57th Art. at Ft. Hancock.

Promotions in Qm.C. in N.A.:
Dahlquist, Capt. C. S., N. A., to be Major.
Finkenstaedt, 1st Lt. E. R., to be Captain.
To be 1st Lts.:
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Davidson, W. J.	Snell, H. J.
Tanner, A. G.	Battey, K., E.

Promotions in N.A. To be 1st Lts.:
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Ballard, J. W.	Freeman, A. R.
Reed, H. E.	Judik, J. O.
Shaw, H. B.	Huston, W. B.
Longbrake, A. L.	Minot, J. J., Jr.
Montgomery, P.	

Lewis, 2d Lt. J. E., to Rock Island Arsenal.
King, 2d Lt. T. W., to Holt Mfg. Co. School, Peoria, Ill.
Coleman, 2d Lt. R. M., aptd. to same grade, Av. Section, Sig. Res. Corps; to School of Mil. Aeronautics, Cambridge, Mass.
Potter, Maj. Z. L., relieved from duty in office of Chief of Ord. and will report to the Sec. of War for duty.
Hill, 1st Lt. R. F., to station at Rochester, N. Y., and report to Inspector of Ordnance at Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.

Following to report to Chief of Ord.:

Sheldon, Capt. L. B.	McIntosh, Capt. S. F.
Foster, 1st Lt. W. A.	Crooker, 2d Lt. P. R.
Houk, Capt. E. E.	King, 1st Lt. A. G.
Arpster, 1st Lt. C. D.	Gordon, 1st Lt. R. D.
Welch, Maj. H. J.	Guinther, 2d Lt. P. J.
Speer, Maj. J. McK.	Eksergian, 1st Lt. H.
Williams, Maj. W.	Rice, 1st Lt. W. B.
Auerbach, Maj. H. S.	Cokell, 1st Lt. W. B.

Following to Kenosha, Wis., report to officer in charge of instruction school at the Nash Motors Co. for duty:
CAPTAINS.

Belden, M. V.	Lansing, C.
Pottinger, C. T.	Ryall, J. B.
Sullivan, R. J. B.	Lawson, H. O.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Humphreys, R. G.	Holmes, D. E.
Scudder, E. T.	Straus, M. F.
Birch, F. H.	Carroll, M. G.
Chevrefils, E. F.	Dorman, H. J.
Atherton, W. H.	Hundt, J. F.
Oswalt, W.	Lawson, W. S., Jr.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Osborne, A. D.	Adams, F. J.
Bourne, T. R.	Browne, T. C.
Callander, P. G.	Wilkins, R.
Morrissey, H. R.	Strong, T. S.

Corps of Engineers.

Potter, Col. C. L., will report to Cmdg. Gen., Western Dept., on arrival at San Fran., relieving Lt. Col. C. J. Taylor, Engs., N.A.
Miller, Temp. 2d Lt. F., appointed 1st Lt. of Engs., N.A.

Appointments to grade of 1st Lts. of Engs., N.A.:
TEMPORARY SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Willmott, W. | Nichols, E.

Cavalry.

McKinnon, 2d Lt. A. G., appointed 1st Lt., Av.Sec., Sig.C.
MacLennan, 2d Lt. A., to duty with 301st Cav.
Kimball, Maj. R. H., is detailed a member of the General Staff Corps for period of present emergency.

Signal Corps.

Vincent, Maj. J. G., promoted to be Lt. Col.
Harris, Lt. Col. J. H., Av.Sec., promoted to be Col.
George, Capt. E. S., promoted to be Lt. Col.
Andrews, Maj. F. M., promoted to be Lt. Col.
Leonard, 1st Lt. H. L., N.A., appointed Capt., Av.Sec.; to School of Mil. Aeronautics, Atlanta, for training.
Dorn, 2d Lt. L., appointed 1st Lt., Av.Sec., to Vancouver Barracks.

Following are appointed Capts.:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Patterson, J. N.	Barbey, J. E.
O'Gorman, W. D.	

Signal Reserve Corps.

Marmon, Capt. H. C., Av.Sec., appointed to grade of major, Sig.C.
Potter, 1st Lt. R. S., appointed to grade of Capt., Sig.C.
Hotchkiss, Capt. H. S., and Rose, Capt. C. B., Av.Sec., appointed to grade of Maj.
Jackson, 2d Lt. L. F., Av.Sec., to Camp Sevier.
Swem, 2d Lt. B., appointed 2d Lt., Av.Sec., to Rockwell Field.
Shidler, 2d Lt. H., Av.Sec., to participate in flights.
Wells, R. E., appointed 2d Lt. in Av.Sec., to Rockwell Field.
Petersen, E. J., appointed 2d Lt. in Av. Sec., to Rockwell Field.
Doolin, B. M., appointed 2d Lt. in Av.Sec., to Rockwell Field.
Southard, A. M., appointed 2d Lt. in Av. Sec., to Rockwell Field.
Carter, Capt. J. E., Av.Sec., to Vancouver Barracks.
Myer, 2d Lt. W. H., Av.Sec., to School of Military Aeronautics, Mass. Inst. of Tech., for instruction.
Washington, B. C., Jr., appointed 1st Lt. in Av.Sec., report to Chief Sig. Off.
McKean, 1st Lt. J. E., Av.Sec., to Gerstner Field.
Little, 2d Lt. R. J., Av.Sec., to Rockwell Field.
Sweeney, 2d Lt. B. A., Av.Sec., to Kelly Field.
Goodman, 2d Lt. R., Av.Sec., to Rockwell Field.
Garretson, 1st Lt. R. W., Av.Sec., to Rockwell Field.
Fancher, 2d Lt. J. T., Av.Sec., to Rockwell Field.
Fairchild, 2d Lt. A., Av.Sec., to Rockwell Field.
Scott, T. R., to Gerstner Field.
Dudley, 1st Lt. F. B., Av.Sec., to Gerstner Field.
Dawson, 1st Lt. A. A., Av.Sec., to Rockwell Field.
Davis, 2d Lt. W. H., Av.Sec., to report to Chief Sig. Off.
Rudolph, 2d Lt. W. H., Av.Sec., to report to Capt. R. S. Rainsford, 15 Park Row, for duty.
Boorman, 2d Lt. S. K. M., Av.Sec., to Morrison, Va.
Davis, 2d Lt. P. O., Av.Sec., to Kelly Field.
Cowen, W. B., and Goodfellow, J. J., Jr., apptd. 1st Lts. in Av.Sec., to Rockwell Field.
Lewis, 1st Lt. B. F., Av.Sec., to Park Field.
Lakin, 2d Lt. P. E., Av.Sec., to Rockwell Field.
Gale, Capt. H. G., Av.Sec., promoted to be Major; to report to Chief Sig. Off.
Kinney, 2d Lt. L. C., and Caruthers, 2d Lt. W. H., Av.Sec., promoted to be Captains, to report to Chief Sig. Off.

Following are aptd. 1st Lts. in Av.Sec.:
Edgar, H. H. | Pearson, J. R., Jr.

Following aptd. 2d Lts., Av.Sec.:

Robinson, J. H.	Sullivan, L.
Cliff, N. H.	Coles, D.
Brown, W. T.	Struthers, B.

Following are aptd. 2d Lts. in Av.Sec., all to Rockwell Field:

Hoffland, J. L.	Mitchell, R. J.
Valle, P.	White, R. W.

Following of Av.Sec. are aptd. 1st Lts.:

they will report where indicated after their names:
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
McInerney, J., Taylor Field.
Whittemore, T. B., Lonoke, Ark.
Bernhard, W., McCook Field.
Collins, R. D., Rockwell Field.
Immel, P. P., Dorr Field.
Love, R. J., Dorr Field.
Cudworth, R. L., Chief Sig. Off. of Army.
Penick, W. M., Chief Sig. Off. of Army.
Christy, L. A., Chief Sig. Off.

Medical Corps.

Wilcox, Col. C., previous orders amended to read Col. C. Willcox.
Northington, Maj. E. G., to Letterman General Hosp., Presidio of San Francisco, accompanied by a commissioned attendant for treatment.
Drake, 1st Lt. J. C., hon. discharged.
Lasenby, 1st Lt. A. D., to Camp Zachary Taylor, for temp. duty as orthopedic surg.
Lukens, 1st Lt. P. J., Jr., to Camp Grant, for temp. duty as orthopedic surg.
Mavity, 1st Lt. B. P., Okla. N.G., hon. discharged.
Parker, 1st Lt. F. A

TAX RATE FOR 1918 HIGHER, SAYS HYLAN

Blames "Extravagance of Previous Administration" for Increase in Assessment.

RIGID ECONOMY IS URGED

Tells Board of Aldermen Only Necessary Improvements Should Be Made During the War.

In a communication to the Board of Aldermen yesterday on the financial condition of the city, Mayor Hylan stated that the tax rate for 1918 would be much higher because of what he termed the extravagance of the previous administration. The next four years, the Mayor said, must be a period of "rigid economy and retrenchment."

Although he reviewed the city's financial condition at length, using the material submitted to him several weeks ago by Controller Craig, the Mayor made no mention of municipal ownership in the message, one of the main planks of the Tammany municipal platform.

The Mayor pointed out that the gross funded debt of the city as of Dec. 31, 1917, amounted to $1,469,448,477.26, made up of long-term corporate stock, corporate stock notes, serial bonds, assessment bonds, and general fund bonds. It does not include liabilities for land acquired and contracts entered into, amounting to $61,514,872.06, or the temporary financial obligations such as special revenue bonds. Regarding the city's debt-incurring power in 1918, the Mayor said:

"Because of various additions due to sinking fund revenues the exemption from the 'debt limit' of additional rapid transit bonds that have become self-sustaining, and an estimated increase in the assessed valuation of the taxable real estate, the debt-incurring power of the city, which on Jan. 1, 1918, amounted to $50,270,155.96, will be increased during the year to about $63,212,415.64.

Working Debt Margin.

"To estimate the free working margin of debt-incurring power for the coming year there must be deducted from this amount the $31,851,077.05 of commitments made by the past administration, and the further sum of $20,500,000 estimated as being required during the year for rapid transit purposes, for the street improvement fund and fund for street and park openings, and for the cost of the Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, sewer.

"This would leave an estimated remainder of the 1918 debt-incurring power of $10,861,338.59, which may be made available for authorization for any municipal purpose."

After pointing out the necessity of adopting and adhering to a rigorous policy of economy and retrenchment in expenditures of the public funds and the administration of the affairs of the city, the Mayor took up the matter of increase in tax rates and said it is certain that the 1918 tax rate will be much higher because of the "gross extravagance in the past."

"With our assumption of office there has come to us a heritage of vast accumulated indebtedness, of disregard of the principles of economy in the administration of the city's affairs," continued the Mayor. "To remedy these evils so far as may be in our power is our task, and to that task we must address ourselves resolutely.

"Our progress in this direction must necessarily be slow. We have but little control over the larger fixed charges that must be provided for annually, to pay for the interest and amortization on the huge city debt that has been built up in the past.

"For the future we, on our part, should profit by past experience and limit as closely as possible expenditures that would result in increasing the funded indebtedness of the city.

Burdens Caused by War.

"The war has placed great burdens upon our citizens, which, in all walks of life, they have cheerfully assumed. Increased taxation, stringent governmental control and regulation of private business enterprises, the large increases in the cost of living, all necessarily involved in the vigorous prosecution of the righteous struggle in which we are engaged, have made their influence felt.

"We, as city officials, should not add to these already heavy burdens by causing the city, in a period of high prices for materials and production, to enter upon new improvements and enterprises, however meritorious they may be, that are not of immediate necessity, and can be postponed without injury to the people until the end of the war.

"We are by law the people's trustees. Let us perform the duties of our important trust resolutely to the end that wastes and extravagance in the affairs of the city may be checked and the people receive that efficient, economical and commonsense administration that they have the right to expect at our hands."

The board placed the communication on file.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—On Tuesday, Feb. 12, between 12 and 2:15 P. M., between Scribner's and Delmonico's, a lady's seal bag with shell handle, containing knitting, a gold mesh purse set with diamonds and pearls, and about $120 in currency; liberal reward will be paid for return; no questions asked. Theodore B. Starr, Inc., 5th Av. and 47th St.

LOST—Jan. 24, Grand Central to Lexington Opera House, fraternity pin surrounded by diamonds and sapphires; name "F. V. Brooks, Stanford, '06," engraved on back. Return to Phi Gamma Delta Club, 34 West 44th St. Appropriate reward.

LOST—Feb. 5, between 5 and 6 P. M., on either subway local, between 28th St. and Grand Central, or on express, Grand Central to 72d, gold banded, amber handle cane; reward. Telephone Mad. Sq. 440.

LOST—Billfold containing $50 Liberty bond, $120 in cash, and $40 in checks; finder liberally rewarded, no questions asked. Return to Maurice Bracker, Bloom & Millman, 20 West 53d St.

LOST—Lady's genuine tortoise shell hair comb, an heirloom; in taxi leavig Biltmore 1 o'clock Thursday morning last. Reward if returned to Williams & Cunningham, 111 8th Av.

LOST—Filigree diamond pin, about 2½ inches; black velvet underneath; probably lost on Broadway car between 51st and 54th; reward. Hughes, 219 West 81st St.

LOST—Diamond and platinum necklace snap. Liberal reward, no questions asked, if returned to Aaron Lauterbach & Bro., 170 Broadway.

LOST—Feb. 11, between 1:30 and 2 P. M., on subway train between 181st St. and 96th St., seal muff; reward. Telephone Worth 4847-4848.

LOST—Feb. 11, amethyst and pearl bar pin, between Grand Central and West 76th St., or Broadway car; liberal reward. Phone Murray Hill 1222.

LOST—Lexington Theatre, opera matinee, Wednesday, gold wrist watch, medal attached; very liberal reward. Cashier Buckingham Hotel.

LOST—Wednesday, vicinity lower Broadway, photograph, 2"x4", of young lady; inscription on back of photograph, from Brady. F 24 Times.

LOST—Seal muff, D., L. & W. Ferry from Barclay St. at 6:50 P. M. on Saturday, Feb. 9; reward. L. A. Bleecker. Telephone Hanover 622.

LOST—Ladies' blue enamel Tiffany watch and chain, between 163d and 170th Sts., on or near Broadway. Return to Leers, 629 West 170th St., and receive reward.

LOST—Pearl necklace with sapphire and diamond clasp; $500 reward; please negotiate. A. McFall, 116 West 59th. Columbus 9911.

LOST—A leather address book, on 55th St., between 6th and 7th Avs.; reward offered. Return Hotel Laurelton, 147 West 55th St.

LOST—$5 reward, opera glasses, on Feb. 9, between Times Square and Metropolitan Opera House. Sullivan, 890 Broadway.

LOST—Handbag, between Amsterdam and Audubon Avs., 171st St.; liberal reward. Milleret, 124 Audubon Av.

LOST — Brown fox neckpiece, last Friday night, in taxicab. Reward if returned to office Hotel Webster, 40 West 45th.

LOST—Gold bracelet set with rubies and diamond. Address E. L. B., 519 West 121st St.; reward.

LOST—Saturday, diamond and platinum bar pin, probably Aeolian Hall; $100 reward. Return Aeolian Co. or telephone Lenox 2631.

LOST—King Charles Spaniel, tan and white, with long ears; generous reward. 8 West 51st St.

LOST—Fraternity badge, a gold cross, studded with diamonds and rubies; reward. Arrow Chemical Co., 104 5th Av.

LOST—Small black purse marked "M. B." on Monday, at the Century Theatre matinee; reward. Y 224 Times Annex.

LOST—Platinum diamond bracelet, Saturday night, between 82d and Castle Cave Restaurant; liberal reward. Schuyler 9568.

LOST—Fox terrier, black and brown spotted. Kalpant, superintendent, 325 West 93d St. License 18301. Reward.

LOST—Pearl necklace; very liberal reward. McFall, 116 West 59th.

LOST—Lady's gold watch; name inside case; reward. Baker, 999 Broad St., Newark.

LOST—Feb. 12, lady's small gold Elgin watch. Phone Yonkers 5528. Reward.

REWARD for diamond and ruby service flag, lost in Harris Theatre Saturday. Telephone 4433 Schuyler.

WILL the party who took wrist watch from Marlborough Hotel barber shop kindly return, Ensign Mayo; reward; no questions asked. 1,536 50th St., Borough Park, Brooklyn. Phone 2277 Borough Park.

$50 REWARD and no questions asked for the return of black enamel and rose diamond watch lost on Feb. 13 between San Remo Hotel and Maiden Lane or in subway. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

$100 REWARD for small gold purse, lost Amsterdam Roof, Midnight Frolic, Feb. 7; gift of one since killed at front in France; no questions asked. Please return D. L. Pelletier, 204 West 70th.

$50 REWARD, return small solitaire diamond ring; no questions. William J. Kelly, "Seven Days Leave" Co., Park Theatre, or Lambs Club.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Collie (female) with brass harness and muzzle; liberal reward. Apt. 14, 135 West 16th. Telephone 6600 Chelsea.

LOST—White Irish poodle, name Teddy; reward. Mrs. Germain, 204 West 14th.

BEGIN DRIVE TO GET $200,000 FOR NEEDY

Ten Teams Raising Funds for Association for Improving Condition of the Poor.

REPORT $8,000 DONATED

Contributions Were Made Before Aids Started Their Work—Money Needed to Meet Deficits.

Ten teams yesterday began a week's campaign to raise $200,000 for the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. This amount represents the deficit incurred in operating expenses the last fiscal year, and it must be made up so the organization may continue to aid the poor and needy who are dependent upon the association for support. It was said last night that about $8,000 was contributed before the various teams began their work. The result of the first day's campaign was not announced. The teams are as follows:

No. 1—R. FULTON CUTTING, Captain—Percy R. Pyne, Acosta Nichols, Mrs. Winthrop Aldrich, Frederic O. Moore.

No. 2—GEORGE BLAGDEN, Captain—Phillips B. Thompson, Franklin B. Kirkbride, Mrs. Henry I. Cobb.

No. 3—Mrs. C. N. BLISS, Jr., Captain—Mrs. Julien A. Ripley, Miss Isabel Stettinius, Mrs. Reeve Schley, Mrs. David Stevenson.

No. 4—ALBERT G. MILBANK, Captain—C. C. Burlingham, Mrs. A. A. Anderson, David H. Taylor.

No. 5—Mrs. HENRY PHIPPS, Captain—Mrs. Frank L. Crocker, Miss Grace H. Potter, A. Blair Thaw, Mrs. John Greenough.

No. 6—HARRY PELHAM ROBBINS, Captain—Mrs. Harry W. McVickar, Mrs. Allan A. Robbins.

No. 7—Mrs. CHARLES DE RHAM, Captain—Miss Elizabeth S. Hamilton, Mrs. Roland Redmond, Mrs. Orme Wilson.

No. 8—THEODORE HETZLER, Captain—Noble F. Hoggson.

No. 9—Mrs. VICTOR MORAWETZ, Captain—Mrs. Courtland Nicoll, Mrs. Rufus L. Patterson, Mrs. George D. Pratt, Mrs. J. Searle Barclay.

No. 10—Mrs. GEORGE S. BREWSTER, Captain—Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, Mrs. Herbert L. Pratt, Mrs. Joseph E. Davis, Henry R. Taylor.

Team 3 is to be assisted also by Mrs. W. Bourke Cochran, Mrs. Francis C. Bishop, and Mrs. John H. Prentice. Miss Clara B. Spence and Miss Ellen S. Parks will assist Team 4, Mrs. Fulton Cutting will assist Team 7, and Mrs. Herbert Bodman and Mrs. Murray Dodge will assist Team 9.

In the last twelve months the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor has distributed money, food, clothing, rent, or friendly help to 6,423 poor families with 28,903 members. It has maintained 4,800 families under the care of nurses. In these families, 16,073 individuals were treated for illness or defects. It has provided 80,432 country outings to 6,911 mothers and children in the Summer.

The association also has provided 125,751 days of care and treatment to 668 persons at the association's Home Hospital for Tuberculosis; gave to 587 families continuous and definite instruction by dietitians in cooking and general household economics; 600 widows received monthly allowances to enable them to care for more than 1,800 children; gave assistance to 478 deserted wives with 1,597 children and obtained $11,457 for them from deserting husbands; 500 men and women were placed in permanent and part time positions; old men got daily work throughout the year at the Old Men's Toy Shop; women, out of work, were helped daily toward self-support at the association's sewing rooms; more than 200 men at Briar Brae Lodge were aided in overcoming alcoholic and drug habits; handled the washing of 38,063 bundles of clothes for families in tenement homes at cost at the wet wash laundry; served 92,226 meals of hot food to working people at the People's Kitchen, and similarly provided hot lunches for 825,000 children at thirty-four public schools.

DROPS A BUILDING BOARD.

Hylan Dismisses Body Which Passed on City Zoning Appeals.

Mayor Hylan, it became known yesterday, asked for and received the resignations of all the members of the Board of Appeals of the Committee on Heights of Buildings, which was organized by the Mitchel Board of Estimate to establish a zoning system through the city and regulate the height at which buildings shall be erected. Rudolph P. Miller, former Superintendent of Buildings, was Chairman of the board at a salary of $7,500 a year. The other members were Howard C. Baird, Alfred J. Boulton, William Crawford, Lancing C. Holden, Alfred R. Kirkus, and Fire Chief John Kenlon. Each member received $10 a meeting, and there were about fifty a year. Daniel Sullivan was Secretary at a salary of $3,600.

To the board was referred all appeals from the Board of Standards and Appeals, which had full charge of the zoning system as well as the height of buildings. The Legislature established the board and the Board of Estimate on July 25, 1916, appointed the members. The work of the Appeals Board consisted of passing upon all disputes that arose between architects and builders and the Building Superintendents of the various boroughs. It was said that the board still has 4,000 appeals pending.

Several days ago the Mayor sent a letter to each member of the Appeals Board stating that he intended to reorganize the board and asked for their resignations. Every member acceded to the Mayor's request. The Mayor's action was taken to mean that the entire zoning system and buildings restriction work would be done away with. It was said that labor representatives had objected to the labor man on the board, Alfred J. Boulton, and had asked the Mayor to remove him. Under the law the personnel of the board included an architect, an engineer, a builder, and a labor representative, while the Chairman had to be an architectural engineer with at least fifteen years' experience.

FIGHT LA FOLLETTE SUIT.

Wisconsin Publisher Defends His Statements in Libel Action.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 13.—The answer of the Democrat Printing Company and Oscar D. Brandenburg, publisher of The Madison Democrat, in the action of Senator La Follette asking $100,000 damages for alleged libel, was filed today. The defendants declare the article to be true and go into detail with reference to particular acts of the Senator. The answer contains numerous quotations from speeches and newspaper articles, among them several from La Follette's magazine.

Papers have been placed in the hands of the Sheriff and notices served on attorneys of the plaintiff for the examination of La Follette.

SOUGHT IN POLICE MURDER.

Prisoner Says Companion Who Escaped Had a Pistol.

The police of the Stagg Street station in Brooklyn last night sent out a general alarm for James Petro, aged 29, of 229 North Seventh Street, Brooklyn, who is wanted as a material witness in connection with the murder of Policeman Samuel Rosenfeld yesterday morning when two men held up several of the members of the Sixteenth Ward Democratic Club at 135 Leonard Street, Brooklyn. Jacob Silverstein of 91 Leonard Street, who was identified by the dying policeman as the man who fired the shot, was held yesterday in the Bridge Plaza Court by Magistrate Reynolds.

Silverstein asserted that he did not fire the shot that killed the policeman and said that Petro, who escaped, had a pistol. Rosenfeld died before he could be taken to a hospital.

Manhattan College Quota.

Two hundred alumni and undergraduates, representing every class from 1908 to 1921, of Manhattan College, are now serving in the army and navy of this country. The college has furnished men to nearly every branch of the service. Of the 147 graduates in service seven are in the Aviation Corps, and others are in the infantry, artillery, medical, and Quartermaster's Departments of the army and in the navy and naval reserve.

F. J. Heney Out for Governorship.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Francis J. Heney, special counsel for the Federal Trade Commission in its investigation of the packing industry, in a formal statement tonight, announced that he would become a candidate for the nomination as Governor of California.

HOLDS UP REMOVAL OF CAMP GREENE FORCE

Baker Orders Investigation of Conditions at North Carolina Port—Gorgas Urged Remedies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Secretary Baker has ordered a general investigation into conditions at Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C., with a view to determining whether that camp is to be retained for permanent use. Surgeon General Gorgas yesterday submitted to Secretary Baker a memorandum pointing out that the wet character of the soil, and the temporary character of the camp had developed conditions which should be remedied immediately.

Secretary Baker said today that orders had been given to provide for the camp all the things recommended by General Gorgas. All the conditions complained of except the character of the soil can be remedied. Whether this can be met will be determined in the investigation now to be made. Pending that inquiry, Secretary Baker has ordered that no further action looking to the withdrawal of troops from the camp be taken.

Senators Simmons and Overman of North Carolina and members of the North Carolina delegation in the House, together with several Charlotte citizens, called on Secretary Baker this morning and urged consideration of their favorable account of conditions at the camp. Assistant Secretary of War Crowell was consulted. He had recently made an inspection trip through many of the Southern camps and expressed the view that the conditions at Camp Greene were not local and not peculiar to that place, but were general throughout the Southern camps and were due to the unusual Winter.

WRANGLE OVER BUCHANAN.

Bill to Accept Statue Starts Argument in the House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—A bill to accept a $100,000 statue of James Buchanan, fifteenth President of the United States, provided for in the will of his niece, the late Mrs. Harriet Lane, was postponed in the House of Representatives today after several hours' debate, in which Buchanan's right to national remembrance was denied.

Representative Sladen of Texas, in charge of the bill, made this motion because, he said, it was clear a favorable vote could not be reached at once.

Representative Walsh of Massachusetts decried the former President's lack of decision and courage. He said he had justly earned the title "Ten-Cent Jimmy." He demanded to know what great action the former President had taken to be enshrined in the nation's memory.

Representative Moore of Pennsylvania took the floor in defense, saying: "For my part, I do not think it wise policy for the Congress of the United States, under the most provoking circumstances, to place the stamp of its disapproval upon a former President."

Representative Reavis of Nebraska retorted that he felt it no duty of his to admire a man simply because he had occupied the White House.

"I'll vote for this bill!" cried General Sherwood.

"Good for you! Good for you!" came from the Democratic side.

Debate was closed by Representative Cannon, who walked to the front of the room with his left arm hanging in a sling, the result of a fall from which he has not completely recovered. "Let us forget," he said. "In God's name let the dead past bury its dead."

This brought the Democrats to their feet, clapping and cheering.

HARDWARE MEN TALK TRADE

Joint Convention Discusses Effect of War on Business.

The second session of the joint convention of the Pennsylvania and Atlantic Seaboard Hardware Association and the New York State Retail Hardware Association held yesterday at the Hotel Astor was devoted principally to the discussion of matters affecting the trade as the result of the war. H. M. Kirk of New Castle, Penn., President of the Pennsylvania and Atlantic Seaboard Association, presided. John R. Gamble of Montgomery, Ala., President of the National Retail Hardware Association, discussed "Finding and Solving Hardware Problems." An open forum followed. William W. Orr, Assistant Secretary of the National Association of Credit Men, spoke on the advantages to be derived from the use of trade acceptances in the retail hardware business.

COL. ROOSEVELT MAKES CONTINUED PROGRESS

Physicians Report That Patient Is Weak, but Regard His Condition as 'Most Satisfactory.'

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's continued progress yesterday led to the general hope last night on the part of those who are watching developments in his case that the former President had passed beyond the probability of further setbacks and that his recovery from the operations he underwent in Roosevelt Hospital ten days ago would be steady, if slow. Miss Josephine Stricker, Colonel Roosevelt's secretary, gave out this bulletin at the hospital early yesterday afternoon:

Drs. Martin and Duel report very satisfactory progress of Colonel Roosevelt. He is, of course, weak, but on the whole his condition is most satisfactory.

Dr. Walton Martin is the chief surgeon in the case, and Dr. Arthur B. Duel is the specialist who operated on the patient's ears. The two physicians saw the patient again early last evening, and subsequently it was announced that, as they had found no change in the satisfactory condition reported earlier in the day, another formal bulletin would not be issued last night. It was learned, however, that it had been found that the acute inflammation in the patient's left internal ear which for several days was the chief cause for alarm, had receded beyond the danger zone.

All signs, official and otherwise, regarding Colonel Roosevelt's condition yesterday were hopeful and encouraging. In the morning it was made known that Dr. Harold Keyes, house physician at the hospital, and three trained nurses again had kept sharp watch over the patient. The patient had slept most of the night, and had awakened at 7 o'clock in the morning much refreshed.

Another evidence of a better outlook for the patient lay in the fact that Mrs. Roosevelt, for the first time, left the hospital yesterday for a brief period. Mrs. Roosevelt attended Lenten services in the Church of Zion and St. Timothy in West Fifty-seventh Street.

In addition to messages of sympathy from all parts of the country there again were many callers yesterday. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt spent an hour with Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, the Colonel's daughter, and his two sisters, Mrs. Douglas Robinson and Mrs. Cowles. Clive Bailey, President John Grier Hibben of Princeton University, Julian Street, ex-Congressman David Mercer of Nebraska, Russell J. Coles, the ex-President's companion on several fishing trips, and Mr. and Mrs. Le Roy Percy of Greenville, Miss., were others who called. Michael Donovan, the boxing instructor, who said he "didn't box with Colonel Roosevelt at the White House, he fought with him," was an anxious inquirer during the day.

Maryland for Dry Amendment.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 13.—The Senate today finally passed the resolution ratifying the Federal Prohibition amendment. This ends the matter so far as Maryland is concerned, as the House passed the resolution last week, and it need not be signed by the Governor.

Why Pay More When Less Will Buy Better

You can get from 15% to 40% more for your money, right here, now, than you could a few weeks ago—and even then our prices were lower than elsewhere.

We are winding up the season with this remarkable cut in the price of imported and domestic suitings. Any man who needs clothes should be intensely interested. Think of it

$40 to $50 all-wool suitings—$30
$30 to $35 all-wool suitings—$25

Suits to Measure Only

ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS' UNIFORMS
Made-to-Measure and Ready-to-Wear-Away
At Very Reasonable Prices

Arnheim
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
39 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

P. S.—*It is the duty of every man both to himself and his employer first to learn what his job really is and then go to it.* Arnheim Axioms.

Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx

$17.50—today is the Price of many Hart Schaffner & Marx Overcoats

Every one of these Overcoats is such remarkable value at $17.50 that any one you buy is bound to represent a big saving.

In addition, you will find many other interesting Suit and Overcoat values at $19.50, $23, $28, $33, $38 and $43, that represent big reductions over their regular season prices.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d
Open Evenings

2-DAY PIANO SALE

Thursday and Friday only—Sale positively closes 9 o'clock Friday evening. Piano department will remain open to accommodate those who cannot come during the day.

We have prepared for the biggest 2 days' business in our history. If you will come to our showrooms you will see that the Pianos and Player-Pianos that have just arrived have packed our floors until we are seriously inconvenienced This sale is offered to produce more space, and the great reductions you will find at this time would not be made if it were not for this fact. The instruments represent the greatest values we have ever offered in our history. Every one has been gone over and is in splendid condition. Several of them we could call as good as new, as you would agree. The values are so great that we expect to sell them all by Friday 9 p. m.

Player Pianos

	Former Value	Sale Price
Steck Pianola, Mahogany	$800	$215
Autograng, Mahogany	850	225
Melville Clark, Mahogany	800	250
Kingston, Oak	550	375
Kingston, Mahogany	500	395
Kranich & Bach, Mahogany	850	425
Solo Apollo, Mahogany	900	450

Pianos

Payments as low as One Dollar a week. $1

	Former Value	Sale Price
Haynes Bros.	$225	$35
Weber	400	50
Wagner	175	65
Weser	225	135
Crawford	275	150
Wise	265	165
Standard	275	170
Radle	275	175
Hardman	450	200
Wurlitzer (Demonstration Used Grand)	600	400

1,000 Hand Played Music Rolls from 15 Cents

The Rudolph Wurlitzer Co.

115 WEST FORTIETH STREET
Between Broadway and Sixth Ave.

Open Evenings During Sale